Colonies, Punjab,
Annual reports
1902 to 1912

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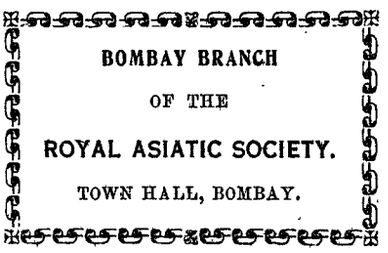

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ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE

CHENAB, JHELUM, CHUNIAN AND SOHAG PARA COLONIES,

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For the year ending 30th September 1902.

Published by Authority.

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THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1903.

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

Royal Asiatic Society.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue-Irrigation Department, No. 28, dated 17th March 1903.

READ—

Letter No. 20, dated 19th January 1903, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, submitting, with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the annual reports on the colonisation operations in the Province for the year ending 30th September 1902.

REMARKS.—In accordance with the orders of the Government of India conveyed in the Revenue and Agricultural Department letter No. 1288, dated 16th August 1902, these reports, which have hitherto been printed as appendices to the Land Revenue Report, are in future to be separately submitted and reviewed. The present reports treat of the operations in the Chenab, Jhelum, Chunian and Sohag Para Colonies respectively. The reports are fully reviewed by the Financial Commissioner, and the following remarks deal only with the more prominent points brought to notice.

2. *Chenab Colony.*—The area of land allotted during the year amounted to 120,584 acres, bringing the gross allotted area to over 1,700,000 acres. On the Jhang Branch of the canal it is considered doubtful if any considerable further allotment can take place. On the Gugera Branch the better class of land has already been allotted, and the immediate transfer of some 500 grantees to the Khewra Branch has been decided on, in consequence of the land allotted on the Gugera Branch having proved of poor quality. Mr. Wilson considers that land of this class is best left alone either for permanent or temporary cultivation; but, as the Financial Commissioner points out, it is often necessary to give out such land for temporary cultivation to meet the requirements of the Irrigation Department in order to secure the best use of the water available. Consequent on the failure of the winter rains and the low supplies in the canal, considerable remissions had to be granted in the colony, amounting in the case of the rabi crop to 11½ per cent. of the demand, and, though the matured area was in excess of that of the previous year, the Colonisation Officer estimates the gross outturn at less. The question of giving more liberal remissions for failed crops than are allowed at present has engaged Sir Charles Rivaz's attention during the year, and it is hoped that detailed instructions on the subject will shortly be issued. As an instance of the success of the colony as a whole, it may be mentioned that in the past three years over thirty lakhs of rupees have been remitted from the colony by money order.

3. On the Rakh Branch there are now only 561 peasant grantees who have not acquired occupancy rights. So far capitalist and yeoman grantees on this branch show no eagerness to acquire proprietary rights, which is explained by the low rate of malikana prevailing as compared with the payment for acquisition of such rights.

4. The mutation work is well in hand, and attempted alienations are few and easily detected. Sir Charles Rivaz has read with interest Mr. Leslie Jones' remarks and the Financial Commissioner's comments thereon regarding the rule of succession in the colony, and will await the Draft Bill which the Settlement Commissioner is preparing on this and other matters of importance connected with colony law. Well-sinking is making good progress, and in this and other matters affecting the health of the colony it is satisfactory to note that the people themselves are beginning to take a certain interest and pride in their villages. His Honour agrees that the suggestion to introduce in the colony the system of rewards to village communities for showing the best results in sanitary improvements may be referred to the local officers for report, and he readily recognises the force of Mr. Wilson's remarks as to the special position which Government occupies towards its tenants in a colony of this kind. The zaildari system has recently been extended to the colony, but the arrangements that have been made are of a purely temporary nature, pending the introduction of the graded system. The proposal for a quinquennial census on the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies should be submitted in the course of 1905.

5. The improvement of communications in the colony is an urgent matter, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that, as a result of the discussion that has recently taken place, the demands of the colony in this respect will soon be provided for as far as possible. Sir Charles Rivaz agrees that the educational needs of the colony deserve immediate attention, and the suggestion made by Sir Lewis Tupper in paragraph 18 of his review will be acted on. Proposals for the formation of a new district out of the colony area are now before the Local Government, and it is expected that with the creation of the new district the local officers will have more leisure for attending to the needs of the colony in these and kindred matters.

6. Sir Charles Rivaz has noticed with pleasure the Financial Commissioner's high commendation of the work done by Mr. Leslie Jones and his staff during the year, and His Honour has perused with much interest the excellent report submitted by that officer.

7. *Jhelum Colony.*—Work on this colony started in November 1901, and during the greater portion of the year the Colonisation Officer was engaged in making preliminary arrangements. The Lieutenant-Governor shares the Financial Commissioner's regret that the initial square-laying was not more accurate, but in the circumstances there was clearly no option but to adopt it. The change of plans involved in introducing the scheme of colonisation on horse-breeding conditions, as a result of the recommendations of the Horse-breeding Commission, necessitated an entire reconsideration of the original scheme. The actual allotment of land was started under favourable conditions in September, the Colonisation Officer wisely deciding not to bring in settlers until irrigation arrangements were more advanced. It is understood that the necessary arrangements for the policing of the colony have now been made.

The attention of the Government of India will be invited to the desirability of the requirements of the Military Department being definitely settled as soon as possible.

8. Mr. Hailey's report is a very good one. The difficulties attending colonisation work in this colony have been much increased by the change of plans above alluded to, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers it very gratifying that such a good start has been made, and he desires to express his appreciation of the arduous work performed by Mr. Hailey and his staff during the year.

9. *Chunian Colony.*—Operations in this colony have been practically completed, and the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has submitted an interesting report bringing its history up to date. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner's views regarding the question of shop sites. Proposals have been sanctioned for the colonisation of some 40,000 acres of Crown lands to the north of the Railway line consequent on the extension of irrigation from the Bari Doab Canal to this tract, and with reference to paragraph 37 of the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to learn in due course the result of the enquiries which the Financial Commissioner proposes to make as to the actual irrigation arrangements to be introduced there.

10. *Sohag Para Colony.*—As this colony has practically reached its full development and become merged in the district, no remarks are called for in regard to it, and it is left to the Financial Commissioner to decide whether any further annual report about it is required.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner and forwarded to the Government of India. Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Offg. Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—22-4-03—300

No. 20.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, *the* 19*th January* 1903.

FROM

R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the annual reports for the year ending 30th September 1902 for the Chenáb, Jhelum, Chúnián, and Sohág Pára Colonies and to convey the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

The Chenáb Colony.

2. *Section* 3.—The question of the transfer of the grantees on the poorest soil of the Lower Gugera Branch to better land was discussed by the Financial Commissioner recently at Lyallpur with the Settlement Commissioner, Colonisation Officer and Superintending Engineer. Arrangements are being made to transfer the grantees at once and the land vacated will probably be given out on temporary cultivation to the remaining grantees pending the settlement of the question as to whether we are to have the Khiki Extension, which will depend on the result of the soil survey now about to be undertaken by the Colonisation Officer.

3. *Section* 4.—During the year the question of remissions for failed crops has been under discussion and the result has been that a set of instructions have been compiled which are now being elaborated by the Financial Commissioner and Chief Engineer, and it is hoped that they will be ready in time to introduce them on the Chenáb and Jhelum during the present rabi crop.

4. *Section* 5.—It is often necessary to give out land on temporary cultivation to meet the requirements of the Irrigation Department in order to secure the best use of the water available. In Sir Lewis Tupper's opinion the Settlement Commissioner goes too far when he says he thinks it is a waste of water and seed to give out poor land in this way. When water must be brought down to some spot for the proper regulation of the supply, it is better to utilise it even on poor soil than to stop it or let it run to waste.

5. *Section* 6.—As regards the treatment of auction purchasers whose land has been confiscated owing to failure to pay in their instalments, I am to say that a separate report will be submitted.

6. *Section* 7.—The present rate of *málikána* on the Chenáb Canal is 6 annas per acre, whereas the payment for the acquisition of proprietary rights comes to Rs. 21-10-0 per acre. The *málikána* charge, therefore, amounts to considerably less than 2 per cent. of the amount to be expended for the purchase of proprietary rights on an acre cropped once in the year, and the transaction becomes a very poor investment of capital. It may be, however, that there is wisdom in allowing the grantee capital for some other investment, as there is no particular advantage in converting him into a proprietor. If, on the other hand, we want to induce composition of the *málikána* charge it should be higher, say not less than 4 per cent. of the sum which would be paid for proprietary rights; and this may be borne in mind when similar questions arise in the future.

7. *Section* 8.—The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Settlement Commissioner and Colonisation Officer that the rule of succession generally in the colony is unsatisfactory. This has been guarded against in the Jhelum and in the Chenáb Extension peasant conditions. Mr. Wilson is preparing a draft Bill on this and on some other points connected with colony law which, when ready, will be submitted for the consideration of Government. With reference to what the Colonisation Officer says regarding regulating succession by equity I am to say that it is often difficult to apply even the analogy of the customary law to the novel conditions of the colony; but that it might not be unreasonable to hold that where a son has a grant equal to that held by his father he should have no right to share in his father's grant on his death, but should rather be treated as if he had received his full share *inter vivos*.

8. As to attempted alienations; they appear to arise generally out of the fact that a grantee brings in tenants to help him in breaking up the land promising them a share in the tenancy afterwards which of course he has no legal power to do.

9. *Section* 9.—The question of the preparation of registers has been fully discussed with the Settlement Commissioner and Colonisation Officer and will be taken into consideration in the draft Bill which has been referred to above. Any further remarks which the Financial Commissioner has to offer on this subject will be made in connection with the separate report upon it which is being submitted by the Settlement Commissioner.

10. *Section* 10.—Mr. Wilson suggests that the revenue from the assessment on village sites should be made available for their improvement. Large though the sum is as a whole, Rs. 75,739 for the year under report, it averages only some Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per village and would be too small to be useful if the income of each village were disbursed only in its own village; but the Financial Commissioner is strongly in favour of the principle which Mr. Wilson advocates and thinks the money should be made available generally for improvements in rural areas in the colony.

11. Sir Lewis Tupper thinks that we require some power under the Act to issue rules to regulate well sinking, disposal of manure, filling up of holes and other similar matters bearing on the health and sanitary condition of the people of the villages. This will be provided for in the draft Bill.

12. In this connection I am to suggest that the system of rewards to village communities for showing the best results in sanitary improvements referred to in Punjab Government letter No. 990, dated 1st October 1900, should be extended to the colony, and if Government approves the suggestion will be referred to the local officers for report.

13. The Financial Commissioner entirely agrees with Mr. Wilson when he says that Government as landlord of this large colony is bound to do more than elsewhere to aid and compel its tenants to maintain a high standard of health and comfort.

14. With reference to what is said in the report as to tree planting on the Gugera Branch the Financial Commissioner thinks that the Act should give power to make general rules applicable throughout the colonies for the encouragement and regulation of arboriculture. The question of giving water for trees free of charge is under separate consideration and will be referred subsequently for the orders of Government.

15. *Section* 11.—In the Financial Commissioner's opinion the time has now come when we should do away with the system of having more than one zaildár in a *sail* and introduce the graded system with the proviso that the Colonisation Officer should have a free hand to degrade and promote according to the class of work done by each zaildár. Such rules are under consideration separately for the guidance of District Officers in those districts where the graded system exists, and in framing them the requirements of the colony will be borne in mind. It would probably, the Financial

Commissioner thinks, be a good arrangement if the Colonisation Officer had a free hand to make promotions and reductions annually when reviewing the work of the year.

16. *Section* 12.—Sir Lewis Tupper agrees as to the advisability of having a quinquennial census in the Chenáb and Jhelum Colonies in 1906.

17. *Section* 14.—In connection with the subject of communications I am to refer to the Conference which was held at Government House, Lahore, on the 11th November 1902, to consider the question of railways in the colony and to say that while at Lyallpur recently the Financial Commissioner held an informal conference to consider the question of metalled roads in view of probable railway development in the near future. The matter will be reported separately to Government.

18. *Section* 15.—The Financial Commissioner entirely concurs in the remarks of the Settlement Commissioner and Colonisation Officer as to the urgent requirements of the colony in the matter of schools and would suggest that copies of the remarks in the report should be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information and advice.

19. Sir Lewis Tupper has much pleasure in again commending to the favourable notice of Government the work done by the Colonisation Officer and his staff during the year which has been one of no inconsiderable strain in many ways, particularly owing to failure of the winter rains and the consequent lowness of the river. During the year the Financial Commissioner has seen a great deal of Mr. Leslie Jones and his work and is confirmed in his good opinion of it. Sir Lewis Tupper has never met any officer who knew his charge better than Mr. Leslie Jones knows the colony or who took more interest in his business.

The Jhelum Colony.

20. *Section* 1 (2).—It was a pity that the initial square laying in the Jech Doáb was defective, but the Financial Commissioner agrees that under the circumstances its adoption subsequently for revenue purposes was the only course open to us.

21. *Section* 1 (3).—In Sir Lewis Tupper's opinion Mr. Hailey is to be congratulated on the success of his negociations for the rectification of boundaries according to squares between Government waste and old villages.

22. *Section* 2 (2).—As the various sets of conditions are available elsewhere the Financial Commissioner has not thought it necessary to swell the report by reprinting them here.

23. *Section* 2 (5).—Mr. Hailey has omitted to note that Heads of Departments and Commissioners may also make peasant grants of one square free of *nazarána* and without horse-breeding conditions. Such small grants may be made as rewards to deserving recipients, *vide* rule 9 for civil grants.

24. *Section* 3 (1).—The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Colonisation Officer and Settlement Commissioner that it was a wise step to postpone the allotment of land to horse-breeding peasants until it was time to prepare for the *rabi* crop. The principle that allotment should not be hurried on until all the irrigation arrangements have been fully developed is, Sir Lewis Tupper thinks, particularly sound; because if irrigation arrangements outrun allotment we have the resource of temporary cultivation, whereas in the converse case the colonist suffers by the delay. Theoretically, allotment should follow immediately upon the completion of the irrigation arrangements and this is the standard to aim at though it cannot always be attained. The best help that the Colonisation Officer can get in this matter is complete and continuous information from the Canal Officers as to the areas in which their preparations are complete.

25. *Section* 3 (3).—The remarks in this paragraph show very well how completely the whole basis of our scheme was shifted by the decision to make the Jhelum Colony a horse-breeding colony. The Chenáb Colony has followed in type the districts from which it has been recruited. In the Jhelum Colony, assuming our present plans to succeed, we shall have a much greater inter-

mixture of miscellaneous classes than exists anywhere else in the Punjab outside the towns; and we shall also have a new description of property in land. The experiment is a very interesting one, but perhaps no one is better aware than the Financial Commissioner that it is an experiment.

26. *Section* 3 (5).—The Settlement Commissioner is undoubtedly right when he says that the sooner the requirements of the Military Department are finally settled the better for the development of the colony. It will be exceedingly inconvenient to keep blocks unallotted which have been selected for these purposes when they get left behind in the progress of colonisation.

27. *Section* 5.—*Primâ facie* there seems to be no objection to the Colonisation Officer's proposal to grant a partial remission of rates where *jungle* clearance has been very heavy, and the Financial Commissioner will be glad to receive proposals on the subject.

28. *Section* 9 (1).—The point here touched upon, *i.e.*, differential rates within villages, is important, and the Financial Commissioner proposes to discuss it personally with Mr. Hailey when he visits the colony next month.

29. *Section* 9 (6).—As regards the *kharába* question, I am to refer to paragraph 3 *supra*.

30. *Section* 15 (2).—The question of the adequate policing of the colony tracts is, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, an important one, and I am to express the hope that early arrangements will be made to meet the case.

31. In dealing with the new Lyallpur District case the question of altering the boundaries of Shahpur was avoided, and it seems to Sir Lewis Tupper to be altogether premature to say at present what arrangements may ultimately prove advisable.

32. The work during the year in the Jhelum Colony has been of an arduous nature especially owing to the change of plans involved in introducing the scheme of colonisation on a horse-breeding basis; and the Colonisation Officer and his staff may be congratulated on the success which has attended them so far. Mr. Hailey has made a good start and has shown much energy and capacity in dealing with his interesting charge.

The Chunian Colony.

33. *Section* 3.—There is no *charágha* reserve in the Chúnián colony villages, and in the Financial Commissioner's opinion it would be unwise to make any attempt to allot the couple of squares reserved near the village sites for the common purposes of the village, *i. e.*, herding of cattle, brick-fields, &c.

34. *Section* 4.—It will, Sir Lewis Tupper thinks, be found to be practicable to introduce the revised rules for *kharába* remissions here as well as in the larger colonies. The subject will be taken up separately.

35. *Section* 10.—It is to be hoped that in the course of time the effect of the canal water will be to sweeten the water in the wells.

36. The question of regulating the number of shop sites in a village is a difficult one, and no doubt the Commissioner is right in his remarks. In the Financial Commissioner's opinion it is much more important that there should be enough shops than that their location should be minutely regulated. Indeed, Sir Lewis Tupper thinks the matter is one in which it is very advisable to avoid over-regulation.

37. *Section* 16.—With reference to the Deputy Commissioner's remarks in this section that the extension should get *kharíf* irrigation only, it appears to the Financial Commissioner to be doubtful whether colonisation can be arranged with a *kharíf* supply unless it is supplemented by well irrigation in the *rabi*. Sir Lewis Tupper does not know whether it would be practicable to give *kharíf* irrigation only to the old villages and perennial irrigation to the crown lands. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to report separately on the point, and the matter can then be referred to the Irrigation Department.

38. The Deputy Commissioner has written an interesting report which is useful in bringing our information regarding the colonies up to date.

The Sohag Para Colony.

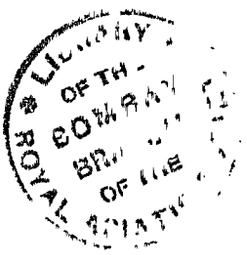
39. The Sohág Pára Colony has now practically reached its full development and become merged in the district. It will be considered whether it will be necessary to call for a further annual report from this colony, as the present report seems to do all that is necessary to complete our information.

40. No report was called for from the Deputy Commissioner, Mooltan, as to the Sidhnai Colony, as it was represented that the colony villages there had quite become part and parcel of the district generally.

I have, &c.,

R. HUMPHREYS,

Senior Secy. to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.



CHENAB COLONY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1901—02.

1.—Survey and Demarcation.

An area of 54,288 acres of Government waste to be irrigated by the Khewra and Dhaular Extensions was square-surveyed and the soil of each square was classified with a view to allotment. In the expectation that the irrigation system would be ready for a rabi allotment, the work was carried out in the middle of the hot weather, and owing to the difficulty of obtaining labour and the inability of the patwáris to work full time it was rather expensive, the total cost, exclusive of the pay of the Settlement Tahsildar and kánúngos, being Rs. 3,581.

A check survey of the Upper Gugera Extensions which had been surveyed by the Irrigation Department was commenced in September, but was not concluded at the end of the year. As the land is uniformly good a preliminary soil classification was unnecessary.

2.—Conditions.

Mazhabi grantees, Punjab Government No. 101, dated 12th August 1896.

Peasants, Rakh Branch, Punjab Government No. 101, dated 12th August 1896.

Yeomen, Rakh Branch, Punjab Government No. 62, dated 5th June 1897.

Capitalists, Rakh Branch, Punjab Government No. 62, dated 5th June 1897.

Peasants, Jhang Branch, Punjab Government No. 59, dated 17th April 1897.

Yeomen, Jhang Branch, Punjab Government No. 698, dated 13th July 1897.

Capitalists, Jhang Branch, Punjab Government No. 698, dated 13th July 1897.

Peasants, Gugera Branch, Punjab Government No. 46, dated 29th April 1898.

Yeomen, Gugera Branch, Punjab Government No. 46, dated 29th April 1898.

Capitalists, Gugera Branch, Punjab Government No. 46, dated 29th April 1898.

Camel service grantees, Punjab Government No. 959, dated 3rd October 1901.

Camel service chaudhrís, Punjab Government No. 959, dated 3rd October 1901

Village headmen, Punjab Government No. 110, dated 3rd October 1902.

Extension conditions are about to be promulgated. There are also a small number of grantees who obtain their land on special terms which generally confer an exemption from the payment of *názarána* and purchase money, but in other respects they conform to capitalist terms. The Mazhabi conditions differ very slightly from those of the Rakh Branch peasants.

The Jhang and Gugera Branch groups of conditions are the same, but they differ from

the Rakh Branch conditions in the following main respects :—

(*a*) The term of assessment on the Rakh Branch is 20 years ; on the others it is 10.

(*b*) On the Rakh Branch owner's rate is imposed by *mauzás*, and *málikána* is enhanced by *khátás*. On the other Branches, the dates of liability to assessment, imposition of owner's rate and enhancement of *málikána* are the same for whole sections of the Branch. The Jhang Branch has at present three sections ; the Gugera Branch two.

(*c*) The obligation to sink a well in the village site.

The camel service conditions present the following special features :—

(*a*) Obligation to maintain a registered camel with the power to fine for temporary and confiscate for permanent default.

(*b*) Succession by selection, designed to prevent undue partition.

(*c*) Obligation to plant trees.

The chaudhri conditions require the chaudhri to provide camels, if necessary, in case of default, but they do not require the regular maintenance of registered camels. The chaudhri is also the village headman and the grant terminates with the office.

The conditions are in other respects modelled on those for camel service grantees

The village headmen conditions govern grants terminable with office. They provide also for fines and temporary loss of the right to cultivate short of absolute confiscation on dismissal or otherwise. They are designed to increase the importance and the responsibility of the lambardár.

The differences in conditions are somewhat confusing, but in some cases they are due to real differences in incidents of tenures, and in others to improvements suggested by experience.

J. WILSON,
Settlement Commissioner.

3.—Allotment.

The area allotted during the year amounted to 120,584 acres, bringing the gross allotted area to a total of 1,701,180. In *nazarána mauzás*, where no *charágha* is reserved, the allotable area is gross area, minus *ghairmumkin*. In other *mauzás* it is (gross area, minus *ghairmumkin*) minus 20 per cent. *charágha*. For the purpose of this calculation land is considered as allotable whether or not it is irrigable or culturable ; and the area shown as unallotted balance includes unculturable and unirrigable land.

In the balance column no allowance is made for *mauzás* in which a part of the grazing area has been allotted, and consequently the balance figure is greater than the difference between columns 4 and 6, Rakh Branch. This has been practically stationary, and it is unnecessary to repeat what was said last year. I need only remark that column 5 has been shown as equal to column 4 merely because the actual figures are not available. The figure is in reality considerably less than that of column 4.

Jhang Branch.—The figures given in column 5 are those of the Executive Engineer, Jhang Division, so far as that Division, which comprises more than four-fifths of the whole Branch,

is concerned. Every village which contained any unallotted balance has been visited with a view to allotment during the past year, and the allotted area now considerably exceeds the Executive Engineer's estimate of the culturable area. I do not think that any considerable further allotment on the existing Jhang Branch is at present possible. The net increase at the end of the year was 45,000 acres, but the actual allotment was really larger, as a number of the new grants were thrown up again shortly after allotment, and this process is still going on. There are still a number of Jhang and Mooltan grantees who have failed to take up land from the balance offered to them on the Jhang Branch, and if there is any land worth cultivating still left, they can take it up.

The unallotted balance is mainly situate on the Dhaular and Khewra Distributaries.

The total allotment from grazing area on the whole Branch is 6,583 acres.

Gugera Branch.—The Gugera Branch shows a net increase of 72,170, the gross total being now 709,570 acres. The only considerable new allotment was that of the Killiánwála Extension, which was given to compensatory grantees from the Montgomery District.

The remaining and larger portion of the allotment consists chiefly of grants to village headmen, to camel service grantees for the production of additional camels, and in the case of poor land to any original grantee who would take it.

The nominal balance is 36,962 acres, but there has been an excess *charágha* allotment amounting to 5,800 acres, and the irrigable area, which is not all culturable, is considerably less than the allotable area.

On the better portions of the branch there is practically no balance except in camel service *mauzás* where it is distributed automatically on the production of a camel, and in *mauzás* where lambardárs have not been appointed. The real balance lies on the Dabanwála, Khiki and Shorkot Distributaries of the Gugera Branch and in a few *mauzás* at the tail of the Samundri Distributary on the Burála Branch.

On the three former the allotment will be decreased rather than increased in the near future. Mr. French and I have inspected a number of the worst *mauzás* and have come to the joint conclusion that about 500 grantees must be transferred to the Khewra Extension as soon as it is ready. They are only becoming more and more miserable and getting worse and worse into debt as time goes on, and they cannot be left in this condition indefinitely.

I may, however, be able to re-allot some of their land to the grantees who remain, as the latter can afford to await and improve land gradually. On the whole, however, there is not much more to be expected of the old branches.

The number of exchanges is now decreasing, and after the close of the rabi crop they were altogether closed except in the worst portions of the colony for grants made before June 1900. Each section of the canal will, however, be given another and final chance before measurement.

I entirely agree, and think it would be wrong to leave these unfortunate peasants on land that has proved unable to pay the ordinary rates.

J. W.

I doubt the wisdom of this policy and think it would be better to leave the poor land unallotted.

J. W.

The figures were as follows :—

	Number of mauzas in which exchanges have taken place.	Number of exchanges.	Area exchanged.
			Acres.
Rakh Branch ...	9	48	953
Jhang „ ...	363	826	15,679
Gugera „ ...	399	1,402	28,045
Total ...	771	2,276	44,677

I do not think I am intended to deal exhaustively with tribal distribution in this report.

Roughly and subject to many reservations it may be said that the central portion of the colony is occupied by Hindús, the inner ring by Musalmáns from congested districts and the outer fringe by local tribes of all descriptions.

This statement is generally true of the Jhang and Gugera Branches which form the bulk of the colony, but the Rakh Branch is not so regular.

4.—Cultivation of the permanently Allotted Area.

The Rakh Branch shows an increased cultivated area of 7,524 acres, the Jhang Branch of 39,410, and the Gugera Branch of 68,821.

The proportion of cultivated area to allotted area on the Jhang Branch still continues to be less than that on the Rakh and much less than that on the Gugera, where an area equal to the whole allotted area was cultivated.

The increase is wholly due to rabi cultivation as the kharif area cultivated on the Jhang and Gugera Branches is less than that of last year in spite of the additional allotments on both Branches.

The percentage of remissions allowed by the Irrigation Department on the rabi crop are shown in Statement No. III. Even assuming them to be adequate they give no notion of the general depreciation of crops not classed as failed caused by the inability of the Chenáb to meet the demands made on it. It is true that allotted land up to a certain minimum requires less and less water, but even allowing for this phenomenon, it seems difficult to believe that an average monthly supply of 6,263 cusecs with less rain against an average of 8,233 during the previous year could have equally matured an area of 1,580,481 as against 1,453,942 acres. I myself do not admit that the remissions as granted were adequate, but even supposing that they were the supply figures argue convincingly a large average inferiority of outturn, and, in my opinion notwithstanding the increase of area, the gross outturn was less than that of the preceding year.

The failure of the local rainfall last winter and simultaneous shortage of supply in the river caused a wide-spread failure of crop which more than justified the remissions allowed for the rabi, 11½ per cent. of the demand. The lowness of the river last rabi and again this winter should make us cautious in expecting any very large increase in the total area of crops matured by the canal.

J. W.

The total area sown was nearly 16 lakhs of acres, and the total assessment including remissions 78 lakhs of rupees, the average assessment being close on the Rs. 5 per acre, which is the demand on one acre of wheat or cotton, the staple crops.

J. W.

Demands on permanent cultivation.

	(a).—Recoverable.	(b).—Remitted for failed crops.	(c).—Remitted for freecrops.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	6,02,531	67,652	1,01,429
Water-rate	46,35,135	5,04,223	7,71,799
Málikána	4,37,867	49,057	74,854
Cesses	4,51,758	50,424	76,059
Total ...	61,27,291	6,71,356	10,24,141

5.—Temporary Cultivation.

The only temporary cultivation during the rabi was on a portion of the area to be commanded by the new Bahlak Branch, where 1,039 acres were cultivated.

The smallness of the area taken up and the large percentage of remission shows how poor much of this land must have been. I think it is waste of water and seed to give out poor land for temporary cultivation.

J. W.

In the Kharíf, however, 64,694 acres were offered for temporary cultivation, 6,632 were actually allotted and the cultivated area was 2,855 acres. Of this area 1,002 acres were on the Bahlak Branch, the area cultivated in partially allotted *mauzas* being 1,853 acres.

The demand on temporary cultivation was as follows:—

	Recoverable.	Remitted for failure.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Water-rate	9,798 6 0	2,522 0 0
Consolidated-rate	4,252 1 0	912 11 6
Total ...	14,050 7 0	3,434 11 6

The assessment was done by the Irrigation Department, but the scale of the consolidated rate was fixed by the Colonization Officer. It was maintained at Rs. 2-6-0 per acre in a few *mauzas*, but in the great majority it was reduced to 5 annas in order to get the land cultivated.

I regret that I am unable to supp ly the figures for the unrecovered balance on account of either permanent or temporary cultivation.

6.—Receipts by way of Capital.

Full details are given in Statement No IV. The unrecovered balance on account of *nazarána* is trifling, and there is no doubt as to its ultimate recovery. Meanwhile it pays interest. But there is a balance of a lakh of rupees on account of the auction sales. One well known colonist is responsible for the Rakh Branch item of Rs. 8,241, but the remainder is due from a number of small purchasers at the Gugera Branch sale. I have had very considerable difficulty in recovering some of this money. The fact is that a good deal of the land was not worth the sums bid for it by small purchasers, who, however, conferred a large monetary benefit on Government by running up the capitalist bids. Consequently in the majority of cases I have been unable to arrange for transfers at the same price to solvent purchasers, and where I have found on enquiry that the purchasers have no hope of clearing their debt within a reasonable period I have been compelled to re-auction the land almost always at a great loss.

Such re-sales were, however, mostly effected after the close of the year under report, and there are not, I hope, many purchasers remaining with whom it will be necessary to deal in a similar way. I am making the case of those purchasers whose land has been confiscated the subject of a separate report, in the hope of obtaining for them some concession not authorised by the auction conditions, as I do not wish to see small cultivators, who have indirectly benefited Government to a large extent, ruined by a temporary error of judgment.

No fresh *takávi* loans will be granted on account of water-course construction and cost of survey, as it has now been decided to make a cash demand after the second crop, at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre on the extensions, and of Re. 1-10-0 on the old Branches, subject to the condition that if necessary an additional demand of 6 annas may be made.

Sanction has been accorded to grants of *takávi* to camel service grantees for the purchase of camels, but few have been accepted.

7.—Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.

It is at present only on the Rakh Branch that capitalist and yeoman grantees have the opportunity of acquiring proprietary rights. The total area held by them amounts to 68,927 acres.

Full proprietary rights have been acquired in 9,544 acres only, but a part of the purchase money has been paid on account of an additional area of 1,363 acres. The total sum thus paid is Rs. 2,10,347, the amount paid during the year under report being Rs. 44,393 as against Rs. 69,609 in 1900-01 and Rs. 56,694 in 1899-1900. There is therefore no great eagerness on the part of the grantees, and this is perhaps accounted for by the fact that it may be more profitable to use the capital otherwise than to escape the payment of *málikána*.

This is probably the case, so long as the rate of *málikána* remains so low.

J. W.

There are now only 561 peasant grantees on the Rakh Branch who have not acquired occupancy rights.

Satisfactory.

J. W.

No such rights have yet been given on the Jhang Branch, where the attestation of the fulfilment of conditions is being made a part of the settlement operations.

8.—Mutation Cases.

The total number of mutation cases attested was 3,246, 602 remaining unattested.

I myself pass the orders in all cases in which the succession proposed is not direct from father to sons, and also in the camel service cases where the successor is selected.

The rule of succession in the colony is not satisfactory because the Act and conditions permit unlimited succession by collaterals, and thus defeat to a certain extent the objects of original selection. The Act requires amendment on this point as on others.

I agree. This will be made the subject of a separate report.

J. W.

However, I have been ordered in the meantime to decide succession cases in accordance with equity and custom. Accordingly I follow custom even where it conflicts with the interests of the colony, as in the case of the succes-

sion of numerous collaterals. But when it conflicts with equity as between claimants I follow equity. For instance in the numerous cases where both father and one of more sons have obtained grants, I refuse to allow the succession of the grantee son, though Sikhs usually claim their customary right. Janglis are not so grasping and in such a case always waive their claim.

On the whole, however, there is not much questioning of decisions, and I fancy that succession appeals are not numerous.

There are very few attempts at permanent alienation. If anything of the sort occurs it is generally forced on an unwilling colonist by tenants whom he has perhaps deceived as to their prospects when he brought them to the colony.

The right thing to do in such a case is to award compensation, but in one instance a court decreed a portion of the land. I reported the case, but it was not thought worth while to get the decision reversed.

The civil courts do not understand the conditions of grants and have decided cases without reference to them.

I have, however, asked the Deputy Commissioners to refer all land suits to me previously in order that the Secretary of State may be joined as a defendant if necessary, but it is really sufficient in practice to let the court know that the grantee cannot alienate.

Few cases, moreover, get into the courts, and as all such irregular mutations must come to me for sanction, they cannot escape notice.

If I hear of any alienation case before a suit is brought I can always settle it and prevent its further progress.

9.—Settlement Proceedings.

Rakh Branch.—The records of rights of 277 *mauzas* have been completed and filed.

Copies of the *jamabandi* for patwáris, a new office *masavi* and 3 copies of amended cloth maps for the office, patwáris and Irrigation Department have been prepared. The areas shown in the tenancy registers have been brought into accord with the *jamabandis*. New *khataunis* have been made and the village note books completed.

I have checked a number of these *jamabandis* on the spot and found them accurate.

J. W.

Jhang Branch.—A beginning has been made with the measurement of the 251 *mauzas* on the Jhang Branch for which it is proposed to complete a record of rights before April 1903. The measurement of 72 *mauzas* has been completed, and the quality of the soil has been simultaneously classified.

Progress in the hot weather with a lot of raw hands was rather slow, but the work is now going ahead fast; and the records should be completed as soon as expected.

The staff consists of the Settlement Tahsildar, 4 Settlement Naib Tahsildars, 16 kánúngos, and 96 patwáris, and the Assistant Colonization Officer is in charge of the whole establishment. He is also attesting the fulfilment of conditions on the spot, and amending the registers. I

have submitted a separate report on the subject of the tenancy registers. In spite of the prominent position given to them by Act III of 1893 they are practically a farce.

They cannot be prepared as intended by the Act, at the time of allotment, and if they are prepared at any time before the *jamabandi*, they have to be altered after signature when the *jamabandi* is made.

The *jamabandi* depends on the allotment file and the *khataunis*, not on the registers, and the object which the latter are intended to serve could be served equally well and with infinitely less trouble by a statement of conditions attached to each *jamabandi*.

I agree, but I think we must continue to draw up registers until the Act is altered. A separate report is being submitted on this subject.

J. W.

I suppose, however, that the farce must be gone through until the Act is altered; but I do not propose to prepare any more registers or take any more signatures until the record of rights is made. The register is then only a copy of selected portions of the *jamabandi* and no further amendment is required. By this means, moreover, the signature of the grantee will at least be taken to an area which he holds at the time of signature, and no alteration except by regular mutation will be possible. The registers will thus cause a minimum of inconvenience, but I hope that ere long they will be enacted out of existence.

10.—Village Sites.

I mentioned in the last report that the peasant village sites on the Rakh Branch to the number of 340 had been measured.

Duplicate copies of cloth maps and of records of rights have been prepared for the use of the office and patwáris. *Khataunis* have been made to provide for future allotments, and ground rent registers, which are used as a *khasra girdáwari* for record of demand and mutations, have also been prepared. These documents have proved very valuable. There is no longer the same obscurity as to the Rakh Branch sites, but encroachments can be detected and fresh allotments made with the same ease as on the other Branches. The assessment of ground rent has also been greatly simplified as the fullest information as to areas and rights is now available. On the Jhang and Gugera Branches the village site plans have all been checked and corrected: 2,475 new *ahátas* have been allotted.

I have checked some of these in the villages and found them minutely accurate.

J. W.

The total assessment for the year was Rs. 75,739 as compared with Rs. 55,506 for 1900-01 and Rs. 48,396 for all previous years combined.

I should like to see this money which is realised from village sites made available for the improvement of village sites.

J. W.

The great majority of grantees have now constructed their houses. The improvement has been most marked on the Bhawána Branch, where there was the greatest room for it. Since the beginning of the colony up to the end of September 1901, 202 new wells had been sunk, though many more were then in process of construction. In the present year 195 have been completed, 453 more are under construction, and at the close of next year I have little doubt that almost every village which can afford to do so will have sunk its well.

Some of the houses are very good and a steady improvement is being maintained.

J. W.

This is very satisfactory, as the existence of a well is very important for the health and comfort of the villagers.

J. W.

The construction and maintenance of tanks is now of very reduced importance. Wherever

a well has been sunk they are no longer required for drinking purposes; and they rather spoil the appearance of the villages when used by cattle. One enlightened lambardár has recently asked for permission to close and fill his tanks by the village sites and make a cattle tank a little distance off. Permission was of course readily accorded and I think it will be quite possible to carry out this reform generally. Colonists are allowed to build steadings for their cattle on their grants if they desire to do so, but there are still a great many cattle in the village sites, with the ordinary result. I have accordingly laid down that manure must be stacked outside the site if it is not taken direct to the fields and small plots of land adjacent to the village have been allotted for the purpose.

This is a good idea, as a dirty pond close to a village breeds disease.

J. W.

A good plan.

J. W.

Probably an order of this description would not be attended by much result elsewhere in the Punjab, but the colony is to a certain extent disciplined, and it has succeeded beyond my expectations. If it is adhered to long enough it will doubtless obtain the force of custom.

I am glad to say, moreover, that the people themselves are beginning to take a certain interest and pride in their villages. In some parts of the colony there is an incipient state of rivalry for the possession of the smartest and cleanest *ábádi*, resulting in the maintenance of sweepers who are entertained for the sole purpose of keeping the lanes and streets clean.

In such schemes the competition between candidate zaildárs is of the greatest value, and it is largely through their assistance that advance is made.

Until quite lately of course village sites were left largely to look after themselves, unless illegal encroachments were reported. Driving power was required and with only one European Officer in the colony it was not forthcoming.

It was out of the question to do anything with villages which were lucky or unlucky enough to be inspected perhaps once in two years, but the addition of the Assistant Colonization Officer has more than doubled the touring capacity and tours are no longer so confined by the necessity of appointing lambardárs and of seeing bad land.

I agree that Government as the landlord of this large colony is bound to do more than elsewhere to aid and compel its tenants to maintain a high standard of health and comfort.

J. W.

There is now, therefore, an opportunity of improving the lives and comfort of the colonists in matters which I believe to be of considerable importance, and there is no doubt that continued insistence on sanitation and kindred matters will be very handsomely repaid.

I can give no figures as to arboriculture as conducted by grantees, but the progress made has not been altogether satisfactory, especially on the Gugera Branch for the reason that individual grantees have not got a sufficiently strong incentive. On the Jhang Branch there was a large area available for reward grants, but the Gugera grantees have not had the same prospects. The tenancy registers on the Gugera Branch have not been signed except by *nazarána* grantees, and I cannot think that the insertion of a condition making tree planting compulsory would cause the slightest hardship or injustice. It would then be possible to secure a line of trees along the south-east or south-west side of every village road without

This should be done if possible.

J. W.

causing any damage to crops, and the advantages would be very great.

Wherever canal water is used distinctly for tree-watering the trees are assessed and this is of course fatal to arboriculture in village sites or in the *charágha* adjacent to them. The new wells will however enable the colonists to overcome this difficulty.

I trust the Irrigation Department will see that in the interests of the State it is advisable to give water for trees free of charge.

J. W.

In two villages where Persian wheels are already in working order the wide roads of the village sites have already been laid out in avenues, and I hope to extend this practice over the colony. I have also started a scheme for planting the grazing area adjacent to the village site with trees each fifty feet apart, these also to be watered from the well so long as they require artificial irrigation, which will not be long, if *kikar* trees are planted. I think this idea will be taken up readily enough; it does not entail much trouble except for a short period and the ultimate advantage is considerable. I have recently taken over the control of the District Board arboricultural operations at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, but this hardly comes within the scope of the present report.

Fuel is already scarce and dear and manure is being used in its place. Tree-planting should be encouraged in every possible way.

J. W.

11.—Lambardars and Zaildars.

531 new lambardári appointments were made in 300 villages, there being now a total of 2,499 lambardárs in 1,235 estates.

In 1899 the Rakh Branch was divided into 14 *zails* and 14 probationer zaildárs were appointed on a salary of Rs. 100 per annum.

In the following year the Jhang Branch was divided into tentative *zails*, and 3 or 4 candidates were selected for each, wherever there was a sufficient number of suitable men available, a portion of each *zail* being entrusted to each candidate. A system of competition was thus instituted which has given very excellent results, and I am by no means certain that it will not be wise to retain it permanently, in a modified form by keeping at least two zaildárs to each *zail* and apportioning the *inám* according to the work done in the year. In old districts the work and influence of zaildárs is principally known through the reports of Deputy Inspectors and the zaildár can generally do as little as he likes so long as he is not actively on the side of criminals.

In the colony there are the same sources of information as elsewhere, but it is also possible by merely looking at the *zail* to see what the zaildár is like. His work and influence can be seen in every village and village site, and for many years to come we shall expect improvements which it will be his duty to get carried out. Not only therefore can we not afford to allow zaildárs to rest on their laurels, but we shall also have plenty of material to assist us in the just apportionment of *ináms*. This year a number of Jhang Branch candidates were eliminated as not up to standard, and there are now 25 *zails* with 46 candidates, an average number of 19 *mauzas* and an average area of 30,722 acres

These zaildárs do very useful work and should receive higher emoluments than have yet been sanctioned.

J. W.

On the Gugera Branch also candidate zaildárs have been selected. The Branch has been divided into 28 *zails*, with an average number of 19 *mauzas* and an average area of 32,416 acres.

There are at present 74 candidates. Sanction has not yet been accorded to the payment of *ináms* on the Jhang and Gugera Branches, but as the zaildárs are actually working, I hope it will not be considered wrong to mention them.

12.—Census.

The census figures were given in last year's report, but they are now quite out of date. The Toba Tek Singh and Samundri Tahsils had then comparatively sparse populations, but they have filled up very considerably since, and Samundri more especially, as the Gugera Branch was almost in its infancy at the time. If another census were taken now the population would probably be found to be close on a million instead of under 8 lakhs.

It will be advisable to take a quinquennial census of the area irrigated by the Chenáb and Jhelam Canals in 1906.

J. W.

Colonists are followed into the colony by the same classes of persons indirectly dependent on agriculture as are found in their own homes, though not in such great proportion, for menials are scarce and the price of labour is correspondingly high.

The allotment of a square in each village for the use of village menials has, however, been of great assistance to the peasant grantees, who have generally as many *kamins* as they require except at harvest times. The *nazarána* grantees are often not so well off. They have no menials' square and expect to get menials on the same terms as peasants minus the land.

Consequently menials will not settle regularly in their villages until they raise their rates of payment to an equivalent of that received in peasant *mauzas*.

The need for walls and houses attracts a great number of Pathán labourers in the cold weather months, when they are quite a feature of the colony, but the greatest difference from the rest of the Punjab lies in the paucity of women.

It may perhaps be worth while to give some idea as to the extent to which colonists are self; cultivating. I can only give the Rakh Branch figures, where there are fewer tenants than elsewhere at present. The area cultivated during the year on which the *jamabandi* is based was 403,551 acres; of these 228,744 were cultivated by Government tenants or proprietors; another 52,613 by tenants who paid no rent, or rent at revenue rates, that is to say, close relatives of the grantees; and the balance 116,886 acres by regular tenants. As the *nazarána* classes of grantees hold about 68,927 acres and practically their whole area was cultivated during the year it will be seen that ordinary tenants cultivate little of the land held by peasant grantees.

The original object of establishing a numerous body of prosperous peasants cultivating with their own hands has already been attained on this Branch.

J. W.

Where tenants still exist on the Rakh Branch they are generally Aráins or Mussalmán Jats.

On the other Branches the proportion of tenants is of course larger, but the process of

driving out aliens continues, and before long the great mass of peasent grantees will be found to be self-cultivating.

The health of the colony has been decidedly good. Some years back there was a great deal of fever, but it is now not in excess of that elsewhere, and people who wish to live on their grants find that the climate suits them well enough, though *nazarána* grantees, who got their land on false pretences, never intending to reside, often fancy that it is most deleterious. There were a few cases of plague, but it did not spread to a serious extent, nor do I think that it is likely to do so. In a colony village each family is practically segregated; the compounds are large, and even the stay-at-home folk live much more in the open air than in the ordinary cramped village, and when plague breaks out they can camp in their own compounds, if need be; the villages are much further apart than is usual elsewhere; and the inhabitants of neighbouring villages are not closely bound by ties of relationship which make it necessary to huddle in lamentation over the remains of departed friends. For these reasons I think that plague will find the colony a much harder nut to crack than Jullundur or Hoshiárpur.

There is reason to hope that the colony will prove more healthy than other more congested parts of the Punjab.

J. W.

13.—Towns and Markets.

Lyallpur.—Founded in 1896. A municipality, and population at census 9,180. Filling up, not spreading. A large drainage scheme is in progress, and a water-supply scheme has been sanctioned. The combined works will cost Rs. 2,00,000. Metal has been collected for a number of new roads.

Sángla.—Founded in 1896. A notified area, Population 1,689. A drainage scheme has been sanctioned.

Chiniot Road.—Founded in 1896. Population 1,086. A drainage scheme costing Rs. 10,250 has been sanctioned, and sufficient money has been obtained from sale proceeds to metal the principal streets.

Gojra.—Founded in 1899. Population 2,265. The principal streets have been metalled, and a combined drainage and water-supply scheme costing Rs. 60,284 has been sanctioned.

A proposal to make Gojra a notified area has been submitted.

Toba Tek Singh.—Founded 1900. Population 1,378. A combined drainage and water-supply scheme has been sanctioned, and the town will shortly be metalled.

All the towns above mentioned area on the line of rail, and, with the exception of Lyallpur, owe whatever prosperity they have to their position as grain markets.

Lyallpur, Sángla and Gojra are the most important, and do the largest trade. Chiniot Road is comparatively small, and Toba Tek Singh is greatly handicapped by its position in a poor tract.

The average prices of the principal staples were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	per maund.
Wheat	2	3	9	„
Gram	2	2	5	„
Barley	1	12	3	„
Oilseed	3	10	8	„
Maize	1	8	1	„
Jowár	1	11	1	„
Bájra	1	15	1	„
Cotton	4	13	3	„
Gur	3	13	9	„
Red sugar	5	1	2	„

Bhúsa, 3 mds. 26 sérs per rupee.

There are no grain imports. In addition to the grain markets there are the following small towns off the line of rail.

Shahkot.—Founded 1895. Population 3,146. This place owed its pristine importance to its position as the Colonization Office Head-quarters.

It has not increased latterly, but it has a bright future, if the new railway runs through it.

Samundri.—Founded 1900. Population at last census 320. The head-quarters of a tahsil. There is no grain market, and unless it is served by a railway it is not likely to become important.

The population figures as given above are not very valuable as there has been a considerable increase in most of the towns since the date of the census, but Shahkot then included two village sites from which it has since been separated.

The following statement shows the position of the town funds:—

	Lyallpur.	Chiniot Road.	Gojra.	Toba Tek Singh.	Shahkot.	Samundri.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income during year under report	7,532	3,050	2,117	6,383	...	659	19,741
Gross income up to date ...	2,05,576	28,621	71,574	1,52,816	1,389	13,321	4,73,297
Expenditure during year under report.	1,10,963	10,300	19,461	11,138	6	5,129	1,56,997
Gross expenditure up to date ...	2,05,576	24,341	38,438	20,118	1,158	5,630	2,95,261
Balance at end of year under report.	...	4,280	33,136	1,32,698	231	7,691	1,78,036

No figures have been given for Sángla, which has been treated as a notified area for more than a year under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála.

14.—Communications.

The Provincial Road from Chiniot to Chiniot Road is partially metalled, and I understand that the completion of the scheme has been sanctioned. There is also a small strip of metalled road which passes through the narrow neck at the north end of the colony between Khángah Dográn and Sukheki, both of which places are outside the colony.

These are the only metalled roads except in the towns, and only those *kacha* roads are good which are little used. Some of the main arteries are only commendable when received as instruments of torture. They are the worst feature of the colony.

The District Board of Jhang has accepted a scheme for the metalling of the road from Lyallpur to Khanuána, about 8 miles, and it has long been considering the metalling of another road from Lyallpur to Rodu Koru.

Government has also sanctioned the expenditure of a lakh of rupees on metalling, and on the assumption that a railway line is to be made from Gojra to Samundri, I have recommended that the roads from Lyallpur to Siálwála, Gojra to Mungi, and Chiniot Road to Pauliáni should be taken up first. All these lead from markets on the rail to large grain producing tracts on the Gugera Branch, but I hardly hope to see them completed while I am in the colony.

It is to be hoped that the metalling of roads will be pushed on. There is plenty of money available, and the need is very great, and it is difficult to see why the District Board and Public Works Department have not long ago been able to supply this urgent want.

J. W.

I cannot pretend to be in favour of light railways in the colony, and least of all light railways which run at right angles to the main line. The area commanded by any such railways can only be small, and there is always the objectionable necessity of trans-shipment to be considered.

No doubt light railways may be very valuable where natural transport is not largely available, but in the colony I should much prefer metalled roads as cattle are not required for wells, and they are available for transport purposes when required. Accordingly the substitution of light railways really means a waste of economic power, and I doubt if they would be generally used. Nor should I support the proposal to make a broad-gauge rail from Samundri to Gojra. The area served would be too small.

I agree that light railways should not be constructed here, at all events until the colony has received its full supply of broad-gauge lines and metalled roads. These are what it badly wants at present.

J. W.

A broad-gauge railway running direct from Shahdara to some point on the Lyallpur line is, however, most desirable, and I am also in favour of the construction of a loop line from the point of contact wherever it may be, to run down through the Gugera Branch and rejoin the main line again beyond Toba Tek Singh. This line should, I think, be run as nearly as possible half way between the Wazirabad, Khanewál and the Lahore-Mooltan lines. The existence of the Rávi River on the south-side need hardly be considered, as its passage can present no difficulty except to fish for the greater part of the year.

I believe that the Financial Commissioner has proposed a line from Shahdara to Sángla and a loop line from Sángla to Shorkot Road. I hardly think that the general idea is likely to be improved upon, though I should like to see the loop rejoin the main line at Jorala, the station beyond Shorkot Road. It will be well doubtless, however, to consider in the same connection the junction of the Jhelum colony line, and I have no reliable information as to where that line will join the Lyallpur-Khánewál Railway, but so far as I can judge there is no reason why it also should not join it at Jorala.

The question of railway alignment has recently formed the subject of a separate discussion.

J. W.

15.—Miscellaneous.

(*a*). I do not usually take an absorbing interest in matters educational, but there can

be little doubt that the colony is not sufficiently provided with Primary Schools.

It is high time that the District Board, which derives such a huge income from the colony, did something on a large scale to supply it with schools.

J. W.

Toba Tek Singh and Samundri are both big tahsils, but at the close of the year there were only 3 Primary Schools in the former and 1 in the latter.

I understand from the District Board that there is some difficulty as to the provision of teachers, but even a "Middle fail" would be better than nothing and could at least teach the children to read and write. Many of the colonists, who are bound to reside here with their families are themselves educated, and they are naturally averse to allowing sons to grow up entirely illiterate. They certainly deserve sympathy, and it should be one of the first objects of the new District Board of Lyallpur to make primary education possible for those who desire it.

(*b*). The Colony Victoria Memorial Fund now amounts to Rs. 35,000. I have obtained a suitable design from an architect, and further negotations are in progress. It will not, however, be possible to erect the Memorial until the completion of the water-supplyscheme permits of the removal of the steam pumps and other accessories to the well in the central chaunk at Lyallpur.

16.—Extensions.

Statements Nos. V and VI give full details with regard to extensions. The figures and dates are those given by the Irrigation Department, but I have only included those extensions which contain an area of Government waste. The dates of irrigation can I think only be taken as approximate as the Khewra and Bahlak extensions were not ready for Rabi 1902-03, and the latter may possibly not be ready for Kharíf 1903. The areas given will also be found subject to future amendment.

The general situation of the extensions is described in the statements.

17.—Establishments.

The following is a list of the officers of the Colonization Establishment with dates:—

Colonization Officer, Mr. Leslie Jones, 28th March 1899—30th September 1902.

Assistant Colonization Officer, Mr. French, 24th October 1901—30th September 1902.

Assistant Colonization Officer, Lála Pindi Dás, 23rd May 1900—24th October 1901.

Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, L. Pindi Dás, 24th October 1901—30th September 1902.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, B. Ghani Shám Dás, 2nd May 1901—30th September 1902.

Settlement Tahsildar, S. Hussain Bux, 28th February 1901—30th September 1902.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar, M. Hardit Singh, 11th November 1901—30th September 1902.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar, M. Arúra Mal, 6th August 1899—30th September 1902.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar, Lála Rám Chand, 8th September 1899—30th September 1902.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar, Lála Karam Chand, 1st May 1898—30th September 1902.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar, M. Thákar Singh, 25th October 1900—30th September 1902.

The appointment of a second European officer was very much wanted. Mr. French picked up the details of colony work very rapidly and has rendered very valuable assistance.

He has brought the Jhang and Bhawána Branches up to date and his appointment has been a source of direct profit to Government.

Lála Pindi Dás, Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, has continued to work excellently, and I do not want a better officer. Bakhshi Ghani Shám Dás, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has also done good work.

Superior field establishment.—The Settlement Tahsildar had a trying time in surveying and classifying the soil on the Khewra Extension during the hot weather, but with this exception both he and the Naib Tahsildars have been exclusively employed on measurement and records.

The Settlement Tahsildar has done very fair work, and of the Naib Tahsildars, Munshi Hardit Singh and Munshi Arúra Mal, are the most experienced and capable. Lála Rám Chand and Munshi Thákar Singh are willing but lack experience, and sometimes accuracy, while Lála Karam Chand, who is about to retire, is rather past his time.

Subordinate field establishment.—The subordinate field establishment has been further recruited and strengthened. In addition to 35 District Settlement and Office Kánúngos there are 49 candidates of whom the majority possess superior educational qualifications and 15 have passed the Kánúngos' Examination.

There are at present 227 permanent patwári appointments, of the regular patwáris 9 have passed the Entrance and 160 the Middle Examination.

Those who have only passed the Patwári Examination are old hands who were first employed when it was difficult to obtain patwáris of any description. There are also 482 candidate patwáris. Of this number 27 have passed the Entrance and 367 the Middle Examination. Those who have not passed the Middle Examination are old colony hands.

A permanent Patwáris' School is maintained in Lyallpur; 208 of the candidates have passed the examination, and 187 of them are holding temporary appointments.

The Punjab Government has sanctioned an increase of regular patwári appointments from time to time on the basis of one patwári for every 4,000 acres cultivated. When this order is carried into effect, our regular establishment will be almost doubled, and up to the present it has not been possible to provide patwáris to take up the additional posts on the Rakh Branch alone.

They will, however, be available in sufficient numbers after the next examination, and gradually, also, it will be possible to bring the Jhang and Gugera Branches up to their full strength.

All temporary establishment is now paid from a regular Settlement Budget and the old Survey Fund has been closed.

Head-quarters Office.—In May last the Punjab Government sanctioned an increase of Rs. 479-12-0 per mensem for the head-quarters office. This sum was mainly devoted to placing on the permanent list clerks already employed and drawing temporary pay from the old Survey Fund. The result has been good, and the clerks no longer display the same anxiety to become patwáris. It also, however, included the pay of a Head Clerk on Rs. 150—175. Mr. S. David, who had previously officiated as Head Clerk in Gujrát, was selected for the appointment, and has proved very satisfactory. I am not ungrateful for obtaining this avenue of escape from an amount of unnecessary work and worry which had become practically intolerable.

The abolition of the Survey Fund and *takávi* demands will further simplify the system of accounts, which had already been modified and improved last year.

A clerk deputed specially from the Accountant-General's Office to examine the system did not appear able to suggest much alteration, and there is now, I hope and believe, little scope for error.

A. LESLIE JONES,

Colonization Officer, Chenáb Canal.

Mr. Leslie Jones and his staff have worked hard and well and have the satisfaction of seeing the condition of this immense and prosperous colony improve in every direction.

J. WILSON,

Settlement Commissioner.

4th December 1902.

Statement No. I.—*Allotment*, 1901-02.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Rakh Branch	596,167	462,303	A 462,303	444,378	19,959
2	Jhang ,, ...	756,705	587,119	B 525,362	547,182	46,520
3	Gugera ,, ...	943,849	741,192	C 725,426	709,570	36,962
	Total	2,296,721	1,790,614	1,713,091	1,701,130	103,441

A.—Assumed	462,303
B.—(1) Culturable and irrigable in Jhang Division	433,942
(2) Irrigable in Lyallpur Division	91,420
Total Jhang Branch	525,362
C.—Irrigable	725,426

Statement No. II.—*Progress of allotment*, 1901-02.

Period.	Area allotted on Branches in acres.			
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761
,, ,, 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626
,, ,, 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774
,, ,, 1895	421.335	...	...	421,335
,, ,, 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457
,, ,, 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088
,, ,, 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088
,, ,, 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419
,, ,, 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605
,, ,, 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546
,, ,, 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130

Statement No. III.—*Area sown in the year* 1901-02.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch	Kharíf	132,495	3·78	172·04	21·72
	Rabi	264,836	8·78	...	...
	Total ...	397,331	7·09	172·04	21·72
Jhang Branch	Kharíf	157,986	2·66	1,166·1	16·26
	Rabi	321,544	9·09	...	...
	Total ...	479,530	6·97	1,166·1	16·26
Gugera Branch	Kharíf	270,194	3·63	1,516·87	11·8
	Rabi	433,426	14·93	...	...
	Total ...	703,620	10·58	1,516·87	11·8
Total	Kharíf	560,675	3·40	2,855·01	13·94
	Rabi	1,019,806	11·48	...	...
	Total ...	1,580,481	8·61	2,855·01	13·94

Statement No. IV.—*Demands and recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees*, 1901-02.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhang District ...	Rakh Branch ...	8,241	11,768	361	2,098	42	22,510	...	10,891	91	614	42	11,638	270	1,484	1,754	8,241	877	...	...	...	9,118
	Jhang Branch ...	...	16,740	12,709	69,914	6	99,369	...	12,916	4,817	26,515	6	44,254	7,892	43,399	51,291	...	3,819	...	..	...	3,819
	Gugera Branch ...	1,51,957	34,923	13,033	71,658	316	2,71,887	60,173	33,627	4,014	22,049	316	1,20,179	9,019	49,609	58,628	91,784	1,296	...	..	...	93,080
	Total ...	1,60,198	63,431	26,103	1,43,670	364	3,93,766	60,173	57,434	8,922	49,178	364	1,76,071	17,181	94,492	1,11,673	1,00,025	5,992	...	...	...	1,06,017
Gujránwála District	Rakh Branch	...	...	23	58	...	81	...	...	23	58	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gugera Branch ...	...	...	662	3,629	..	4,291	...	...	161	877	...	1,038	501	2,752	3,253	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	685	3,687	...	4,372	...	...	184	935	...	1,119	501	2,752	3,253	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,60,198	63,431	26,788	1,47,357	364	3,98,138	60,173	57,434	9,106	50,113	364	1,77,190	17,682	97,244	1,14,926	1,00,025	5,992	...	...	...	1,06,017

Statement No. V.—*Extensions*, 1901-02.

Name of Extension.	I.—Sanctioned Projects.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Sharakpur—In Lahore District	101,912	16,041	88,275	Rabi 1902-03.
Nahra—Between colony and Gugera Tahsil of Montgomery District.	39,700	32,152	12,370	Do.
Nupewála ditto ditto ...	5,316	6,254	...	Do.
Dhaular—In Jhang Tahsil of Jhang District ...	91,600	3,400	88,200	Do.
Khewra—In Jhang and Shorkot Tahsils of Jhang District.	85,300	52,000	33,300	Do.
Bahlak—Between colony and Gugera and Montgomery Tahsils of Montgomery District.	70,469	48,145	22,324	Do.
Total	394,297	157,992	244,469	

Statement No. VI.—*Extensions*, 1901-02.

Name of Extension.	II.—Unsanctioned Projects.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dargali Distributary—Between colony and Gugera Tahsil of Montgomery District.	24,000	24,000	...	Kharif 1903.
Sultán Pakhra—Between colony and Jhang Tahsil of Jhang District.	63,000	24,000	39,000	Rabi 1903-04.
Bhagat to east of Railway—In Kabírwála Tahsil of Mooltan District and Montgomery Tahsil of Montgomery District.	276,500	196,000	80,500	Unknown.
Bhagat to west—In Shorkot Tahsil, Jhang District, and Kabírwála Tahsil of Mooltan District.	136,000	126,000	10,000	Do.
Total	499,500	370,000	129,500	

JHELUM COLONY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902.

1.—Survey and Demarcation.

1. I began work as Colonization Officer in November 1901 and was for some time occupied in getting together the necessary field and office establishment and making other preliminary arrangements. It was difficult to obtain at first a supply of efficient patwáris and kánúngos, owing to the number of settlements in progress, and I am much indebted to Captain Crosthwaite for letting me have a number of men trained by him in Dera Ismail Khan. It was only at the end of the year under report that any allotment of land took place and for the greater part of the year the Colonization Staff was occupied in (*a*) measurement of colony mouzas in crown waste; (*b*) demarcation of the squares into "killas;" (*c*) rectification of boundaries between the old villages and crown waste; (*d*) minor operations such as tree planting and crop experiments on old village lands. Part of the Colonization Officer's time has also been occupied in touring in other districts for the purpose of selecting *Ghoripál* colonists; in resettling the yearly tenants formerly cultivating in the Shahpur Rakhs, and in arrangements connected with the choice of sites for a civil station, for the Remount Depôt and Regimental Stud farms.

2. The measurement and classification of soils has been carried out by a field establishment organized on settlement lines and supervised by a Settlement Tahsildar and two Naib Tahsildars. The Canal Department had before beginning the construction of the canal, carried out a complete survey of the whole of the Bár proper. A central base line had been laid down in the middle of the Bár, and from this cross lines had been run out at right angles on both sides at distances of 1,100 feet. On these cross lines bricks had been laid down at intervals of 1,100 feet. The Canal survey, therefore, though made originally as a basis for the record of levels, provided the material for a complete field survey on the square system. It is a matter of regret, however, that full attention was not paid at the time to the value this survey might afterwards possess as a basis of measurement. The cross lines are laid down with great accuracy near the base line, and for the most part the bricks along the cross line are placed at the proper distance from each other. But in proportion as the distance from the base line increases, the cross lines tend to diverge from the parallel. Had the measuring parties been instructed to link up the cross lines at definite intervals and so insure their parallelism, we should now possess a perfectly accurate survey of the Bár on the square system. As it is, the squares at a distance from the base line are seldom true and in some cases show a large percentage of error. The matter formed the subject of discussion in 1900, and it was even proposed at one time to resurvey the Bár with a view to correcting the squares. The proposal was abandoned, partly because of the cost it would involve, and partly on account of the argument advanced in Chief Engineer's note, dated 18th

February 1900 (conveyed in letter of Superintending Engineer, Jhelum Canal, No. 1188, dated 13th March 1900), which was to the effect that the exact size of the square was of no importance in the Crown waste where the colonist receives a square without guarantee as to area. While in a sense this is true, the errors are nevertheless to be regretted because they make it difficult to construct an accurate map of a village as a whole. Again they make it difficult to accept the canal squares as a basis for mapping the old village lands, where accuracy in mapping is of the greatest importance. The choice, however, lay between accepting the canal squares as laid down or remeasuring the whole Bár in the usual manner.

I decided to accept the canal squares as they stood, for the following reasons :—In the first place, the watercourses are designed to run along the sides of the canal squares and the existence of two systems of squares would be confusing in the extreme. Secondly, permanent stone pillars are being laid at the corner of each square, and so long as these pillars are preserved in their present position, the exact accuracy of the square is of minor importance. The figure thus formed can always be regarded as a separate unit; there can never be any doubt about its position or its area, and for revenue purposes, at all events, it will leave little to be desired. The *killabandi* (or division of the 28 acre squares into 25 small squares) has been done first of all on the rajbahás which were likely to be opened this year. An arrangement has been effected by which any error there is in the square shall be thrown into two lines of the *killás*; in other words, there must be 16 perfect *killás* out of the 25, however irregular the square may be. There has been great difficulty in getting chainmen owing to the demands made on the local labour market by the Railway and Canal Departments, and in time of harvest measurements have practically been suspended.

This was the chief reason for the division. Similar inaccuracy in laying down squares has been found to exist on the Chenáb Canal, but has not led to any great practical difficulty. Steps have been taken to ensure that all future square-laying whether by Canal or Revenue Officers shall be accurately done.

J. WILSON,
Settlement Commissioner.

This difficulty in getting labour, and the dense nature of the jungle in many of the Rakhs, has hindered work greatly and the total area done between January and September was only 4,050 squares. For the future with less dense jungle and a more fully organized establishment, the outturn should be greatly increased.

3. A soil survey is carried on at the same time as the measurement. A list of soils has been drawn up following more or less the nomenclature adopted by the local zemindars. The class of soil, together with the nature of the jungle, is recorded for each *killa*, and a note made of the existence of any feature such as mounds, ponds, &c., which make the square unfit for allotment. It is, however, a difficult task to say beforehand how each class of soil will behave under irrigation : and what the soil survey gives is a description rather than a classification of the soils in each square. Its use lies in the future rather than the present, and after a careful series of crop experiments have been made, it should prove an excellent guide in the allotment of waste land. Very little assistance can be obtained from consulting local opinion as to the value of the various soils, for the Bár zemindar is primarily a grazier with a far better eye for other men's cattle than for the value of his own land.

4. The demarcation of boundaries between Crown Rakhs and old villages and their straightening, where possible, has involved a great deal of work. The Crown lands in the Shahpur Bár are intermingled, sometimes in a very complicated manner, with the old village lands. The boundaries of the Rakhs had been authoritatively fixed under the Forest Act by Mr. Wilson in 1894-96, and this of course removed any necessity for re-opening questions of rights over Crown land. But in the interval most of the pillars which marked the limit of village land had disappeared, and there was great difficulty in tracing out the boundaries. In 1900, Bakhshi Ganisham Das had, under the direction of Mr. Butler, remarked on the ground the boundaries of most of the Rakhs in the Bhera Tehsil. This demarcation has now been carefully compared with the village maps, and, where necessary, corrected; and the boundary lines have by agreement with the zemindars been made to run along the sides or diagonals of the canal squares. Awkward corners have also, where possible, been removed; but as canal irrigation had already commenced in some villages before I took the work up, it has not been possible to effect as much in this direction as could have been desired. Sanction to the transfers of Crown land necessary for this rectification was given in Punjab Government letter No. 15, dated 21st January 1902. No dispute should in future be possible as to the exact boundary of the Crown land as the pillars marking the Canal squares also demarcate the boundary. The length of boundary rectified up to the end of September was 339 miles and the village area taken over was 5,546 acres as against 5,916 given in exchange—an excess of 6 per cent. This excess is covered by the orders quoted above, and would have been smaller but for the necessity of giving slightly larger areas in exchange for cultivated fields taken up.

This rectification of boundaries has involved a great deal of labour, but will make future irrigation arrangements much simpler for all concerned.

J. W.

2.—Conditions.

1. The conditions on which land is to be allotted had not been fully decided up to the end of the present year. Briefly it may be said that nearly up to the end of 1901 the intention of Government was that the Crown land should be allotted on the same system as that followed in colonizing the Chenáb Canal lands. The proposals of the Punjab Government in this direction were summarized in their letter No. 56, dated 11th May 1901, to the Government of India. Taking the total Crown area at 5,40,000 acres, it was proposed to give out 4,02,000 acres in peasant grants, and to devote 49,000 to Civil Reward and Police grants, 44,000 to Military grants, 30,000 to Regimental Horse runs and miscellaneous purposes, and to sell 15,000 by auction. The distinguishing feature of these proposals was that the peasant colonists should be drawn mainly from the six districts of the old Ráwalpindi Division; and the Financial Commissioner had, in his letter No. 4,148, dated 8th July 1902, to the Settlement Commissioner, practically decided within each district the classes to whom allotments should be made. Before, however, these proposals were finally adopted, a complete change in the policy of allotments was occasioned by the desire of the Supreme Government to give effect to the recommendation of the Horse-Breeding Commission, regard-

ing the distribution of land on horse-breeding conditions (*vide* Financial Commissioner's letter No. 7101, dated 23rd November 1901). The matter has not yet been fully threshed out, but as the case now stands, it may be said that it is proposed to give out on horse-breeding terms (either to peasants or *nazarána* paying grantees) the whole of the 4,02,000 acres originally intended for peasants colonists. The remaining 1,38,000 acres will be allotted as originally intended (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 145, dated 4th September 1902). While the exact conditions on which land was to be allotted to horse breeders was under discussion, I was directed by the Financial Commissioner to select as an experimental measure about 800 peasant colonists with brood mares. These were to be placed on the land in time to cultivate the Kharíf harvest. I was also directed to submit recommendations regarding a certain number of grantees of the *nazarána* paying class who were ready to take up land on the same terms (*vide* Financial Commissioner's letter No. 374, dated 6th May 1902, paragraph 2).

The action taken on these orders is fully explained in my letter No. 134, dated 27th July 1902, to the Settlement Commissioner. I selected in the months of March, April and May about 1,000 peasants, colonists from Shahpur, Gujrát and Gujránwála Districts. It was proposed to give $1\frac{1}{2}$ squares to each colonist and 2 squares to those who were instrumental in bringing in others. The mares were passed by a Veterinary Officer and branded with a "J" to denote that land had been given on them. As a rule, any branded mare that was not over age or unsound was taken; and this, no doubt, accounted for the freedom with which the terms were accepted by zemindárs. The work of passing mares, and the control of horse breeding operations generally, has now been entrusted to an officer of the Remount Department (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 100 S., dated 20th June 1902), and the rules laid down for the guidance of that officer in passing mares (*vide* instructions issued by the Director of Army Remount to the Officer in Charge of breeding operations) have the effect of imposing a more stringent standard in their selection. I have referred in my letter No. 153, dated 3rd September 1902, to the effect this measure is likely to have in restricting the supply of colonists, but as I am about to report to the Settlement Commissioner the results as observed in a recent tour in Gujrat and Jhelum districts, I refrain from entering into it more fully here.

This question is under separate discussion.

J. W.

2. The peasant colonists so far selected are nearly all men of the agricultural class, and care has been exercised in taking as far as possible only men who cultivate with their own hands. An occasional exception has been made in favour of men who are exceptionally good horse-breeders. For instance, a certain number of Sayads and Koreshis (who are not, as a rule, self-cultivating) have been included in this category. Most of the colonists have a small holding in their own villages, and many of them indeed belong to the families of lambardárs, pattidárs, and even zaildárs. As a whole, they are of better standing than the peasant colonists on

It is important to remember that we must not expect such good cultivation from the Jhelum Colonists as from the skilled agriculturists who form so large a proportion of the grantees in the Chenáb Colony and who were selected on a different basis.

J. W.

the Chenáb Canal, but they will no doubt prove inferior as cultivators. This is not entirely due to their higher social position. Peasant colonists from the Northern Punjab, from whatever class they were drawn, would never equal as cultivators those taken from the congested districts which have supplied the Chenáb Colony.

3. The conditions now controlling peasant colonists on horse-breeding terms (*ghoripal abadkars*) are those sanctioned by the Punjab Government letter No. 793 S, dated 14th July 1902. A copy is added as Appendix A.* The distinguishing feature of these conditions (apart from those relating to the maintenance of brood mares) is the enforcement of the rule of primogeniture in the succession to the grants.

4. It is also proposed to allot land to horse-breeding grantees of a superior class who will pay *nazarána*. The proposals under this head are contained in the Punjab Government letter No. 1706 S, dated 9th September 1902, to the Government of India, but no allotments have yet been made. The conditions approved by Government for this class of grant are also given in Punjab Government letter No. 793, dated 14th July 1902, and a copy is added as Appendix B.* If these proposals are finally adopted, the grants will be distinguished from the *nazarána* grants in the Chenáb Colony not only by the necessity of maintaining one brood mare for each square granted, but by the observance of the rule of primogeniture in the succession to the grants. The grantees will, moreover, be entitled to acquire only occupancy rights instead of full proprietorship.

5. Passing now to grants on other terms, it has been agreed that the 44,000 acres for Civil grants should be allotted by the Heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions concerned (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 145, dated 4th September 1902). These grants will be made subject to payment of *nazarána* and will be of three classes. The first class comprises grants of over five squares; the second those of four and five squares (both classes being subject to the rule of primogeniture); the third those of two and three squares, this last class not being subject to the rule of primogeniture. In each case the grantee may be excused residence, but will be entitled to acquire only occupancy rights. The rate of *nazarána* to be paid has not yet been determined; but the other conditions regulating these grants are those sanctioned by Government letter No. 793 S., dated 14th July 1902. A copy of the conditions is added as Appendices C and D to this Report.*

6. The conditions for ordinary peasant grants without horse-breeding conditions were also sanctioned in the letter above quoted, and are added as Appendix E to this Report.* A new feature in this case is the obligation to plant two trees for each acre allotted. These grants are not subject, as are the horse-breeding grants, to the rule of primogeniture. If the proposal to give the whole 4,02,000 acres to horse-breeding grantees is carried out to the full, there will, of course, be only a small proportion of grantees of the ordinary peasant class. A certain area has, however, already been given out on these terms. Under the circumstances detailed in the correspondence ending with Punjab Government letter

No. 391 S., dated 13th June 1902, it was decided to compensate with small grants of land the persons who had cultivated scattered plots in the Shahpur Rakhs. The land will be held on ordinary peasant conditions, except that the rule of personal residence will not be insisted on. Allotment is being made from time to time, as canal-irrigated land becomes available, in the vicinity of the villages in which the *káshtbárání*s live. On the whole, this concession seems likely to be attended with good results, since it gives a somewhat unruly and criminal class an inducement to settle down on the land. At the same time it does not raise them above their natural condition, which is that of menials or tenants, and their services will continue to be available in these capacities to the proprietors in the old villages. I am now entering into the very difficult case of the *káshtbárání*s in the Kirána Bár. About 8,000 acres of Crown land are annually cultivated in scattered plots by some 1,079 families of *janglís* who live in no less than 272 *rahnas*, and some provision will have to be made for them on the same lines as the Shahpur *káshtbárání*s. If land is granted them, these men also will come under the ordinary peasant grantee rules. These rules will also be applied to lessees of Government land in the Shahpur District whose leases have fallen in owing to the advent of canal water to their land, (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 152, dated 24th September 1902).

These old tenants of State land had some claim to consideration, and it is good policy to give them a means of honest livelihood near their old homes.

J. W.

The corresponding class on the Chenáb Canal have, in a surprisingly short time, adopted an agricultural mode of life in place of their old wandering pastoral life, and are making very good colonists.

J. W.

7. Another group of grants remains, those, namely, given for military services. As previously noted, 44,000 acres have been reserved for this purpose. The rules for the distribution of these grants are given with Punjab Government letter No. 793, dated 14th July 1902, and are repeated below as Appendix F.* The allotment is left entirely in the hands of the Military Department. It was not at first intended that grants out of the 44,000 acres in question should be accompanied by horse-breeding conditions, but there is now a proposal to set apart the whole of this area for grants to pensioners from horse-breeding regiments on horse-breeding conditions, and to reserve out of the 4,02,000 acres above referred to, a further area for grantees from Infantry regiments (Financial Commissioner's letter No. 876 S., dated 17th July 1902). The military grants, whether horse-breeding or otherwise, will be of the same type as civil grants, *i. e.*, will consist of *Nazarána* grants of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, and also of ordinary peasant grants. It is not necessary therefore to repeat the conditions here.

3.—Allotment.

1. In Chief Engineer's letter No. 15 R. I., dated 20th January 1902, the Settlement Commissioner was informed that 20,000 acres of crown waste would be ready for distribution in time for the kharif of 1902. The selection of *ghoripál ábádkárs* referred to on page 24 was made in order that this land might be taken up in time: and a considerable part of the area was, as a matter of fact, allotted by me in June. The season was, however, somewhat advanced, and after the allotment it appeared that not only were many of the watercourses, as a matter of fact, incomplete, but that the canal would be

closed during a great part of the kharíf harvest (*vide* Superintending Engineer's letter No. 0674, dated 20th June 1902). I therefore cancelled the allotment within a few days of making it. This was a step which, on the whole, commended itself to the colonists, as they had but a small chance of getting in a good kharif, and wished to wait until the rabi in order to make the most of the concession of two free harvests. An unusually good autumn rainfall compensated most of them for the delay in getting possession of their grants. I began allotment again under much more favourable conditions in September, and up to the end of the month had allotted 44,614 acres as follows :—

It was a wise step as the kharíf crop would probably have been a poor one, and the experience would have discouraged the first settlers.

J. W.

	Acres.
Peasant colonists (horse-breeding) from Shahpur	15,575
Peasant colonists (horse-breeding) from Gujrat District...	21,672
Peasant colonists (horse-breeding) from Gujranwala District	5,637
Kasht barani tenants from Shahpur (see page 26)	1,730

It is much better not to hurry on allotment until irrigation arrangements have been fully developed and all preliminaries settled.

J. W.

The area given by the Canal Department returns as available for the rabi harvest was 75,071 acres, and the allotment of a great part of this was completed in October. In addition to the figures given above, 5,231 acres were allotted to temporary cultivators under the orders of Government, directing that the areas reserved for regimental stud farms should be given out to temporary cultivation (Financial Commissioner's letter No. 2649, dated 12th May 1902).

2. In allotting the area available, ten per cent. is first set aside as fodder reserve (*vide* Financial Commissioner's letter No. 304, dated 29th March 1901, paragraph 30). Where a block of uncommanded area of this size exists, it is adopted as fodder reserve; where there is no such area, a block is chosen in as central a position as possible. It is intended to keep this grazing reserve in one block. Scattered squares of unallotted land are of doubtful value for grazing purposes, as they are accessible only to a limited number of the colonists. I have made separate proposals (letter No. 3 C., dated 15th February 1902), for supplying water, where possible, on easy terms to the fodder reserve, in order to provide grass for the mares. A square (previously selected by the Canal Department) is set apart for the village site, and two squares are reserved near the village site for subsequent allotment to lambardárs, and menials and for use as a nursery. Roads giving access to the various squares and to the village site have been designed by the Canal Department, and the necessary culverts have in most cases been constructed before the arrival of the colonists. The roads are *dák-beled* on the ground by the Colonization patwáris. The allotable area therefore consists of the commanded area, minus the village site, the two squares reserved for lambardárs, menials, &c., the area under roads, and any part of the commanded area which may come within the fodder reserve. Owing to the many changes that have taken place in the canal water-course schemes, the measurements of the area under allotment are not quite completed, and I am not able to

This is an object to be aimed at, but according to Chenáb Colony experience is not often attainable.

J. W.

fill up column 4 of Statement I. In a number of villages which have been observed, however, the proportion of allotable area works out at about 83 per cent. It is not, however, possible to allot the whole of this, as the necessity of forming *khátás* of $1\frac{1}{2}$ squares for horse-breeding colonists leaves a number of odd corners which will have to be disposed of subsequently.

This means that out of the 5,40,000 acres of State land commanded we shall have available for actual allotment to individuals only some 4,50,000 acres or about 16,000 squares. J. W.

3. In practice, allotment is rendered a task of some difficulty owing to the fact that *ghoripál* colonists are not recruited in composite bodies, but come from a widely scattered area. It is frequently the case that a whole *zail* will produce only a single colonist, and it is not easy to know where to place him. At present the procedure followed is to get together all the colonists from any one tahsíl and to allow them to sort themselves out. It is noticeable that they very frequently prefer territorial to tribal considerations, and Sikhs from Khushab have petitioned to be settled with Tiwánás from their own tahsil rather than with Hindu Jats from Wazírabad.

Though it has been found possible in some cases to form purely tribal villages, the question will always be one of great difficulty, especially in connection with the exchange of squares which prove unsuitable. So far, the villages have been given out by districts, the Gujrát villages forming one block and the Shahpur villages another.

This difficulty is under the circumstances unavoidable. J. W.

4. Under the orders of Government (Punjab Government letter No. 1287 S., dated 12th August 1902), the first auction sale of land was fixed for the 9th October, and the question will therefore be noted on in the Report of 1902-03.

5. The question of reserving areas for military and special purposes is one of some importance in this Colony. In Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 3114, dated 3rd December 1901, I was ordered to select 8 Mouzas of about 50 squares each for Regimental Stud Farms. These were selected, and officers of the Cavalry Regiments concerned visited the Colony in order to see the land. I was, however, (*vide* Financial Commissioner's letter No. 2649, dated 12th May 1902), subsequently ordered to give these Mouzas out to temporary cultivation, and it is understood to be still under discussion whether land is to be assigned for Regimental Stud Farms or not (Para. 2 of Punjab Government letter No. 1922 S., dated 23rd September 1902). I was also directed in Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 67 C., dated 29th November 1901, to select two blocks of 10,000 acres each for use as Imperial Horse Runs. As, however, the Secretary of State has not yet sanctioned the horse-breeding scheme which comprises the adoption of these runs, the land has not so far been utilized for this purpose. I have proposed (*vide* correspondence ending with Punjab Government No. 1922 S, dated 23rd September 1902), that one of these blocks should be situated near the junction of the Northern and Southern Branches at Fakirian: and if the Secretary of State sanctions the general scheme, the area reserved will, no doubt, be taken up. The position has been chosen partly in connection with the transfer of the Karnál Remount Depôt to the Jhelum Colony. Three thousand acres were (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 361, dated 7th April 1902), ordered to be set aside

for the new Depôt, and the site selected for this purpose liès practically in the middle of the area reserved for the Horse Run (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 1922 S., dated 23rd September 1902). The position is a good one, as it is near the Bhera and Miáni Railway Stations on the Bhera Railway, and will have its own flag station on the new Jech-Doab Railway. It also stands on high ground where there is very little danger of a general water-logging. The erection of buildings has already commenced, and the Depôt will be available for the reception of young stock in the spring. Should the proposal regarding the Imperial Horse Runs be sanctioned, the Fakirian Depôt and Horse Run lands will form one complete block of 13,000 acres. The position of the second Horse Run of 10,000 acres has not yet been determined.

The sooner the requirements of the Military Department are finally settled the better for the development of the Colony.
J. W.

6. It is proposed to set apart an area of 7,500 acres as a Government Grass Farm, and the Financial Commissioner has agreed (*vide* letter No. 479 S., dated 7th October 1902), to a site being reserved for this purpose south of the new Civil Station. The exact position has not however been selected as yet, and it is understood that the details of the scheme are still under discussion in the Military Department (*vide* Quartermaster-General's letter No. 3906 B, dated 16th August 1902).

7. The proposal to establish an irrigated Forest Reserve (which was rejected in paragraph 4 of Punjab Government letter No. 56, dated 11th May 1902, to the Government of India) has been again revived (*vide* Financial Commissioner's letter No. 4138, dated 6th August 1902), but no orders have yet reached me on this point.

8. The treatment of former cultivators in the Rakhs has already been referred to in paragraph 6, Head II (page 26)

4.—Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.

As allotment only commenced in September this head is necessarily blank.

5.—Temporary Cultivation.

1. As shown on page 27, 5,231 acres were given out on temporary cultivation during September. The cultivators are nearly all small landowners in the neighbouring villages. The land is given out on cash rates, not on *batai* (Financial Commissioner's letter No. 120 S., dated 24th June 1902). The *kharába* will be assessed by the Canal Department and the revenue collected by the Colonization officials. The better land is taken up willingly on cash rates, but there is some hesitation where the jungle is very thick, and I contemplate asking for a partial remission of rates where the clearance has been very heavy.

6.—Receipts by way of Capital.

This Statement is so far blank.

7.—Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.

This head is so far blank.

8.—Mutation Cases.

1. The mutation cases have been confined to the formal record of the transfers referred to on page 23 In these cases the Local Govern-

ment has sanctioned a remission of the mutation fees (Punjab Government letter No. 32, dated 6th February 1902).

9.—Settlement Proceedings.

The land revenue and occupiers' rates to be taken on the Jhelum Canal were sanctioned in Punjab Government letter No. 92, dated 30th April 1902). A distinguishing feature of these orders is the adoption of a consolidated rate for land revenue, *málikána* and cesses. This rate varies from Rs. 1-8-0 to Re. 0-12-0 according to the class of land, and the Local Government has accepted the recommendation of the Financial Commissioner (letter No. 858, dated 17th October 1901), that the Colonization Officer should carry out in *the first instance* a summary assessment of the Crown lands with a view to the application of these rates. It is largely with this view that the soil survey referred to on page 22 is being carried out. The Crown lands will be divided into assessment circles, but there seems no reason, when so convenient an assessment unit as the canal square is available, why differential rates should not be applied (where this is necessary) to the various classes of land within the same village.

2. The system of a consolidated land revenue rate referred to above will, under the order conveyed in letter No. 92, dated 30th April 1902, be applied also to the lands in the old villages. Under the arrangements sanctioned in Punjab Government letter No. 311 S., dated 11th June 1902, the Colonization Officer has been given the power of a Settlement Officer in the old villages commanded by the canal in the Shahpur District, and the revenue work of the villages has (Financial Commissioner's endorsement No. 4778, dated 10th September 1902), been handed over to him. His work here will lie under the following heads :—(*a*) *killabandi* in the old village lands. In this connection it is important to note that it has been decided that all irrigation shall be carried out on the square system (Financial Commissioner's letter No. 199 S., dated 17th July 1902); (*b*) measuring the new cultivation; (*c*) assessing the consolidated land revenue; (*d*) the miscellaneous work of partition, &c. A separate settlement establishment consisting of a Tahsildar, two Naib Tahsildars and a staff of kánúngos and patwaris has (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 1632, dated 5th September 1902), been provided for this purpose, and the services of Lala Bindrabun, Extra Assistant Commissioner, have been placed at his disposal as Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner. The work of measurement was delayed by the necessity of obtaining financial provision for this staff, but it is hoped to get a considerable part of the *killabandi* done during the winter and spring of 1902-03. At the same time the necessary agreements will be taken from the villages concerned, cancelling the existing Settlement rates, and adopting the consolidated rate applying to the Jhelum Canal generally. In carrying out these remeasurements it is proposed to adopt (as in the case of the Crown lands), the existing canal squares and to do *killabandi* within them. The corners of the squares will in this case also be marked by permanent stone pillars. In a number of Bár villages the waste has not yet been partitioned, and in carrying out the pending partitions, the

This partition work will be very heavy, but is of great importance for the future welfare of the villages. J. W.

lines of the *killás* will be observed as far as possible. In other cases zamindars will be encouraged to carry out the necessary exchanges. The Financial Commissioner has (*vide* his No. 602, dated 13th November 1902), sanctioned the remission of mutation fees on transfers carried out with this view. The chief difficulty will occur not in the Bár, but in the Ara Circle, where villages are small, and where there is very little village waste. Canal squares have not yet been laid down here, and as irrigation has been going on since 1900, a great deal of land has now been irrigated from the Canal. Orders have now been issued (see Chief Engineer's letter No. 208 R. I., dated 6th October 1902), for the extension of the canal square system to this circle, and the advantages of the *killawár* system are so great that I do not anticipate any great difficulty in securing its adoption by zemindars. The penalties sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner, (*vide* his No. 199 S., dated 17th July 1902), in the case of irrigation from watercourses, other than those constructed on the square system, will of course make the arrangement far easier to carry out. At the same time it may be noted that the system, by which the Canal Department permits zemindars previous to the construction of regular water courses to take water in any direction they please, militates greatly against the successful adoption of the *killawár* system of cultivation. Zemindars become accustomed to take water on irregular lines, and resent the subsequent attempt to regulate its distribution. It would, I think, be better for the future to withhold rights of irrigation, at all events until proper water-courses have been constructed.

It is being readily adopted in old villages on the Chenáb Canal.
J. W.

I understand orders to this effect are being issued in the Irrigation Department.
J. W.

3. The cost of the Settlement staff alluded to will be covered by the water-course and survey rate of Rs. 2 per acre which will (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 92, dated 23rd August 1901) be levied from the old village lands coming under the canal. One sixth of this rate will (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 110, dated 4th June 1902), be appropriated for survey charges. The cost of chainmen, &c., employed in doing the *killabandi*, will be a somewhat heavy item, and as the Financial Commissioner in his letter No. 196 S., dated 2nd August 1901, paragraph 3, agreed that the actual cost of the *killabandi* should be defrayed out of the Rs. 2 rate, a separate application has been made for a grant to meet the actual cost of the labour employed.

I have supported this application.
J. W.

4. The arrangement sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 1632 S., dated 5th September 1902, and referred to in paragraph 2, head 9 of this report contemplated only the taking over by the Colonization Officer of the Bár Circle in the Bhera Tahsil and the Ara and Bár Circles of the Shahpur Tahsil. As canal irrigation is now about to be introduced into the Chenáb Circle of the Bhera Tahsil, it will be expedient if the colonization also takes over this circle with the possible exception of the purely diluvion villages.

This will probably prove advisable.
J. W.

5. Under the head of Settlement operations may be noted the crop experiments on Canal lands carried out in the Rabi of 1902. These were on somewhat different lines to those usually followed in Settlements. Large blocks of cultivated land were chosen, one being of

over 120 acres in extent, and a man was placed in charge to watch the crop. He was present (in the same way as a landlord's agent) at the threshing of the grain and its partition between the landlord and tenants. He also recorded full details of all the grain removed from the common heap. The conditions were therefore practically the same as those which prevailed in ordinary cases. In spite of the fact that part of the crops chosen had been insufficiently watered, the average outturn was 12 maunds per acre; the maximum of any holding being 22·2 maunds and the minimum 8·6 maunds. The same procedure is being followed with regard to a large plot of cotton which will form the subject of the crop experiments for the Kharif 1902.

I think that it will probably be found that the average outturn of wheat on the Jhelum canal is about 12 maunds per acre against 10 on the Chenáb Canal.

J. W.

6. In the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 858, dated 17th October 1901, Mr. Tupper proposed to reconsider the rules regulating the authority responsible for the assessment of *kharába* and for the decision of appeals regarding occupiers' rates on the canal lands So far no definite decision has been arrived at on this point, and the existing rules remain in force, but the Settlement Commissioner has again (vide paragraph 26 of his letter No. 2646, dated 25th September 1902), suggested that on the Jhelum Canal the assessment work should, as an experimental measure, be carried out by the Revenue staff. The existence of the present Settlement establishment in the canal area would render the change proposed by him comparatively easy to carry out.

10.—Village Sites, &c.

1. The question of village sites will be dealt with in the Report of 1902-03.

2. It has been decided to pay especial attention to arboriculture in the Jhelum Colony.

As already noted, the peasant conditions provide that the colonists shall grow two trees for every square allotted. A grant of Rs. 4,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Colonization Officer in order to meet the expenditure on nurseries, &c. (Punjab Government letter No. 153, dated 29th September 1902). Sixty acres were planted with young trees in the spring of 1902, and most of these have matured well. An area of 5 acres is being reserved in the neighbourhood of each village site as a village nursery, from which the village roads will be supplied. Separate nurseries (numbering about 20 in all) will be started during the spring of 1903 for the supply of the District Board roads running through the colony. The Financial Commissioner has (in unofficial correspondence) agreed to the trial, as an experimental measure, of a system by which land shall be given to cultivators on the condition that they plant and maintain a definite length of trees on the main roads. It is intended to employ chiefly Aráins for this purpose.

It is of great importance to encourage tree-planting in the colony in every possible way.

J. W.

11.—Lambardars and Zaildars.

This is so far blank.

12.—Census.

This also is blank.

13.—Towns and Markets.

1. After a great deal of discussion a site was sanctioned for the new Civil Station (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 518, dated 9th May 1902), in the neighbourhood of Sargodha, about 18 miles from Shahpur. The Colonization Officer's Court-house and bungalow are in process of erection, together with a thána and dâk bungalow. A number of bungalows intended for the use of Canal Officers have also been commenced and the station is being connected with Shahpur by a metalled road, the work on which is now in hand. The plans for the city connected with the Civil Station have not yet been received from the Sanitary Engineer, but the sale of shop and residential sites has been fixed for the 20th December 1902.

2. A railway (the Jech-Doáb Railway) is now in course of construction from Malakwal to Sargodha, and should be open for traffic by the end of March 1903. The five intermediate stations on this line have purposely been placed on Crown land in order that markets may be constructed in the vicinity, should such prove necessary. The extension of the railway from Sargodha to join the Wazirabad-Khanewál line is under consideration, and the route is now being surveyed. There are two alternative routes, one joining the Khanewal line at Chiniot and the other at Toba Tek Singh. Apart from engineering considerations, the latter seems preferable, as it will extend further down the Doáb, and will also pass close to the town of Jhang itself. A third scheme has, I believe, been put forward, the gist of which is that the railway should cross the Jhelum instead of the Chenáb, and unite with the Sind-Sagar line at Leiah or Bhakkar. This would, however, involve the construction of at least 50 miles of line over a tract which must for many years remain desert, and would also leave the two colonies without any direct railway communication.

I understand it has practically been settled that the bridge over the Chenáb will be near Jhang and the junction near Shorkot Road.

J. W.

3. A glance at the map will show that the present scheme of the Jech-Doab Railway does not make full use of the existing Malakwál-Bhera Line. The Jhelum Circle between Bhera and Shahpur is a rich and well populated tract, watered by Inundation Canals, and I have no doubt that if the Bhera Railway were extended to Shahpur and thence to Sargodha in the form of a light road railway, the traffic would fully repay the expenditure. I proposed this to the Chief Engineer, North-Western Railway, in my letter No. 430, dated 19th June 1902, and in the latest map of the North-Western Railway this route is marked out as "under survey."

It is too soon yet to decide on the alignment of feeder railways in the Colony.

J. W.

4. There are a number of District Board roads running across the Colony, but they are for the most part in a very poor condition. I am now having these *dakbeled* out, and the Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division, is preparing an estimate of the cost of putting them in to proper repair. I have also prepared a scheme showing the additional roads which will be necessary when the Colony is fully developed, and I propose to ask Government for permission to take up land for them now, while it is still feasible to give Crown land in exchange for any areas required from old

This is a very good idea.—J. W.

villages. As already noted, the Public Works Department is constructing a new metalled road from Shahpur to Sargodha. Part of this runs along the existing Shahpur-Lahore Road, and I think that it would be a distinct advantage if that department took over not only the continuation of this road *viâ* Mitha Lak to Pindi Bhattián, but also the main road leading from Bhera to the Canal junction at Fakirián.

I agree.— . W.

14.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Vide head 13.

15.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Besides the purely Settlement work which has now devolved on the Colonization Officer (*vide* paragraph 2, head 9), there has also fallen to him a *damnosa hereditas* of some 270 land acquisition cases regarding land taken up for the Canal. These have been accumulating since 1900. Under the orders of the Local Government (letter No. 467 S., dated 9th July 1900), land is where desired by the zemindars, to be given in compensation instead of cash. As a rule this land is given on the boundary of the village concerned, and though the proceedings involve a great deal of negotiation and discussion before the zemindars are suited, it is undoubtedly a popular measure with them. The cases are simple, except in the Ara, where the Sulki Branch and its feeders traverse a large number of well lands, and give rise to a great many claims of compensation for severance. Under the orders of Government conveyed in letter No. 630, dated 20th June 1902, Lála Charan Dás, Officiating Tahsildar of Khushab, was placed on special duty in connection with this work. His local knowledge and personal industry have been of the greatest assistance in preparing the files, and it is hoped that orders in the majority of cases will have been passed by the beginning of December.

2. A large number of the inhabitants of the Bár are habitual cattle thieves, and intending colonists have shown a good deal of natural apprehension on this score. Proposals have been called for and submitted (*vide* Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 55 C., dated 25th November 1902), for the supply of additional police for the protection of the colony, but no orders have as yet been passed on the scheme as regards the Shahpur district. A temporary additional thana, however, has already been established at Keréna in the Jhang Bár. I have (*vide* letter No. 188, dated 18th October 1902), also suggested the advisability of appointing an Assistant District Superintendent of Police for work in the colony tract, as has been done in the case of Lyallpur. At the same time I do not think these steps will be of any great value, unless organised measures are taken to put on security the leading *rassagirs* in the Bár. The Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, Division, has, I understand, issued orders for the preparation of lists of these men, and I hope that something may be done to put some of them on security during the present cold season.

I trust no time will be lost in carrying out these very necessary measures for the prevention of crime.

J. W.

The question of the establishment of a new tahsil at the colony head-quarters is one that must come up before long. At present (*vide* paragraph 6 of Financial Commissioner's letter No. 1195, dated 6th March 1902), the estimates provide only for the construction of a thana

and strong room there. Presumably the Crown lands of the Karána Bár, which are situated within a few miles of Sargodha, will, for revenue Administrative purposes, come within the jurisdiction of the Tahsildar, Chiniot, whose head-quarters are situated across the Chenáb at a distance of 30 miles from the colony head-quarters. The question of revising the boundaries of the Shahpur Dstrict are, however, (*vide* paragraph 3, Punjab Government letter No. 434, dated 16th April 1902), understood to be under discussion.

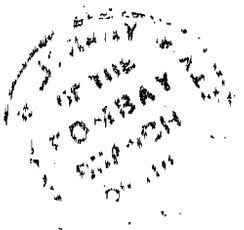
17.—ESTABLISHMENT.

I have held the post of Colonization Office since taking charge on 4th November 1901. The post of Assistant Colonization Officer has been held by Lála Paira Rám, Extra Assistant Commissioner. He is an officer of long revenue experience, great industry and judgment, and I owe a great deal to his assistance during the year. The Colonization Tahsildar, Munshi Rajab Ali, has improved in his working during the course of the year, and should develop into a good organizer. Of the Naib-Tahsildars, Munshi Faiz Bakhsh, has done excellent work. My Head Clerk, Bábu Munir Husain, has exercised a very efficient supervision over the work of the English office. My Reader, Munshi Muhammad Zamán, and Názir, Lála Jai Gopal. have both done good work.

J. H. R. FRASER,
For *Colonization Officer, Jhelum Canal.*

Mr. Hailey and his staff have had a great deal of heavy preliminary work and have done it very well. The arrangements made have been excellent and will greatly facilitate the work of allotment now beginning.

J. WILSON,
Settlement Commissioner.



Statement No. I.—*Allotment*, 1901-02.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrig. able portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Northern Branch	Approximate allotable area as returned by Canal Department, 75,071 acres.		Figures incomplete, see page 8.	49,845	...

Statement No. II.—*Progress of allotment*, 1901-02.

Period.	Area allotted on Branches in acres.
	Northern Branch.
1	2
	Acres.
To end of September 1902	49,845

Note.—Statements Nos. III, IV, V, and VI are blank.

CHUNIAN COLONY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902.

1.—Survey and Demarcation.

The *marabba bandi* for the new extension of the Bári Doáb Canal in the waste lands of the Chúnián Tahsil was commenced.

This is being done by the Canal Department, and the Deputy Commissioner has had nothing to do with it.

Most of this land is to be distributed among congested villages of this district, on the same conditions as the colony started five years ago to the south of the railway. Some land, 1,000 acres, is to be sold by auction; some to be reserved for Civil Service grants. Details have not yet been settled.

2.—Conditions.

The Chúnián Colony has been granted to zamíndárs of congested villages in this district.

The grantees are all tenants paying revenue and *málikána* with a promise of occupancy rights after five years.

Each grantee holds from ½ of a square to a square, a few two square grants being made to pensioners and the like for special reasons.

There is no horse-breeding or other like condition.

The grantees have now enjoyed the remissions allowed for the first years and are paying full rent (revenue and *málikána*).

The grantees in the part of the colony to be settled probably in the course of the current year will hold under the same conditions, but the *málikána* is not yet settled.

3.—Allotment.

Only one allotment of 50 acres was made during the year under report, after ascertaining from the Canal Department that it could be irrigated.

This was a piece of land adjoining the part already settled, but originally omitted from allotment as being too high for irrigation.

This area of about 2 squares was given to a Jat who has been made "Inámdár" in the colony.

I have not yet any definite information from the Canal Department as to the area allottable in the rakhs to be shortly colonised to the north of the railway. In the villages already settled the grantees are Aráins and Jat Sikhs, taken mainly from distressed Rávi villages, villages between the Mooltan Road and railway line that depend entirely on rainfall, and villages that needed relief on account of congestion of population. The settlers are, on the whole, well behaved and hardworking.

In each village a couple of squares have been reserved near the village site for the common purposes of the village. Otherwise no land has been left unallotted for grazing, except one or two pieces of low-lying ground where water stands after rain and consequently grass grows. As a rule, it is useless leaving land for grazing as there is no grass except for two months in the year.

Is it not possible to allot the reserved area and get some good out of it?

ALEX. ANDERSON.

Three of the colonised villages are having a bad time being at the tail of the rájbaha and lying rather high. Otherwise the colony is doing fairly well. It has been nursed during these first years of its existence, and it remains to be seen whether it will flourish when treated equally with other canal lands. I think the colony will exist, but will not flourish greatly. It depends on the canal as the rainfall is small and the water of wells is brackish. The Canal Department has only undertaken to irrigate 50 per cent. of the land each year, and when the colony is reduced to this, as it probably will be when the other rakhs are colonised, I do not think that the tenants will do more than pay their way. The power of procreation of the Aráins is well known, and many squares are already sub-divided. There is no condition limiting the succession to one son.

I think this is bad policy. It causes much dissatisfaction and there is no doubt something in what the people say that land once irrigated is unfit for *bárání* cultivation for some years. The area which the Canal Department is now prepared to irrigate, *viz.* 50 per cent., is however ample, and should be adhered to. A. A.

4.—Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.

Almost all the area allotted has been brought under plough. Only such portions as could not be irrigated on account of being high have not been broken up. Such area hardly exceeds 2 per cent. of the total allotment. The squares that were not commanded were not allotted.

The failed area was 3 per cent. in kharíf and 4 in rabi last. No special rules for *kharába* are sanctioned for this tract. The ordinary rules are worked and there are consequently no remissions.

The recoverable demand was as below during the year under report:—

Land revenue and cesses ...	Rs.	21,054
Málikána	„	16,297
Canal water-rate	„	98,154

Nothing was remitted on account of free crops during the year under report, as the years of remission have passed and the land is now paying the full demand, both revenue and *málikána.*

The whole demand was collected.

I notice a balance of Rs. 196 "cost of survey." The Deputy Commissioner is being asked about it. Probably it is irrecoverable and should not be shown.—A. A.

5.—Temporary Cultivation.

There is no temporary cultivation in this colony.

Or practically none. See Statement No. III. A. A.

6.—Receipts by way of Capital.

I do not think I am required in this report to mention the auction of certain Government waste which took place in 1896 : this land was separate from the Chúnián Colony.

The colony consisted of two groups of rakhs in one of which 14 villages were settled and in the other 5.

No part of this land was sold, and as the colonists are to remain tenants no *nazarána* has been taken.

The cost of survey and demarcation has been recovered and the account closed.

In the rakhs to be shortly colonised nothing has yet been realised, and there is nothing to report.

7.—Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.

Proprietary rights are not to be granted in this colony. Occupancy rights will be granted after five years, and, doubtless, all the tenants will qualify unless the supply of water is so bad in some of the villages that the tenants surrender the land.

A few may have to be turned out shortly for not fulfilling the conditions as to residence.

8.—Mutation Cases.

Since tenants on fulfilling conditions of grant are entitled to occupancy rights under Section 8 of the Tenancy Act, I have allowed mutations to be made as prescribed by Section 59 of the Act after necessary enquiries.

No transfer has been made or attempted by colonists so far as is known.

When a tenant has in one or two cases died childless, I have allowed his brother to take his place though he had no right, this being the first generation of tenants.

9.—Settlement Proceedings.

Records of rights have been prepared for all villages in the colony.

The registers under Act III of 1893 are in a satisfactory condition, the thumb marks of all tenants having been taken in them.

10.—Village Sites.

The village sites are laid out in squares. Two broad central roads run through each at right angles, and there are narrower roads parallel with these.

For shops and for houses occupied by people other than colonists ground rent is charged. *Kacha* houses and huts have been made by colonists.

Most of the colonists have settled permanently in the colony. Those who failed to take up their residence according to the prescribed conditions have been served with notices that, unless they fulfil the condition within three months they will be ejected. Some have profited by this notice and taken up residence in the colony. Some colonists had constructed buildings outside the sites allotted for them, and these I had to remove.

Each village has a well, *pacca* platforms have been built or are being built. Well water is generally brackish and so canal water is preferably used for drinking purposes, but owing to stoppages of canal the people have to resort to well water which apparently gives them indigestion.

Village ponds have been made by building the houses out of them. Trees have been planted by the District Board on some 5 miles of the road from Pattoki Station. Some of the villagers also have planted trees, but few are keen about it. *Dharmsalas* and mosques have been built in many of the villages. Some have got *Musafarkhanas* too.

I had considerable trouble in preventing people from introducing shop-keepers other than those sanctioned.

The number of shop sites was regulated by the size of the village. The sites were in most cases soon taken, and the villagers were invariably consulted as regards the selection of the men who took them. Afterwards they found that these did not for some reason or other suit them, and they tried to introduce others to whom some zámindars gave corners of their own dwelling sites. The ejection of these people took some time and repeated orders and threats were necessary.

I doubt if we shall ever be able to manage this business, and I am not sure that we need try very much. There are obvious advantages in having a sufficient number of shops. The difficulty is in finding shops for them, without winking at a sort of alienation. A. A.

11.—Lambardars and Zaildars.

Ninety lambardárs, one zaildár, and one inámkhár have been appointed. No extra land is given to a lambardár by virtue of his office.

As a rule, there is at least one lambardár for each old village represented in the colony. In cases where the old village consisted of two antagonistic *tarafs* or *pattís*, and has a considerable number of squares, it has been given two lambardárs. As each village has been colonised from two or more old villages there are on the average 3 or 4 lambardars in each.

Lambardárs were at first appointed temporarily according to their personal fitness and their influence over their fellow villagers. After two years permanent appointments were made. As a rule, the original temporary appointments were confirmed.

—On the whole, the lambardárs are satisfactory.

The zaildár and inámdár represent the Aráins and the Játs, respectively. Both are lambardárs who distinguished themselves during the first years of the colony, and both are successful appointments. The zaildár and inámdár have received 2 extra squares each.

12.—Census.

The health of the colony is good. Population is increasing. According to the last census the population is 16,458.

The colonists have, as a rule, crowds of poor relations, and the bad years have sent many of these to the colony where they cultivate part of the land allotted to their more fortunate brethren. The latter will, doubtless, get rid of them as the irrigated area is brought down to the 50 per cent. and as their own families grow up.

In addition to their relations *kamins* are drawn by or accompany the colonists. Except colonists of 3 villages all the rest are well off. These 3 lie at the tail, and consequently receive little water. They have suffered substantially during the year under report.

A few bad characters crept in among the colonists, and some of the Jats have shown their enjoyment of more prosperous times by deeds of violence, but generally the colonists are well behaved. I do not hear now many complaints about the *janglis* and the inhabitants of neighbouring old villages who resented the arrival of the new colonists. Things have settled down and the sharp edges have worn off on both sides.

13.—Towns and Markets.

There is only one market at Pattoki Station and it is doing fairly well. The year under report being a bad one for agriculture, and there being no export the market has been dull. Scarcity of water has been one of the principal drawbacks to steady progress.

It has been with difficulty that the Canal Department ripened the rabi, and both crops were under the 16 annas, though above the average of the year.

Some of the produce goes to Wán Rádharám Station and some to Chánga Mánga, but Pattoki is the chief centre.

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

CHENAB, JHELUM, AND CHUNIAN COLONIES,

For the year ending 30*th September* 1903.

Published by Authority.

Price: Annas 8 or 1s.

Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1904.

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

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ANNUAL REPORTS

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Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1904.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue (Irrigation) Department, No. 26, dated 19th March 1904.

READ—

Letter No. 66, dated 25th January 1904, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, submitting with the Financial Commissioner's remarks the Annual Reports on Colonization Operations in the Province for the year ending 30th September 1903.

REMARKS.—The reports before Government treat respectively of the colonization operations in the Chenab, Jhelum and Chunian Colonies.

I.—CHENAB COLONY.

2. The area of land allotted during the year amounted to over 72,000 acres, and the gross allotted area now stands at 1,773,398 acres. This area is practically the maximum that the Chenab Canal can at present irrigate, but fresh extensions of irrigation may be provided for by the reduction of discharges in old distributaries, which require less water as time advances. In spite of the increase in the allotted area, the area actually sown showed a decrease on the figures of the previous year, due partially to the rapid fall of the river at the time of sowing for the spring crop. On the other hand, the crops were better, the percentage of remissions being only 4·69 as against 8·61 in 1901-02. Over 9,000 acres were sown by temporary cultivators, but a large portion of the land was poor, and 20·26 per cent. of the sowings had to be treated as *kharaba*. An important proposal to introduce mule-breeding in the colony by requiring village headmen in certain conditions to maintain a mare fit for mule-breeding has recently been sanctioned by the Government of India with certain reservations.

3. In the case of certain auction-purchasers who have not yet paid up the purchase money when due, the lots have been confiscated, but in some cases where the defaulters had clearly paid more than the value of the land, small grants on peasant terms were made in lieu of the confiscated land. As regards the question whether the Colonization Officer should be empowered to exercise discretion, as he has done in the past in extending the period of payment by instalments, separate orders will issue.

4. The Colonization Officer brings to notice several cases of alienation by wills which devised lands to other than the male heirs of the testator. It was never intended to allow such alienations, and the matter is one amongst others which will be dealt with in the legislation which it is proposed to undertake for the amendment of the existing colony law.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that the progress of settlement operations in the colony during the year has been satisfactory. The soil classification should be continued. The success that has attended the grant of land to Bar nomads is very gratifying, though, as the Settlement Commissioner observes, it was only a bare act of justice to acknowledge their claims. The small interest which the majority of capitalist and yeoman grantees appear to take in their grants is regrettable, and, as the Financial Commissioner remarks, affords full justification for the policy of requiring in such cases personal residence whenever this is at all possible. Sir Charles Rivaz is glad to notice that great progress has been made in the construction of wells for drinking purposes, and that the water as a rule is sweet. Good progress has also been made in tree-planting. It has been recently decided that the growing demand for wood fuel coupled with the gradual disappearance of the forests in the plains call for a modification of past policy in the matter of irrigated plantations, and under orders now about to issue such plantations will be started gradually in all our colonies.

6. Sir Charles Rivaz has read with much interest Mr. Leslie Jones' remarks under the head Census (paragraph 12 of his report), and notes with pleasure the good understanding that exists in the peasant villages between the cultivator and the artizan. Important improvements continue to be carried

out in the various towns in the colony. Lyallpur was visited by the Lieutenant-Governor at the close of last year, and His Honour was much impressed with its development. In the course of the year the Government of India were addressed on the subject of the formation of a new district out of the colony area with its head-quarters at Lyallpur, and it is hoped that sanction to its creation will shortly be received. In the matter of communications, the need for railway expansion is much felt, and the Railway authorities have lately been addressed with a view to a more direct communication being established between Lyallpur and Lahore and to the construction of the Gugera Branch Chord Line. Proposals for acquiring sites for towns on the Jech-Doab Railway have lately been sanctioned, and the construction and control of the towns will thus be under Government. The slow progress that has attended the construction of feeder roads in the colony is much to be regretted, and a distinct improvement in this respect during the present year must be hoped for.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to express concurrence in the Financial Commissioner's remarks as to the knowledge, ability and great sympathy for the people which have characterised Mr. Leslie Jones' work during his tenure of the appointment of Colonization Officer on the Chenab Canal.

II.—Jhelum Colony.

8. Colonization operations in this colony have been pushed on by Mr. Hailey with commendable energy, and have been attended with excellent results. Considerable progress has been made in the work of allotment, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes with much satisfaction that an ample number of applicants for grants on horse-breeding conditions have been secured without difficulty, and that it has been possible to select men who were in need of land. In case the balance of the Local Government's reserve for civil grants which the Lieutenant-Governor recently consented to make available for an irrigated plantation is not required for that purpose, His Honour will be glad to consider whether a hundred peasant grants should not be allotted from it to provide for the hard cases referred to in paragraph 14 of the Financial Commissioner's letter.

9. In paragraph 9 (2) of his report Mr. Hailey refers to the great difference between the soil in the Ara and the Bhera Bar Circles, and suggests the adoption of differentiated water-rates. It is observed that the Financial Commissioner proposes to take up the question separately.

10. The success which has attended the Colonization Officer's efforts to induce the people to adopt the *killabandi* system have been most satisfactory

11. The prices realised at Sargodha and Bhalewal, Rs. 600 per site at the former and Rs. 800 per site at the latter, show, as the Financial Commissioner observes, what an excellent reputation our colonies and their administration have achieved with the general public. The proposal to make out a complete plan for feeder roads for the colony is a good one.

12. Mr. Hailey has again submitted an excellent report. Sir Charles Rivaz considers that his work has been characterised throughout by fertility of resource, sound judgment and ability, and that he possesses the special aptitude which a Colonization Officer requires.

III.—Chunian Colony.

13. It was stated in last year's review that the colonization of 40,000 acres of Crown lands in the Chunian Rakh to the north of the railway was about to be undertaken, but no allotment of land was found possible owing to preliminary arrangements not being sufficiently far advanced to allow of this being done. Sanction has been given to the expenditure of the whole of the proceeds of the auction sales, which it is expected will soon be held, on the construction of a metalled road and a rest-house in the colony.

GENERAL.

14. The need for the amendment of the colony law as contained in Punjab Act III of 1903 has been recognised for some time. A draft Bill is now under consideration, and it is hoped that it will soon be submitted to Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Offg. Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—19-3 04—400.—K. C. M.

No. 66.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:

Dated LAHORE, 25*th January* 1904.

FROM

R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the annual reports for the Chenáb, Jhelum and Chúnián Colonies for the year ending September 30th, 1903, and to convey the following remarks.

2. The question of the amendment of our colony law as contained in Act III of 1893 has long been under consideration, as the existing Act which was necessarily framed without experience of the manner in which large colonies would be developed has been found to possess many important defects in practice. During the year under report some definite progress has been made. A Draft Bill was drawn up by Mr. Wilson as Settlement Commissioner and was discussed with him and other officers having experience in colony affairs by the Financial Commissioner during the last Simla season. As a result of this discussion a revised Draft Bill was drawn up by Sir Lewis Tupper and advantage was taken of the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to Lyallpur in December last to discuss it with the local officers. No definite conclusions could be arrived at, at this preliminary stage, but several important points were noted for further consideration. Since then some further suggestions have been received from the Honorable Mr. Douie, the present Settlement Commissioner, and the whole matter is now under consideration. The Financial Commissioner hopes soon to be in a position to place definite proposals before Government. Among the important subjects which will be dealt with in the Bill are succession, tree-planting, sanitation and mule-breeding by headmen.

Chenáb Colony.

3. An important proposal to introduce mule-breeding in the Chenáb Colony by making it a condition of receiving an extra grant that village headmen should maintain a mare fit for mule breeding, has been submitted for the orders of the Government of India whose reply is awaited.

4. The percentage of failure in the case of temporary cultivation on the Jhang Branch was unusually high, but this was almost entirely due to poor land, which was not thought good enough for permanent allotment, being given out somewhat late, on the representation of the Chief Engineer that unless it were cultivated the distributaries could not be properly worked.

5. The case of the auction purchasers who made default in payment of the purchase money and whose lands were accordingly confiscated under the conditions, which was referred to in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 20, dated the 19th January 1903, conveying the Financial Commissioner's remarks on last year's colony reports, was reported for the orders of Government with this office letter No. 444, dated 13th June 1903. In certain cases where the defaulters had clearly bid more than the value of the land small grants on peasant terms were made in lieu of the confiscated land. In sending on this case Mr. Wilson remarked that the Colonization Officer's action in extending the period of payment by instalments was judicious and should be approved. No specific orders on the point were given, but the Financial Commissioner saw no reason for disagreeing with Mr. Wilson's remark, and still thinks that it is advisable that the

Colonization Officer should exercise a certain discretion so long as it is exercised judiciously. The remarks of Mr. Douie on paragraph 6 of the report have a certain abstract value, but they do not apply very well to the circumstances of the colony where auction prices are inflated by excited competition, and we do not at all want to be rid of suitable colonists merely because they may have made mistakes in their bids.

6. The progress of settlement operations in the Chenáb Colony during the year has, Sir Lewis Tupper thinks, been quite satisfactory. It is too soon yet, in his opinion, to arrive at any definite conclusion on the question whether the soil classification will be of use in assessment or not. It should certainly be continued.

7. The remarks as to the success of the grants to the Bar nomads are interesting and it appears that the experiment will prove equally successful in the Jhelum Colony. The fact that there are few if any tenants in their villages is distinctly remarkable. In contradistinction to this the small interest which the majority of capitalist and yeoman grantees appear to take in their grants is much to be regretted and shows the necessity for insisting on personal residence whenever at all possible, a policy which has been strictly followed by the Financial Commissioner in dealing with civil grants in the Jhelum Colony.

8. The question of utilising the receipts from ground rent in village sites for village improvements and of extending the system of rewards for sanitary improvements in villages to the colony, referred to in paragraph 4 of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on last year's report has been further considered by the Sanitary Board, and a sub-committee of the Board, after consultation with the Settlement Commissioner and Colonization and Assistant Colonization Officers, has recommended a system of grants in aid for village improvements from a fund to be formed out of the receipts in question. The matter will come before Government for orders in due course.

9. Good progress appears to have been made in arboriculture during the year, and the experiment of having village nurseries which is being tried in both the large colonies on somewhat similar lines will be watched with interest. The question of having irrigated plantations in our colonies has been under consideration during the year and a report on the subject in favour of the scheme has lately been forwarded to Government.

10. The Financial Commissioner lately had an opportunity of expressing his opinion on railway development in the colonies, and he hopes that the Shahdera-Lyallpur, and Gugera Branch Chord lines will soon be started. The extension of the Jech Doáb Railway to its junction with the existing Lyallpur-Khanewal line which is now under survey will also considerably benefit the Chenáb Colony; and Sir Lewis Tupper hopes that his strong representation as to the abandonment of Shorkot Road as the proposed junction in favour of a junction further south on the existing railway will not be without effect, as the junction now chosen must inevitably be that to which the proposed Gugera Branch Chord line will be brought, for which line Shorkot Road would not be at all suitable as a junction.

11. The progress made in the construction of feeder roads in the Chenáb Colony during the year has, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, been most disappointing, and the case has now been referred to the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, with a view to securing his active co-operation. It is hoped that better progress will be reported during the current year.

12. Mr. Leslie Jones will shortly go on furlough and his long connection with the Chenáb Colony will thus be severed. Sir Lewis Tupper has had occasion to praise him on many occasions but thinks he should not be allowed to make over charge without some words of further or repeated recognition. Mr. Leslie Jones has been eminently successful as a Colonization Officer. He has done his work—always very laborious and often difficult—with knowledge and ability and great sympathy for the people. He has accepted responsibility without hesitation and in the exercise of the wide discretion allowed him has

shown good judgment and good sense. It has always been a pleasure to Sir Lewis Tupper to work with him because his heart has been in his work and he has understood it thoroughly. Sir Lewis Tupper is very sorry to lose him as Colonization Officer and wishes him all success in his future career.

His place will be taken by Mr. French who has done extremely well as Assistant Colonization Officer and when lately for a short time in charge of the Jhelum Colony.

Jhelum Colony.

13. The preliminary business of square laying, *killábandi* and adjustment of boundaries in the Jhelum Colony is now approaching completion, and the Financial Commissioner thinks that the Colonization Officer is to be congratulated as to the results. The work of adjustment of boundaries was of considerable magnitude owing to the way in which Government waste is cut up by village lands.

14. The conditions and arrangements for colonisation have now reached what is practically a final form and very considerable progress has been made in the work of allotment. It is a most satisfactory circumstance that there has been no difficulty in securing an ample number of applicants for grants on horse-breeding conditions on the terms offered; in fact the question has lately had to be considered whether it would not be possible to give an extra hundred peasant grants in order to provide for certain hard cases where people had gone to considerable expense to obtain mares with a view to qualifying for a grant. It is, however, still doubtful whether it will be possible to find the necessary land especially in view of the fact that practically the whole of the 20,000 acres required for the two young stock must now be provided from inside the colony area and that a new demand for land for an irrigated plantation has arisen.

15. While it is perhaps admitted that the grantees of the *rais* and stud-farm class will prove the best horse-breeders, yet Sir Lewis Tupper by no means shares the regret expressed by Mr. Douie that horse-breeding conditions have been attached to peasant grants. Of course the whole system is an experiment, but one of a most interesting kind and fully justified by military requirements and the possession by Government of large areas of irrigable waste. It is true that many of the peasants are not hereditary horse-breeders, but it may be taken for granted that all or most of them are used to handling horses, and there appears to be no reason why they should not, under the fostering care of the Remount Department and the Colonization Officer, develop into good horse breeders.

16. The partition work which has had to be done in the old villages now coming under canal irrigation and which has been carried out under the orders of the Colonization Officer has been of an arduous nature; the progress made and the success which has attended his efforts to induce the people to adopt the *killábandi* system have been most satisfactory.

17. Mr. Hailey's remarks in Section 9 (2) of his report regarding the Ara circle, are important and the subject will be separately taken up.

18. The sales of shop sites at Sargodha, the head-quarters of the colony, and at Bhalwal, averaging Rs. 600 per site at the former and Rs. 800 per site at the latter, show what an excellent reputation our colonies and their administration have achieved with the general public.

19. The system of making out a complete plan for feeder roads for the colony is a good one, and will save much trouble subsequently by avoiding the necessity for arranging exchanges of land in place of the land required for new roads.

20. The question of the adjustment of District boundaries with a view to including in the Shahpur District the Bar lands of Chiniot which now belong to the colony is an important one. The Settlement Commissioner will be asked to take it up and report separately.

21. The Financial Commissioner thinks it will be admitted on a perusal of this report that the Jhelum Colony has made an excellent start. The difficulty of re-adjusting plans to suit horse-breeding requirements was considerable; but it has been successfully met as is abundantly clear from the progress of allotment. In all departments of his work Mr. Hailey has shown good judgment and ability. His reports are invariably excellent; and it has for some time been evident that he possesses the special aptitudes which a Colonization Officer requires. The Financial Commissioner has much pleasure in commending his work to the favourable notice of Government.

Chúníán Colony.

22. It was expected that a certain amount of allotment would have been done in the Chúníán Colony during the year, but the preliminary arrangements and construction of water-courses were not sufficiently far advanced to allow of this being done. Sanction has been received to the expenditure of the whole of the proceeds of the auction sales, which it is expected will soon be held, on the construction of a metalled road and rest-house in the colony. The suggestion made that there should be a second metalled road from Pattoki Station up to the Ferozepur-Multan Road will be separately considered.

I have, &c.,

R. HUMPHREYS,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

CHENAB COLONY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1902-03.

1.—Survey and Demarcation.

(1). An area of 24,431 acres close to Jhang known as the Sultán Pakhra Extensions of the Bhawána Branch was surveyed, and the soil of each square was classified at the same time. Eighteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-two acres were classed as culturable, but out of these the quality of 5,863 acres is decidedly inferior.

This project, however, does not entirely depend on Government waste, and will include a considerable area of proprietary land.

(2). The Sharakpur, Jodhke, and Nahra Extensions, 51,568 acres, had been square surveyed by the Irrigation Department, but the squares were not fully demarcated and had to be checked.

(3). The Nupewála Extension Survey, 5,540 acres, was also checked prior to allotment.

Total cost including establishment—

		Rs.	a.	p.
(1)	... ...	1,673	6	1
(2)	... ...	1,081	0	8
(3)	... ...	78	15	5
	Total	2,833	6	2

2.—Conditions.

It seems hardly necessary that this list should be repeated year by year.

J. M. D.

(*a*) Mazhabi Grantees, Punjab Government No. 101, dated 12th August 1896.

Peasants, Rakh Branch, Punjab Government No. 101, dated 12th August 1896.

Yeomen, Rakh Branch, Punjab Government No. 62, dated 5th June 1897.

Capitalists, Rakh Branch, Punjab Government No. 62, dated 5th June 1897.

Peasants, Jhang Branch, Punjab Government No. 59, dated 17th April 1897.

Yeomen, Jhang Branch, Punjab Government No. 698, dated 13th July 1897.

Capitalists, Jhang Branch, Punjab Government No. 698, dated 18th July 1897.

Peasants, Gugera Branch, Punjab Government No. 46, dated 29th April 1898.

Yeomen, Gugera Branch, Punjab Government No. 46, dated 29th April 1898.

Capitalists, Gugera Branch, Punjab Government No. 46, dated 29th April 1898.

Camel Service Grantees, Punjab Government No. 959, dated 3rd October 1901.

Camel Service Chaudhris, Punjab Government No. 959, dated 3rd October 1901.

Village Headmen, Punjab Government No. 110, dated 3rd October 1902.

Peasants on Extensions of the Chenáb Canal, Punjab Government No. 813 S., dated 15th July 1902.

(*b*) There are also a small number of grantees who obtain their land on special terms which generally confer an exemption from the payment of entry dues and purchase money, but in other respects conform to capitalist terms.

(*c*) The Mazhabi conditions differ very slightly from those of the Rakh Branch peasants.

(*d*) The Jhang and Gugera Branch groups of conditions differ from the Rakh Branch conditions in the following main respects:—

(1). On the Rakh Branch the term of original assessment is 20 years; on the others it is 10.

(2). On the Rakh Branch owner's rate is imposed by estates, and owner's due* is enhanced by holdings. On the other branches the dates of liability to reassessment, imposition of owner's rate, and enhancement of owner's due are the same for whole sections of the Branch.

The Jhang Branch has at present three sections; the Gugera Branch two.

(3). The construction of a well on the village site is compulsory on the two later branches.

(4). On the Jhang and Gugera Branches Yeomen grantees are bound to reside unless they are specially exempted.

(5). The Jhang and Gugera Branch groups of conditions are almost identical, the principal difference being that Gugera Branch Yeomen cannot alienate their grants, even after the acquisition of proprietary rights, without the sanction of the Financial Commissioner.

(4) and (5) were not noted last year.
J. M. D.

(*e*) The Camel Service conditions present the following special features:—

1. The obligation to maintain a registered camel with the power to fine for temporary and confiscate for permanent default.

(2). Succession by selection, designed to prevent partition.

(3). The obligation to plant trees.

(*f*) The Camel Service headmen conditions require the headman to provide camels in case of default on the part of Camel Service Grantees, but they do not require the regular maintenance of registered camels.

The grant terminates with office.

The conditions are, in other respects, modelled on those for Camel Service Grantees.

The Camel Service conditions have up to the present worked satisfactorily. There are very few defaults and these are generally of a temporary nature. Loss of grazing presents some difficulty, which is at present obviated by keeping the brood she-camels across the Rávi.

I am inclined to think some of the land on which *sajji* grows freely might be reserved from colonization. There is a suitable piece of land of the sort near Toba Tek Singh on the Jhang Road.
J. M. D.

(*h*) The Village Headmen conditions govern grants terminating with office.

They provide for fines and the temporary loss of the right to cultivate short of absolute confiscation on dismissal or otherwise. They are designed to increase the importance and the responsibility of headmen. These conditions work extremely well, and are now being applied to the headmen on the Rakh Branch and those of the Jhang Branch who have not hitherto received grants of this nature.

* Málikána.

(*l*) The conditions for peasants on the extensions include a number of improvements suggested by experience, which were not included in the old groups of peasant conditions.

The chief of these are—

(1) The limitation of the right of succession to—

(*a*) Male lineal descendants.

(*b*) Widows.

(*c*) Male collateral relatives only when the common ancestor occupied the land.

I think, while maintaining all successions which have already taken place, we should in the projected Colonization Act bar for the future the succession of all persons who are not descendants of the original Colonist. The right of a childless widow to a life interest might also be recognised. I have provided for this in a draft bill, of which a copy has been submitted to the Financial Commissioner. This is a variation from the literal meaning of the original conditions, which would not be, and would not generally be regarded as, a breach of faith.

J. M. D.

The old conditions allowed unlimited succession to heirs at-law, and even ratified alienation by wills.

(2) The obligation to plant trees.

(3) The obligation to reside within six months and to build a house not only within one year but also to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

(4) The obligation to accept an equal area of land in exchange for land required for railways, roads, and to give up land for village roads without compensation even after the acquisition of occupancy rights. In the old conditions these obligations terminated with the acquisition of occupancy rights, and much trouble will be the result.

(*j*) Mule-breeding conditions for village headmen have not yet been formally sanctioned and they cannot be applied to the great majority of permanent headmen without legislation. Orders have, however, been issued for their tentative application to all temporaray headmen, and to such headmen on the Rakh and Jhang Branches who are now for the first time receiving grants on regular headmen conditions, a promise to observe such mule-breeding conditions as Government may lay down being made a preliminary to the grant. At the same time all other headmen have been warned that Government intends shortly to impose the condition of keeping a mare for mule-breeding on all headmen. Up to the present there has been no sign of any antipathy to the scheme on sentimental grounds, and Rakh Branch headmen are accepting headman grants with alacrity.

I should only be inclined to enforce this in case of new appointments and successions.

J. M. D.

When these conditions are in full force Government will have the first call (which should be at a fair price determined by Government), on the progeny of over 3,000 mares.

3.—Allotment.

The method of calculation of the allotable area was fully discussed last year, as also the causes of unallotted area on the three old branches, and I have not considered it necessary to repeat these details. The allotted area was increased during the year by 72,268 acres bringing the gross allotted area up to 1,773,398.

Rakh Branch.—On the Rakh Branch the increase of the allotted area is due to plantation grants which will be discussed later.

Jhang Branch.—The Jhang Branch owes its increase mainly to the opening of the Bhangu Branch or Khewra Extension as it is alternatively called, where 17,163 acres have been allotted mainly to transferees from the tail of the Gugera Branch and to new peasants from

Gujrát. A good deal of the land is of poor quality and selected settlers have evinced much reluctance in taking it up, notably peasant settlers from Lahore who were unable to find a single acre on the whole distributary to suit them. Lahore, however, has its eyes on the Upper Gugera Extensions and is not easily satisfied. But the land is not so bad as it looks, and if grantees from outside will not take it, plenty can be found here who will. At present a considerable portion of the allotted area is under temporary cultivation. This distributary has raised considerably the unallotted figure on the Jhang Branch, but as the Irrigation Department allowed it a very small discharge with a very high estimated duty it cannot at present irrigate more land than is now allotted.

I feel much doubt as to the policy of these extensions in bad land. But the Bhangu Branch, I believe, will also irrigate old proprietary villages in Shorkot with good land.

J. M. D.

Gugera Branch.—The figures on this Branch have been raised by extensions, which are practically fully allotted, the allotted area being almost equal to the irrigable area, while grants for village headmen have still to be provided. A large unirrigable area accounts for the increase of the unallotted balance.

The principal allotments were made to capitalist and yeoman grantees, peasants from Miánwáli and Siálkot, camel service grantees and nomad graziers.

General.—Rapidity of allotment of balance areas appears to be no longer held to be imperative by the Irrigation Department. The allotted area already exceeds the area which so far as our somewhat incomplete knowledge carries us, is supposed to be both irrigable and culturable, so that there could be no very legitimate ground for complaint. It is moreover not now considered safe to run excess supplies in the main Branch, as was formerly done when such supplies were available, and with no more than the legitimate maximum supply the canal has at present as much land to irrigate as it can manage. Fresh extensions must be provided for by the reduction of discharges in old distributaries, but these, of course, require less water as time advances.

Tightness of supply has already been felt, and we may expect years in which the yield of the irrigated land will be greatly below the average, and this quite apart from absolute failure (*kharába*).

J. M. D.

Exchanges.—These show a considerable improvement on last year. In a large part of the colony they have been almost entirely stopped. In another large portion they are only permissible in the case of land allotted for less than two years. On another portion they are only allowed periodically though for all grants; but on certain selected distributaries and on extensions they are still unchecked.

The figures were as follows :—

Name of Branches.	Number of mauzas in which exchanges have taken place.	Number of exchanges.	Area exchanged.
Rakh Branch ...	17	27	594
Jhang „ ...	233	242	4,856
Gugera „ ...	355	575	18,244
Total ...	605	844	23,694

4.—Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.

Statement No. III gives the figures for cultivation.

The area sown on the permanently allotted area fell from 1,580,481 to 1,541,511 acres, in spite of the considerable increase in allotted area. This was, no doubt, partially due to the rapid fall of the river at the time of sowing for the spring crop, but probably also the large failed area of last year had read a lesson.

The percentage of remissions was 4·69 against 8·61 in 1901-02, and the crops were certainly better although the river was still lower than in the former year. On the other hand, the distribution of water, perhaps assisted by the contraction of cultivation, was much more equal.

There is still, however, a good deal to be done in the way of equalising the area cultivated in individual estates, the difference between estates on the middle of a distributary and those on the tail of it being often very striking. The only way to obviate this is to give the tail estates a larger nominal supply than those more favourably situated. If this is done tail estates would probably fare nearly as well as those above them.

Demands on permanent cultivation.

	Recoverable.	Remitted for failed crops.	Remitted for free crops.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	6,82,162	36,223	60,857
Water-rate ...	50,94,792	2,59,897	4,34,283
Málikána ...	5,22,528	26,770	45,643
Cesses	5,09,673	26,184	45,643
Total ...	68,09,155	3,49,074	5,86,426

5.—Temporary Cultivation.

Nine thousand one hundred and thirteen acres were sown by temporary cultivators, of which 20·26 per cent. were held to have failed by the Irrigation Department, which did the whole assessment.

On the Jhang Branch the percentage of failure was 43·41, but on the Gugera Branch it was only 17·41, largely because on the former Branch all the land so cultivated had not been permanently allotted on account of its poverty, while the temporary cultivation on the Gugera Branch included some good land on the Bahlak extension, which was not then ready for the reception of permanent grantees, and on the Sharakpur extensions where the capitalist grantees had not been selected.

The area offered for temporary cultivation was much greater than that so allotted, as the allotted area also largely exceeded the

cultivated area. Most of the land was given out on condition of payment of the usual water-rate and a consolidated rate of 5 annas per acre, except on the Bahlak Branch and Sharakpur extensions where the maximum consolidated rate of Rs. 2-10-0 was charged.

The rate was reduced in order to get the land cultivated.

The demand was as follows:—

	Recoverable.	Remitted for failure.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Water-rate	26,746 6 0	7,529 11 0
Consolidated rate	7,890 9 9	1,284 5 3
Total ...	34,636 15 9	8,814 0 3

6.—Receipt by way of Capital.

Full details are given in Statement No. IV. Rs. 3,11,242 have been recovered during the year, including Rs. 71,192 from auction purchasers, who still owe Rs. 47,381. Of this sum Rs. 8,241 is practically unrecoverable, and Government has been compelled to institute a civil suit for the ejection of the defaulter.

A few other lots have been confiscated, with good results so far as the remaining defaulters are concerned. Most of these are obviously doing their best to pay, and I have given them time. In the meanwhile they pay Rs. 10 per cent. interest.

The sum of Rs. 26,160 shown as outstanding on account of Jhang Branch Yeoman entry dues is a part of the second instalment payable after five years' tenure. This has only become due recently.

Interest is charged on overdue sums at 6¼ per cent.

The acreage rate balance is likely to be realized in a few months.

7.—Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.

(*a*) Most of the Jhang Branch capitalists and yeomen are now entitled to purchase proprietary rights. The total amount paid up to date for this privilege on the Rakh and Jhang Branches is Rs. 3,51,446 on account of an area of 18,723 acres. But payment by instalments is permissible, and the total area over which full rights have been acquired is 12,970 acres, against 9,544 acres at the end of last year. The sum paid during the year under report was Rs. 1,41,099.

(*b*) Occupancy rights were granted in 6,249 peasant holdings on the Jhang Branch, and in 63 holdings on the Rakh Branch.

The auction conditions of 1900 and probably of other years also provide that the Colonization Officer may fix instalments extending over a period of two years. If at the end of 2 years the money has not all been paid up, I do not think the Colonization Officer should give further grace of his own authority. If he thinks the grant should not be confiscated he should propose definite instalments requiring payment within a comparatively short period, and ask for sanction. The giving of grace from time to time to auction purchasers according to no definite scheme is bad in policy, and increases the hardship if confiscation has ultimately to be resorted to.

J. M. D.

8.—Mutation cases.

The total number of mutation cases attested was 3,010.

I think these cases might be disposed of by the Settlement Commissioner. In all that I have seen I have been able to support the proposal of the Colonization Officer, and the cases are in themselves very petty.

J. M. D.

A number of cases of technical alienation are now submitted for the orders of the Financial Commissioner. They usually occur on the death of an original grantee when one or more of several sons who have themselves already obtained grants agree to waive their claims of succession to the father's grant in favor of their brothers who have not obtained grants, with the object of equalising holdings. Grantees have discovered that under all the old conditions, alienation by will does not rank as an alienation, and it has been necessary to sanction several mutations on wills which devised land to other than the male heirs of the testator. The framers of the conditions never contemplated this contingency, but it can only be avoided by legislation.

It ought to be prohibited in the proposed Act.

J. M. D.

9.—Settlement Proceedings.

During the course of the year under review first records of rights were prepared in 246 villages of the Jhang Branch, under the supervision of Mr. L. French, Assistant Colonization Officer.

All these estates were re-measured by a special Settlement staff and the soil of each field, with a view to future assessments, was separately classified according to a nomenclature adopted under the sanction of the Financial Commissioner. The total area of the 246 villages was 389,836 acres, of which 295,266 acres, or just under 76 per cent. are allotted. The remainder represents grazing reserve and unallottable land, *e. g.*, village sites, roads, etc.

"Maira."
J. M. D.
Kallarathi.
J. M. D.
"Retli."
J. M. D.

The soil of these villages, which lie on both sides of the upper and middle reaches of the Jhang Branch proper, and its distributaries, is of a good uniform quality. No less than 82 per cent. of the allotted area is classed as a good loam with slight admixture of sand. Only 6 per cent. was found distinctly tainted with alkaline salts, while less than 4 per cent. is designated as sandy. The bulk of this inferior soil is to be found on or adjoining the high bank of the uplands where they slope down towards the riverain villages of the old Jhang District. An analysis of the figures dealing with the cultivated area of the re-measured tract proves not uninteresting.

I doubt whether the soil classification will prove of much use in assessment. The Assessing Officer will have to trust mainly to his own eyes and to the crop records in estimating the quality of the land in different *chaks*.

J. M. D.

Of the total allotted area, 295,266 acres, no less than 2,77,834 acres or about 94 per cent. was actually under cultivation during the year: or, to put it differently of every square of 27·7 acres allotted to grantees nearly 26 acres were brought under the plough and sown.

The remissions for failed crops granted by the assessing staff were slightly over 4 per cent., so that about 25 acres per square were harvested.

The most popular crop with the grantees is of course wheat, which averages almost 50 per cent. of the harvested produce or, taking the square as the unit, 12½ acres per unit; next but at a long interval, comes cotton with 3 acres: maize, oilseed and millets average 2 acres each: sugarcane, gram and fodder crops (grasses) ½ an acre each: the remaining 2

acres will be devoted to various crops as turnips, carrots, etc., etc. Sugarcane is grown but little by nomad and riverain grantees; on the other hand, they cultivate millets for home consumption, and fodder extensively, far more so, than the settlers from the middle Punjab.

Almost two-thirds of the total cultivated area is cultivated by the grantees themselves, tenants only holding 95,395 acres: and nearly 6,000 acres of this is in the hands of tenants who pay the revenue rates only, *i. e.*, relatives of grantees who from various motives, have associated their less fortunate brethren as participants in their own good fortune. Practically the whole of the rent paying tenants pay in kind, the most usual rent being half produce and half-revenue rates,* though the erstwhile nomads are much less stringent in making terms with their tenants than the more commercially-minded down country colonist.

*Including half occupier's rate.

J. M. D.

The average size of a tenant holding is found to be somewhat less than 10 acres. Usually a tenant takes a lease of half-a-square, the average being reduced by a number of smaller tenures held by menials, etc. :—

As time passes a still further reduction of the numbers of tenants who at present are mainly Arains and Musalmán Jats may be anticipated. The tenants of peasant colonists from congested districts must expect to be ousted by the rising generation. Grantees of this kind only lease their lands from dearth of near kinsmen to associate with themselves. Nomads have become, self-cultivating to a surprising extent.

In 19 of the re-measured villages tenants hold less than 5 per cent. of the cultivated area: while in three villages all peopled by nomads, no tenant of any kind exist.

These three estates are all of considerable size and allotted mainly in half square grants. At first the refusal of these settlers to disclose the names of any tenants was viewed with suspicion; but independent inquiries made by inspecting officers from the Assistant Colonization Officer downwards confirmed the truth of their assertions that all the holdings are cultivated by the grantees independently or conjointly.

These instances afford a striking illustration of the success which has attended the policy of giving the nomad tribes a stake in the land and diverting their energies to the peaceful pursuits of farming.

It was an act of bare justice to acknowledge the claims of the nomads, and it is satisfactory to find the result has been so good. I suppose a large proportion of the cultivating tribes of the South-Western Punjab were once nomadic and pastoral in their habits.

J. M. D.

Two hundred and seventy-eight grantees of the capitalist and yeoman class hold 50,610 acres. They are returned as cultivating themselves 288 acres—an average of one acre per head. As a fact, this small area is cultivated by one or two grantees, who actually reside on and take some interest in their grants. On one large distributary where capitalists and yeomen have been allotted 9,000 acres, not a single acre is even nominally retained by them in their own hands. It may be said of this class of men, a certain number of whom are now represented by the heirs of the original grantees, that their interest in the colony generally is in direct ratio to the personal energy expended by them in agricultural pursuits. On the Jhang Branch there are

This shows how necessary it is to enforce residence wherever possible in case of yeoman grants. It is quite possible that in process of time some of the land in Capitalist Chaks will be acquired by prosperous peasant colonists. A purely peasant colony with holdings getting smaller in each generation would not in my view

be at all a good thing. The people might be prosperous up to a certain point, but their lives would be narrow and sordid, and Government would look in vain to them for any active help in any time of trouble. I believe the Colonization Officers holds that the wrong men often got yeoman grants.

J. M. D.

not half a dozen gentleman farmers discoverable.

Occupancy rights were granted to 6,882 peasant grantees out of a total of 10,189.

10.—Village Sites.

The total demand on account of ground rent in village sites owned by Government was Rs. 90,445 as against Rs. 75,739 in 1901-02 and Rs. 55,506 in 1900-01. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson, C. S. I., late Settlement Commissioner, recommended last year that the amount of ground rent realizations should be devoted to improvements in village sites, and a separate report, discussing the best methods of applying the funds available for such a purpose, has been already submitted.

The general idea is to make large grants of about Rs. 1,000 to a number of selected villages every year, the grants themselves to be expended in further improvements.

Six thousand seven hundred and forty-four new dwelling house sites were allotted.

On the Rakh Branch, where records of rights for village sites have been prepared, mutations are effected by forms on the model of the forms for mutations of land, but in this case each shows a plan of the area for which mutation is required.

Similar records will ultimately be required for the other branches, though the preparation of them will be much simpler than was the case on the Rakh Branch.

Very satisfactory.

J. M. D.

Great progress has been made in the construction of wells for drinking purposes; 312 new wells were completed during the year, and there are 347 more under construction. There are altogether 842 completed new wells. The average rise of the spring level in the colony is from one to one and-a-half feet a year, and the cases in which well water has not proved sweet from the very start are quite exceptional.

The flaw in the Rakh Branch conditions which failed to insist on a compulsory drinking well, has given a great deal of unnecessary trouble, but the supply is now not far short of the demand.

The new legislation proposed for the colony provides fully for the administration of village sites, and will enable the Colonization Officer to do directly, with legal assistance, much of what he has now to do indirectly with law and the conditions ranged in passive resistance.

Very considerable advance has nevertheless been made in the matter of village sites, especially on the Gugera Branch, where the plan of the sites lends itself better to improvement, and the grantees have been taken in hand at an earlier stage. In what would now be considered a good village site, the whole square has been completely enclosed, substantial gateways of burnt brick with gates have been provided at the four entrances, complete immunity from theft being the result. Tanks have been banked with burnt bricks and in some cases special arrangements have been made for the secluded bathing of the women.

Excavations have been filled up, and the menials' quarters greatly improved. Avenues of trees have also been planted in all the streets and lanes, and in a few years time the effect will be very pleasing. The villagers themselves recognise what a boon such avenues will prove.

Arboriculture.—A good deal of progress has been made in arboriculture outside the village sites, but not as much as could be desired. All peasant headmen have accordingly been offered five fields for temporary cultivation to be assessed at the full demand on condition that they sow and maintain nurseries of Acacia Arabica (*kikar*) and Dalbergia sissoo (*shisham*). The grant is revocable at any time, and both Government and the villagers at large will be entitled to take seedlings for planting out. This scheme was devised rather late in the year, but there are already many such plantations in existence, and millions of seedlings will be the result.

At the beginning of the year the Colonization Officer took charge of the management of the District Arboricultural Establishment at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang. At the end of this year there will be 186 miles of avenues planted on District roads in Jhang, and the sanctioned scheme provides for an addition of 64 miles in 1904-05 and 68 miles in 1905-06.

The plan adopted is to start from 12 principal centres and to work down the roads which radiate from them.

Some of the older avenues are now very flourishing, but it will take a long time before all the main roads in the colony can be planted, though it is hoped that ultimately this will be done. The District Board of Gujránwála did not find itself able to join the District Board of Jhang in this scheme, and little progress has been made in the Khángah Dográn Tahsil since the Colonization Office left Shahkot in 1896.

11.—Lumberdars and Zaildars.

Seventy-eight village headmen were appointed during the year. Their total number is now 2,572 in 1,254 estates. The system adopted on the Gugera Branch and the later portion of the Jhang Branch of granting squares tenable for office to village headmen has proved so successful, that it is now being extended to the Rakh Branch and the earlier allotted portion of the Jhang Branch. The headmen are called upon to give up part of the grants previously allotted to them as headmen, but on peasant terms, and to take a whole square on headman terms in exchange.

There have been only two refusals up to the present. The system of candidate circle headmen has already been described. Some of the less competent have been weeded out, but there has been no alteration in the number of circles. The office is highly prized, and the candidates accomplish an immense amount of useful work which would never be done at all without the stimulus of competition.

12.—Census.

Food for census is increasing, but no new statistics are available. There is, however, a very large number of villages with populations

* This section of the report is most interesting

J. M. D.

of some 300 to 400 in 1901, which now contain upwards of 1,000 souls, and a colony census in 1,906 should reveal a population of about 1,200,000.

In 1901 the sweeper class numbered over 97,000 or more than in any Punjab District with the exception of Lahore. Few of them are here confined to the traditional employment of their caste, and they have generally immensely improved their condition, though it is very doubtful whether in the future pressure of population they will be able to retain their advantage. At present however they are nearly all agriculturists and their position can well be gauged by the large numbers of cattle which many of them possess.

In the older peasant villages they have already less scope than was formerly the case, but in newly colonised tracts they form a large portion of the regular tenants.

But it is in the villages of absentee capitalist and yeoman grantees that they find the best field for their labours, and lax supervision enables them to add considerably to their legitimate income. Such grantees who form the majority of their class are the bane of the colony, and their involuntary assistance of the sweepers can hardly be counted to them for credit.

In peasant estates the villagers are gradually reproducing replicas of their home menial system.

They bring their carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, water-carriers, etc., from their old villages, partly because they find them more trustworthy than outsiders but principally on account of the very large and hereditary part which menials play in the social life of a peasant village, all having their special duties or privileges at birth, marriage, and funeral ceremonies. The grant of a square for menials has, no doubt, lent considerable assistance to the attainment of this result. Capitalists, on the other hand, generally have to put up with any riffraff whose services they can secure, and often even riffraff is not forthcoming for the capitalists.

In matters of social custom, as also in agriculture there is a decided tendency to assimilate new ideas. The Sikh Jats and Kambohs of Amritsar, and the Arains of Jullundur have of course little to learn, but the nomad graziers as also the less skilled peasants have adopted new methods of agriculture, and the former class have even begun to use bullock carts. In matters of custom the Gurdáspur peasants have gradually overcome their deep-seated fear of buildings of burnt brick and the Arain women of Jullundur have supplemented their scanty petticoats with voluminous trousers. In Jullundur their previous style of clothing was too well known to excite comment, here they have found that trousers on holidays are essential to dignity and the social status to which they aspire. To a European mind this change may seem insignificant, but it strikes natives as peculiarly remarkable in view of the fundamental aversion in which Arain women used to hold this particular form of habiliment.

The cult of the tenth High Priest of the Sikh religion is attracting numerous converts, as evinced by the number of Hindu grantees who having been initiated after obtaining their grants, now apply for the necessary alteration of their names to be recorded.

I understand that this tendency is not confined to the Colony, but here men more readily depart from the ways of their forefathers, and the Sikh pensioners of the native army form a large and ardent body of proselytisers.

The plague epidemic found its way into the colony last year, but did not make itself very severely felt. In Lyallpur itself there were but few casualties.

There are already signs of a recrudescence, but not, it is to be hoped, on a large scale.

13.—Towns and markets.

Lyallpur, 1896.—Population at census 9,180. Estimated present population 11,000. A municipality. The sanctioned drainage scheme has been completed, but it did not provide for all the small drains which will ultimately be required, and the Municipal Committee have sanctioned a supplementary estimate for additional drains in the more populous quarters.

The water-works scheme is almost complete, and has proved very satisfactory. The water is excellent and is already supplied to the city both for drinking and flushing purposes. These two schemes will probably cost Rs. 2,15,000 instead of Rs. 2,00,000 as estimated.

The metalled roads sanctioned for the civil station have been completed. The Committee have sanctioned a new school, costing Rs. 12,000.

Sángla, 1896.—Population at census 1,689. Estimated present population 3,500. A notified area. A drainage scheme is in progress.

Chíniot Road, 1896.—Population at census 1,086. Present estimated, 2,000. The drainage scheme was completed and the principal streets were metalled this year.

Gojra, 1899.—Population at census 2,265. Present estimated, 3,500. Notified as a small town in May 1903. The drainage scheme, costing Rs. 60,284, has made considerable progress.

Toba Tek Singh, 1900.—Population at census 1,378. Present estimated, 2,500. Tahsil head-quarters. The combined drainage and water supply scheme is making good progress, and metal is being collected for the principal streets. It will soon be necessary to notify Toba Tek Singh as a small town.

In addition to the above there are the following small towns not on the line of rail.

Shahkot, 1895.—Population at census 3,146, but a village site then included has since been excluded. The real population of the town is not more than 1,500.

Samundri, 1900.—Population at census 320. Present estimated 750.

The head-quarters of a tahsil which is likely to be abolished if a loop railway is made over the Gugera Branch. Every thing is at a standstill until this question is decided.

The following statement shows the position of town funds, which have been depleted by expenditure on large works. The only large sale was held at Gojra in order to defray the cost of the drainage scheme :—

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Town Improvement Fund during the year ending 30th September 1903.

Particulars.	Samundari.	Toba Tek Singh.	Gojra.	Chiniot Road.	Dijkot.	Shahkot.	Lyallpur.	Total.
Receipts on account of sale of sites.								
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income during the year ...	112 14 10	1,672 3 5	38,838 9 8	1,114 4 7	...	...	19,027 4 5	60,765 4 11
Gross income up to date...	13,433 14 10	1,54,438 3 5	1,10,412 9 8	29,735 4 7	1,178 0 0	1,389 0 0	2,24,603 4 5	5,35,240 4 11
Expenditure during the year.	100 0 0	1,10,231 7 3	66,979 0 3	3,882 0 0	...	...	15,263 4 9	1,96,455 12 3
Gross expenditure up to 30th September 1903.	5,730 0 0	1,30,349 7 3	1,05,417 0 3	28,223 0 0	113 0 0	1,158 0 0	2,20,839 4 9	4,91,829 12 3
Balance at the end of the year.	7,703 14 10	24,138 12 2	4,995 9 5	1,512 4 7	1,065 0 0	231 0 0	3,763 15 8	43,410 8 8

Exclusive of the town funds the municipal incomes were as follows :—

	Rs.
Lyallpur	35,129
Gojra	7,185
Toba Tek Singh	2,022
Chiniot Road	1,509

The two last are not notified as small towns, and their conservancy funds are controlled by the Colonization Officer. No figures can be given for Sangla which is under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála.

Lyallpur owes its larger population to its position as the head-quarters of colony administration, rather than to commercial supremacy. In 1902 it exported 92,000 tons of produce, but this figure must have been exceeded both by Gojra and Sángla. For these towns, however, I have no separate figures at present. Chiniot Road is also a very prosperous though small grain market, and the position of Toba Tek Singh has greatly improved. In 1902 it exported 24,642 tons, and is now doing still better. The gross tonage exported from the Lyallpur-Khánewál stations in 1902 was 418,472. This includes some stations outside the limits of the colony, but they get little traffic.

For instance, Háfizabad, an old town in the canal-irrigated tract, exported only 16,374 tons in the same year, or considerably less than Toba Tek Singh, the smallest and newest colony market. The following is a list of the principal exports :—

	Tons.
Raw cotton	16,106
Gram and pulse	2,295
Millets	23,076
Wheat and flour	276,971
Cotton seed	9,174
Oilseeds	21,595
Saccharine produce	7,942

The average prices of the principal staples were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p. per 41 lbs.
Wheat	2	5	8
Barley	1	12	8
Gram	2	0	4
Maize	1	8	0
Oilseeds	3	5	4
Cotton	5	4	4
Pulse	3	12	7
Millet	1	12	1
Bulrush millet	1	14	2
Red sugar	4	12	1
Molasses	3	10	1

14.—Communications.

Railways.—I have no further official information with regard to the railways proposed with special reference to the needs of the Chenáb Colony, though I understand that preliminary surveys of alternative lines from Lahore to Sángla and Lahore to Lyallpur have been made. It was, however, calculated that a new line from Mananwála to Shorkot Road, or some station beyond, would command an area of about 2,000 square miles if taken along the best alignment, and that an export traffic of about 212,000 tons would be attracted to it. The traffic on the present line would necessarily be reduced but it is regularly congested in the hot weather. It is estimated that the existing line pays Rs. 9 per cent. on its capital expenditure.

The extension of the Jhelum Colony line to Shorkot Road has been sanctioned.

This line, as also a new line from Lahore to Sángla will run for a considerable distance through proprietary villages, and I should like to suggest that Government should make and control all the new towns that may be required. It would cost but little to take up under the Land Acquisition Act, as much land as is required, and this expenditure can be defrayed many times over by the sale of town sites. The balance can be expended on town improvements. I believe this course was actually adopted in the case of Abohar on the Southern Punjab line, and it is not difficult to realize the enormous difference in healthiness and sanitation which would have resulted from its adoption in the case of all the towns which have sprung into importance, solely owing to the introduction of railways over the whole length and breadth of India under our rule.

An excellent idea suggested by Mr. Lesli Jones to Mr. Abbott, who is, I believe, working it out. Probably he will soon report.

J. M. D.

Roads.—The progress made in the metalling of District Roads has hardly equalled expectation. Six miles of the Lyallpur-Khanuána Road are complete, and the remaining portion should soon be finished.

Work has recently been started on the following roads :—

Sángla to Shahkot, Chiníot Road to Pauliáni, Khanuána to Satiána and Lyallpur to Rodu Kuru ; but it was delayed owing to the difficulty of obtaining access to the Canal Department quarry at Sángla. This difficulty has now been

removed and metalling may be expected to proceed more rapidly.

15.—Miscellaneous.

The first annual horse fair was held in October 1902, and despite the short notice given over 3,000 animals came in. The annual cattle fair was held in March 1903. Cattle to the value of over Rs. 1,00,000 changed hands.

It has been determined to give Imperial prizes at the next fair, and a scheme for holding an agricultural show in connection with it is under consideration.

I trust this last will be a success, but the effects of it will at least be very gradual and too much cannot be expected at first. S. Mehdi Shah, one of the few capitalist grantees who has justified his selection, has made a very good model farm, and has done something to popularise the use of Cawnpore ploughs, which should be very useful in a canal-irrigated country where there is not much danger of the soil losing its moisture by deep ploughing.

Rái Bahádur Ganga Rám, C.I.E., has commenced irrigation by steam pump on the 50 high squares which were granted to him for this purpose, and the experiment seems likely to be profitable especially if, as he easily can, he grows his own fuel.

His son told me he hoped to be able to utilise electric power for the purpose of water lifting.

J. M. D.

It is intended to adopt this course in Lyallpur for the provision of fuel for the water-works during the periods when they cannot be worked by water power owing to the closure of the canal.

Schools.—It was mentioned last year that the number of Primary schools in the colony was hardly adequate. The number of Board schools in Samundari has now been raised from 1 to 5, and there are also 2 indigenous schools, one of which is aided. In Toba Tek Singh there are still 3 Board schools, but also 7 aided indigenous and 5 unaided.

Altogether there are 25 Board schools, 8 aided indigenous and 8 unaided indigenous, or, roughly speaking, about one school to every 24,000 of the population. Although, therefore, there has been a certain amount of improvement it is still necessary to provide a good many more schools especially in the Samundari Tahsil.

16.—Extensions.

Statement Nos. V and VI give details of extensions.

Since last year's report the Sharakpur, Nahra, Nupewála, Dhaular and Khewra extensions have been completed, and have either been or are being allotted. They are now treated as being included in the Main Branches to which they really belong.

The Bahlak extension is partially completed and allotment has commenced.

The probable dates of commencement of irrigation from the unsanctioned projects appear more distant than formerly. In the case of the Sultán Pakhra and the Dangali extensions the probable dates for irrigation as

originally estimated by the Irrigation Department have already passed. The non-completion of Dangali scheme has rather upset the arrangements for allotment.

17.—Establishment.

The following is a list of the officers of the Colonization Establishment with dates :—

This long list was hardly required.

J. M. D.

Colonization Officer, Mr. L. H. Leslie Jones, 28th March 1899 to 30th September 1903.

Assistant Colonization Officer, Mr. L. French, 24th October 1901 to 23rd June 1903.

Assistant Colonization Officer, Mr. G. F. deMontmorency, 24th June 1903 to 30th September 1903.

Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, Lála Pindi Dás, 23rd May 1900 to 19th June 1903.

Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, Malik Tálib Mehdi Khan, 10th August 1903 to 30th September 1903.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bakhshi Ghani Shám Dás, 2nd May 1901 to 10th August 1903.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mr. R. C. Singha, 19th June 1903 to 30th September 1903.

Settlement Tahsildar, Sheikh Hussain Bakhsh, 28th February 1901 to 2nd December 1902.

Settlement Tahsildar, Lála Kesar Rám, 2nd December 1902 to 30th September 1903.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar, M. Hardit Singh, 1st November 1901 to 30th September 1903.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar Pandit Arúra Mal, 6th August 1899 to 30th September 1903.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar, M. Rám Chand, 8th September 1899 to 30th September 1903.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar, M. Karm Chand, 1st May 1898 to 20th May 1903.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar, M. Thákar Singh, 25th October 1900 to 30th September 1903.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar, M. Muhammad Shafi, 21st May 1903 to 30th September 1903.

Settlement Naib Tahsildar, Lála Hans Ráj, 4th August 1903 to 30th September 1903 (Officiating *vice* Hardit Singh, on leave).

The appointment of the Assistant Colonization Officer expires in October 1903, but its extension has been recommended. It would be quite impossible to get through the work now without an Assistant Colonization Officer.

Mr. French has throughout given me the most valuable assistance, and Mr. deMontmorency who officiated for Mr. French, when the latter officiated for three months as Colonization Officer of the Jhelum Colony, filled his post very efficiently. I am particulary indebted to him for the work which he has done in the provision of data for the future Colony Gazetteer.

Lála Pindi Dás, Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, obtained well-deserved promotion in his transfer to Kashmir as Settlement Officer. M. Tálib Mehdi Khan, who now holds the post, is proving himself a worthy successor.

Bakhshi Ghanisham Dás, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has been transferred to the North-Western Frontier Province, and his place has been taken by Bábu R. C. Singha.

Superior field Establishment.—Sheikh Hussain Bakhsh was transferred as Settlement Tahsildar to the Ráwalpindi Settlement. Lála Kesar Rám, the present Settlement Tahsildar, has done good work. M. Karm Chand, who retired in May, was not efficient, but the other four old Naib Tahsildars are above the average. M. Hardit Singh has been promoted to Settlement Tahsildar in the Gurgáon Settlement.

Subordinate field Establishment.—There are now 42 Kánúngos, including those in offices, all of whom have passed the examination. There are also 33 candidates, of whom 15 have passed.

There are 331 Patwáris, all of whom have passed the Patwár Examination, and the great majority also the Middle Examination.

In addition to these there are 99 passed candidates, most of whom are employed on settlement work, as well as a number of candidates as yet unpassed. Three examinations have been held during the year.

The field establishment is now well up to the average. It will be largely increased when the orders sanctioning one Patwári to every 4,000 cultivated acres are carried into full effect. This is only done where records have been prepared, so that the increase will extend gradually over a number of years.

Head-quarter's Office.—Mr. S. David, the Head Clerk, has worked very satisfactorily. Lála Shiv Shankar, who worked for many years as Reader to the Colonization Officer, has been promoted to Settlement Naib Tahsildar and transferred to Gurgáon.

L. H. LESLIE JONES,

Colonization Officer, Chenáb Canal.

As Mr. Leslie Jones will shortly vacate his present office, the opportunity will no doubt be taken of acknowledging the good work he has done as Colonization Officer. The Financial Commissioner is in a far better position to speak of that work than I am at present. To fill the post of Colonization Officer on the Chenáb Canal with credit requires much ability and a great capacity for taking pains.

J. M. D.,

Settlement Commissioner.

Statement No. I.—*Allotment*, 1902-03.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Rakh Branch	596,554	460,563	460,563	445,692	17,806
2	Jhang ,, ...	812,496	633,680	552,931	569,522	79,327
3	Gugera ,, ...	1,056,140	819,450	796,999	758,184	41,713
	Total	2,465,190	1,913,693	1,810,493	1,773,398	138,846

Statement No. II.—*Progress of allotment*, 1902-03.

Period.	Area allotted on Branches in Acres.			
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761
,, ,, 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626
,, ,, 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774
,, ,, 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335
,, ,, 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457
,, ,, 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088
,, ,, 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088
,, ,, 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419
,, ,, 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605
,, ,, 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546
,, ,, 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130
,, ,, 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398

Statement No. III.—*Area sown in the year* 1902-03.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch	Kharíf 1902	131,043	2·91	...	...
	Rabi 1903	256,968	4·55	...	...
	Total ...	388,011	3·99	...	...
Jhang Branch	Kharíf 1902	168,474	2·48	569	38·84
	Rabi 1903	313,614	4·81	479	48·85
	Total ...	482,088	4·003	1,048	43·41
Gugera Branch	Kharíf 1902	273,357	4·42	3,686	24·14
	Rabi 1903	398,055	6·41	5,179	12·82
	Total ...	671,412	5·6	8,865	17·41
Total	Kharíf 1902	572,874	3·51	4,255	26·11
	Rabi 1903	968,637	5·4	5,658	15·87
	Total ...	1,541,511	4·69	9,913	20·26

Statement No. IV.—*Demands and recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees*, 1902-03.

District.	Branch	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhang District ...	Rakh Branch	8,253	1,736	2,862	...	1	12,852	12	1,736	2,862	...	1	4,611	...	...	...	8,241	...	...	...	...	8,241
	Jhang „ ...	...	92,125	54,208	...	18	1,46,351	...	65,965	28,607	...	18	94,590	...	...	...	..	26,160	25,601	...	...	51,761
	Gugera „ ...	1,10,332	18,208	95,883	1,854	516	2,26,793	71,192	15,769	55,649	1,854	516	1,44,980	...	...	..	39,140	2,439	40,234	...	...	81,813
	Total ...	1,18,585	1,12,069	1,52,953	1,854	535	3,85,996	71,192	83,470	87,118	1,854	535	2,44,181	..	...	...	47,381	28,599	65,835	...	...	1,41,815
Gujránwála District	Rakh Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gugera „ ...	...	138	651	...	...	789	...	138	651	...	...	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	138	651	...	...	789	...	138	651	...	...	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore District ...	Gugera Branch ...	...	48,671	...	15,175	2,426	66,272	...	48,671	...	15,175	2,426	66,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,18,585	1,60,878	1,53,604	17,029	2,961	4,53,057	71,192	1,32,279	87,769	17,029	2,961	3,11,242	...	...	...	47,381	28,599	65,835	...	...	1,41,815

Statement No. V.—*Extensions*, 1902-03.

Name of Extension.	I.—Sanctioned Projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Bahlak (between Colony and Gugera and Montgomery Tahsils of Montgomery District).	70,469	48,145	22,324	Actual date, Rabi 1904.

Statement No. VI.—*Extensions*, 1902-03.

Name of Extension.	II.—Unsanctioned Projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dangali Distributary (between Colony and Gugera Tahsil of Montgomery District).	24,000	24,000	...	Not known.
Sultán Pakhra (between Colony and Jhang Tahsil of Jhang District).	63,000	24,000	39,000	Do.
Bhagat to east of Railway (in Kabírwála Tahsil of Mooltan District, and Montgomery Tahsil of Montgomery District).	276,500	196,000	80,500	Probably in two or three years' time.
Bhagat to west of Railway (in Shorkot Tahsil, Jhang District, and Kabírwála Tahsil, Mooltan District).	136,000	126,000	10,000	Do. do.
Total	499,500	370,000	129,500	

JHELUM COLONY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1902-03.

1.—Survey and Demarcation.

1. During the year the colonization patwáris have been engaged in doing *killabandi* in the new crown *mauzas*, in demarcating village sites, and in getting the roads within the *mauzas* properly marked out. *Killabandi* is done first of all on those *râjbáhás* on which early irrigation is expected. I need not repeat here what was said on page 22 of last year's printed report regarding the manner in which the squares were originally laid down by the Canal Department. Permanent stone pillars are now being put in everywhere at the corners of the squares, and the irregularity of the squares is therefore a matter of less importance than it would at first appear. The total area of *killabandi* done within Crown *mauzas* during the year was 227,898 acres.

2. The roads which give communication between the various squares and the village site are *dakbêled* and cleared by the colonists themselves under the direction of the patwáris. This is done directly the colonists arrive, and as a rule they clear the roads before proceeding to the clearance of their own land.

3. The soil is classified during the progress of *killabandi*. As was pointed out last year, the process amounts rather to a description of the soil than a classification, and is mainly of use for purposes of allotment. In carrying out crop experiments however, fields have been selected which are typical of each class of soil described, with a view to seeing how the different classes of soil behave under the influence of irrigation. The area of Crown land classified during the year was 226,364 acres.

4. The demarcation and rectification of boundaries between Crown and old village lands has been continued and is now nearly completed. In this connection also reference should be made to what was said on the subject at page 23 of last year's printed report. The length of boundary demarcated and rectified during the year amounts to 63 miles, involving an exchange of 2,558 acres of village land for 2,691 acres of crown land. The excess of area given up is about 5 per cent. (sanction to these exchanges was given in Punjab Government letter No. 15 of 21st January 1903). In some cases further exchanges have been carried out at the request of the Canal Department in order to provide village land with better means of irrigation. The above figures do not include the important proceedings relating to the old Sargodha village lands. These lay in the centre of a large area of crown land at a distance of about three miles from the new Civil Station and the owner himself proposed to abandon the land in exchange for an equal area situate in *rakhs* Wadhi and Sultánpur at the edge of the Colony. This exchange has now been carried out. The measure is one of great advantage to the Colony as it has left a clearer field for colonization in the neighbourhood of the new Civil Station. The area was about 2,000 acres. The land given in exchange lies within the Inundation canal area.

2.—Conditions.

1. The remarks contained in the corresponding paragraph of last year's report give a history of the modifications introduced into the Colonization Scheme up to October 1902. Since then the scheme has been still further modified, and has now taken what is no doubt its final shape. The total available area for colonization proves to be about 488,000 acres and this (*vide* Financial Commissioner's letter No. 5 S., dated 19th May 1903, and Punjab Government No. 471 S., dated 13th June 1903) will be distributed as follows :—

(1).	Auction area	15,000
(2).	Civil reward grants ...	44,000
(3).	Punjab Police	5,000
(4).	Imperial horse runs ...	10,000
(5).	Regimental horse runs ...	7,500
(6).	Military grants without horse-breeding conditions.	36,512
(7).	Ordinary peasant horse-breeding grants.	166,650
(8).	Horse-breeding Rais grants (including private stud farms).	42,940
(9).	Military grants with horse-breeding conditions.	43,736
(10).	Sanctioned for Shahpur *kásht-bárânis* on peasant terms.	9,800
(11).	Sanctioned for lessees holding cancelled leases.	6,000
(12).	Given in exchange for land taken up for canal.	5,000
(13).	Miscellaneous	30,000

I will take each of these heads in turn.

2. The conditions of auction sale were given in Punjab Government No. 1287 S., dated 12th August 1902, and these have not been varied in any respect.

3. *Civil reward grants (including those to Punjab Police).*—These are allotted by the Heads of Departments and the Commissioners of Divisions concerned, and are intended as rewards for persons who have rendered services to Government in an official or an unofficial capacity (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 145, dated 4th September 1902). They are of four classes. The first comprises grants of over five squares, the second those of four or five squares. Both these are subject to the rule of primogeniture and the grant is made subject to *nazarána*. The third class consists of grants of two or three squares. These are subject to *nazarána* but not to the rule of primogeniture. The fourth class consists of grants of one square. These are not subject to either *nazarána* or the rule of primogeniture and are of practically the same class as the ordinary peasant grants (see paragraph 4 below). In all cases residence is compulsory unless excused by the sanctioning authority. In no case is proprietary right to be acquired and the grantee will be entitled only to rank as an occupancy tenant. The conditions regulating these grants are contained in Punjab Government letter No. 793 S., dated 14th July 1902, and are given as Appendix A. The rate of *nazarána* has now been determined (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 47, dated 1st May 1903). It starts with a minimum of Rs. 12 an

acre and increases Rs. 3 for every additional square. A considerable number of allotments of this description have already been made by sanctioning authorities, but possession has not yet been given to any of the grantees. It may be noted that the Financial Commissioner has issued a circular letter (No. 3812, dated 20th June 1903) pointing out to officers entitled to make allotments the necessity for waiving the residential condition in as few cases as possible. This is an important point in the interests of the Colony. The civil grantee represents the progressive element in the Colony, for the bulk of the peasant grantees come from the Northern Punjab and are inferior and wasteful cultivators. The presence on the spot of a strong body of grantees of a more intelligent class is necessary in the interests of the Colony.

I hope the selections made will justify this expectation. There are complaints in the Chenáb Colony that the yeoman grantees are not satisfactory, but a purely peasant colony is a very undesirable ideal.

J. M. DOUIE.

4. *Peasant grants on ordinary terms.*—The conditions for these were sanctioned in Punjab Government No. 793, dated 14th July 1902 (Appendix B). These grants are of the Chenáb type and are not subject to payment of *nazarána* or the rule of primogeniture. Occupancy rights will be acquired on the payment of Rs. 2 an acre (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 1706 S., dated 9th September 1902). The class will however be a small one. A limited number of grants is being made to the persons who had cultivated year by year scattered plots of land in the Shahpur Rakhs (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 391, dated 13th June 1902 and also page 27 of last year's printed report). The grants so far made continue to give good results. The case of the Kirána Bár *kásht baránis* was submitted in my letter No. 155, dated 2nd September 1903, but orders have not yet been received. A small area of 50 squares has similarly been sanctioned in favour of camel owners who have suffered by the loss of grazing (Punjab Government No. 50, dated 4th May 1903), a measure which will at all events relieve inspecting officers of the attentions of this noisy and importunate class. The peasant grantee rules will also apply in cases where possession has been continued to persons holding Government lands under leases which have now lapsed (Punjab Government No. 152, dated 24th September 1902). A small area has also under Financial Commissioner's orders been given to peasant grantees on the condition that they will maintain roadside trees.

5. *Imperial Horse Runs and Regimental Stud Farms.*—Under orders conveyed in Punjab Government No. 948, dated 18th September 1903, these pay no land revenue but are assessed in the ordinary way to occupier's rates, and also pay the rate for construction of water-courses. I may note here that the estimate of 10,000 acres given in para. 1 above will need some revision, if there are to be two Imperial Horse Runs of 10,000 acres. The proposal to place the second Run outside the canal commanded area is apparently no longer feasible, as any area of this description available will now be commanded by the Upper Jhelum Canal.

6. *Military grants without Horse-breeding Conditions.*—During the year it was decided that these should be confined to men who have served in infantry regiments (Punjab Government

endorsement) No. 401, dated 14th April 1903), an additional area of 43,736 acres being given on horse-breeding conditions to men who have served in cavalry regiments. The allotment is left entirely in the hands of the military authorities, who are guided by the rules laid down in Punjab Government No. 793, dated 14th July 1902. Under these rules Native officers will ordinarily receive grants up to 5 squares, non-commissioned officers will receive grants of 2 squares, and private soldiers grants of 1 square each. The conditions applying in each case will be the same as those for civil reward grants.

7. *Horse-breeding grants; Peasants.*—The conditions laid down by the Punjab Government in letter No. 793 S, dated 14th July 1902, have subsequently come under discussion and it has been determined to modify them in some particulars (*see* Punjab Government letter No. 471 S, dated 15th June 1903). The most important of these changes the grant to each peasant colonist of two squares instead of one and-a-half. This has been rendered necessary by the fact that the standard of mare now taken is (as shown on page 24 of last year's report) much higher than that formerly accepted, and the price has of course risen in consequence. The change will render it easier for us to insist on a full compliance with the horse-breeding conditions, though it will of course at the same time reduce considerably the number of mares maintained on the canal. The conditions will also be modified in some minor respects, chiefly with a view to defining more clearly the claim of Government on the young stock, and to prevent branded mares from being sold out of the Colony—(*see* Punjab Government letter No. 589 S, dated 23rd June 1903, and Punjab Government No. 1829 S, dated 9th September 1903). The final form of the conditions has not yet been decided on, but the distinguishing features of the previous rules—(*vide* Appendix C), will be maintained. The peasant will acquire occupancy rights only in land, and the rules of primogeniture will be observed.

8. *Horse-breeding grants; Rais Class.*—This term is applied to all grants of over 3 squares and includes grants of land for private stud farms. Grants of land on 3 to 5 mares are sanctioned by the Settlement Commissioner, those of land on 5 to 10 mares by the Financial Commissioner. Grants of larger area need the sanction of the Local Government. Grantees are drawn primarily from the old Rawalpindi Division, but grants are made in selected cases to residents of other districts. The conditions originally approved by Government for this class of grant are given in Punjab Government No. 793, dated 14th July 1902, but as in the case of the peasant grants, it has been determined to increase the area to be given to each grantee. This will now be 1½ squares for each mare produced, instead of 1 square as before—(*vide* Punjab Government No. 471 S, dated 15th June 1903). The other conditions will also be modified in the same way as in the peasant grants in order to define more clearly the claims of Government on the young stock. It is not, however, proposed to

vary the conditions imposing the rule of primogeniture in the succession to the grant, and the status of the grantee will, as originally arranged, be that of an occupancy tenant only. The rates of *nazarana* to be paid have now been decided (Financial Commissioner's No. 3649, dated 13th June 1903). The minimum rate of Rs. 6 an acre applies to grants of four squares, after that the *nazarana* increases at the rate of Re. 1 per acre for every additional square granted. The conditions for Private Stud Farms are practically the same as those for other Rais grants. The grantee has to maintain 1 mare for every 1½ square allotted ; the succession is regulated by the rule of primogeniture, and occupancy rights are given instead of proprietary rights. *Nazarana,* however, has been fixed at a uniform rate of Rs. 25 an acre (Punjab Government letter No. 1453 S., dated 19th August 1903.)

9. *Military Horse-breeding grants.*—As stated above, there are confined to men who have served in Cavalry Regiments (Punjab Government No. 401, dated 14th April 1903). The allotment is left, as in the case of the Infantry grants, to the Military authorities, who are guided by the rules laid down in Punjab Government No. 793, dated 14th July 1902. The conditions in each case are the same as those for ordinary horse-breeding grants, and need not be repeated here.

10. *Grants on special terms.*—It has been decided (*vide* Punjab Government No. 112, dated 6th February 1903), that persons receiving land in exchange for areas acquired for public purposes shall acquire proprietary rights limited by certain conditions. They are bound to bring the land under cultivation within a reasonable period, and alienation will not be allowed till this has been done. They are also bound to make roads, &c., in the same manner as ordinary tenants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

3.—Allotment.

1. As already stated the Colonization Officer has been charged with the selection of horse-breeding peasant colonists. In continuation of what has been said at page 24 of last year's printed Report I may note, that under the recent orders only 3,000 men of this class are required. Of these 2,955 have now been chosen and the work of selection may therefore be said to have been practically completed. As the conditions became better known a keen competition for grants grew up in some of the districts, notably in Gujrat and Sialkot. The numbers accepted are distributed as follows :—

Gujrat	...	...	...	...	934
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	730
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	575
Gujranwala	...	...	...	...	468
Jhelum	...	...	...	...	236
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	4

The Gujrat zamindars were the first to show any great enthusiasm for the scheme, and they reaped the fruits of their energy by getting land on a large number of the inferior brand of mares which were accepted when the work of selection first began. The men are mostly of a good class, and a large number are related to the Lambardars and Zaildars of the Gujrat District. They make fair horse-breeders and moderately good colonists. The Sialkot men are in few cases horse-breeders, but are keen colonists. They are all men who have very small holdings in their own district, and should do well in the Colony. In the Shahpur District the Khushab zamindars, though their Tahsil is far the poorest, have produced the largest number of mares. The men who have bred horses in Shahpur and Bhera are nearly all of the yeoman rank, while the peasants themselves are, for the most part, fairly well off and did not need grants on the canal. The Khushab men are likely to succeed both as horse-breeders and colonists. Accustomed only too well to the *res angusta domi* they have no temptations at home to take them away from the Colony. The Shahpur and Bhera men, on the other hand, though they are some of them good horse-breeders, are very unsatisfactory as colonists. In Bhera Tahsil, indeed, it is difficult to find a zamindar who has not spent some part of his life in Jail. The Gujranwala men are fair cultivators. About half of them come from Hafizabad Tahsil and are of the tenant class. They seemed to have no difficulty in producing mares and many of them have bred horses before. The Jhelum men at first showed no interest at all in the scheme and produced very few mares. Over a great part of the district there is little real agriculture and the zamindars showed no inclination to leave their homes and take up purely agricultural work elsewhere. Still more is this the case with Rawalpindi and Hazara. A few men applied for land, but frankly declined the idea of taking it up, when they were told they would have to live on it. Neither Jhelum, Rawalpindi nor Hazara are likely to produce good colonists on whatever terms the land is given.

I have not yet visited the Jhelum Canal Colony. I look on the horse-breeding peasant grant as a risky experiment, and am sorry it was made on the Jhelum Canal, where land is so good and water so abundant. Cultivation under such conditions is likely to become intensive, and a highly cultivated and freely irrigated country is not the one in which one would expect to breed good horses fit for hard work. Experience may lead to a modification of this view, and, as Government has embarked in the experiment, the utmost endeavour must be made to make it a success.

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2. The proportion of real horse-breeders among the accepted *abadkars* is not high. Experience has proved that the small land owner (who alone can be accepted as a likely colonist) is very seldom a horse-breeder. Most of the men who have regularly bred horses and taken prizes in their District Horse-shows either have large holdings or belong to the semi-agricultural classes—Sayads, Koreshis, Kazis and the like. The former cannot be taken as colonists, the latter, as a rule, object to leaving their homes. On the other hand, there are a considerable number of men who have owned small ponies of the class ridden by zamindars and have bred from them, and there are also a number of men—such as the colonists from Khushab—who belong to families that have always sent recruits to Cavalry Regiments. If the latter class do not know much about breeding they nevertheless have an interest in horses and will, no doubt, make good horse-breeders. At the same time it must be confessed that there are a large number of colonists who do not belong to either of the classes I have described. As long as we took the old type of branded mare we got horse-breeders who either produced mares already owned by members of their families, or were able to pick up animals without any great effort. When this class was exhausted the applications came largely from men who wanted land and were willing to buy mares or (if I may so express myself) any other form of white elephant to secure it. It remains to be seen how far this class will prove to be successful horse-breeders. As self-cultivating zamindars they are accustomed to dealing with cattle, and know something no doubt about live-stock generally, but it will rest with the officers of the Remount Department to teach them the high art of breeding horses.

3. When the first selections of colonists were being made applications were accepted much more freely than at a later period, when applicants became more numerous. In many cases two brothers were accepted and the possession of a moderate sized holding was not held to be a bar to a grant. Men of a semi-agricultural caste were accepted, if they were proved to be horse-breeders. Latterly, however, I have been able to adopt a much more stringent standard, and have accepted only those applicants who had very small holdings and belonged to gazetted agricultural tribes. My chief aim from the first has been to select men who actually cultivated with their own hands. I have observed this rule very narrowly all through and have only relaxed it in favour of professional horse-breeders and pensioned Cavalry soldiers. A surprising number of retired Government subordinates, of town loafers and hangers-on of native gentlemen were able to produce branded mares. Very many of these belonged, of course, to gazetted tribes, but whenever I have been able to detect their antecedents I have rejected them.

4. Up to the end of the year the grants on *safedposh ghoripal* terms sanctioned by the Settlement Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner amounted to 997 squares. Most of the grantees are men of the zaildár and lambardár class, and so far all those who have been taken come from the Ráwalpindi Division.

Grant for private stud farms have also been accepted to the number of 368 squares.

5. So far no allotments have been made to *safedposh ghoripal* or civil grantees. As regards the method of allotment to present grantees it is unnecessary to repeat here what has been said on pages 27 and 28 of last year's Report. The difficulty in forming homogeneous villages is great, but is one which, as the Settlement Commissioner noted, cannot be avoided under the circumstances. The procedure usually adopted is to collect all the colonists from a given Tahsil at the same time and allow them to group themselves by villages before beginning allotment. On the whole they settle down together a great deal better than might be expected. Those who received their land last winter have now built their houses and in most cases have brought their families. It is noticeable that they nearly all bring tenants from their former Districts and very few employ men from Shahpur. The allotments made up to date are 92,910 acres, *viz.*—

Main line, 5,714.

Northern Branch, 70,513.

Southern Branch 16,683.

6. Of this area 80,514 acres have been allotted to horse-breeding peasant colonists, the remainder representing the area sold by auction (4,783·2 acres) and the areas given in compensation to former lessees and cultivators in Crown *rakhs*. The delay in developing the Southern Branch is beginning to cause a great deal of loss to selected grantees. It is now certain that there will be some 700 or 800 colonists at least to whom I expected to be able to give land during the ensuing rabi, and who will not be able to get their allotments until kharif.

7. Under the orders conveyed in Punjab Government letter No. 1287, dated 12th August 1902, an area of 4,783 acres was sold on the 9th and 10th October 1902. A very large number of buyers attended and the prices realized were somewhat higher than had been expected, the maximum per acre being Rs. 252, and the minimum Rs. 100. The total realized for the 4,783·2 acres sold was Rs. 7,31,208-4-0 and the average price is therefore Rs. 153 per acre. The *chaks* selected were fully representative of the land then available and the high prices bid cannot be attributed to the land being unusually well situated. As a matter of fact, the maximum prices in such auctions are usually decided either by the excitement or the jealousy of the competing bidders, and the real clue to the value of the land generally lies in the minimum rather than in the maximum price bid. As stated in my letter No. 191, dated 18th October, I think that the fair market price is a good deal lower than the average attained. It has not been decided as yet when the next auction shall be held, but the reports of the probable construction of the Upper Jhelum Canal and the consequent diminution of water-supply will no doubt seriously affect the competition for land.

8. As noted at paragraph 5, page 28, of last year's Report, an area of 3,000 acres was allotted to the Remount Department in exchange for

the depôt land abandoned by them at Karnál (*vide* Punjab Government No. 361, dated 7th April 1903). The site selected at Mona, near the junction of the Northern and Southern Branches, has now been taken up by the Remount Department, the buildings have been erected and the depôt is in full working order. Under orders conveyed in Punjab Government No. 1183 S., dated 31st July 1903, Mona has now been selected as the site of the first Imperial run of 10,000 acres and the depôt area of 3,000 acres has been increased by 7,000 to form the horse-run (see my letter No. 130, dated 18th July 1902). About 3,000 acres is uncommanded and the site as a whole is an excellent one for the purpose. If my proposals are accepted the land for the second run of 10,000 acres will be allotted near Sargodha on the other side of the Northern Feeder. The site is admirably drained and contains a large area of sandy soil, so that it is well suited for a run, and not very well adapted for colonization.

9. As mentioned in paragraph 5, page 28, of last year's Report, I was ordered to select 8 *mauzas* of 1,500 acres each for Regimental horse runs. It was subsequently decided, however, by the Government of India (*vide* Punjab Government endorsement No. 948, dated 18th September 1903), that the runs should be of 750 acres each only, and I was finally ordered just after the close of the year under report to give out ten blocks of 750 acres each, including commanded and uncommanded land. This is now being done, and it is somewhat of a relief to have been able to give the land out at last.

10. The proposal to set apart an area of 7,500 acres for a Government Grass Farm has now been abandoned (*vide* Punjab Government No. 857, dated 6th September 1902). No orders have yet been received on the proposal, which was brought up again last year (*vide* Financial Commissioner's No. 4138, dated 6th August 1902) to establish an irrigated Forest Reserve.

4.—Cultivation of the Permanently Allotted Area.

1. Allotment may practically be said to have commenced (*vide* paragraph 1, page 27, of last year's Report) in September 1902, when 44,614 acres were allotted. Sowings for the rabi harvest commenced at once and continued until the end of November, by which time 60,819 acres had been allotted. The total area cropped for rabi was 39,001 acres, the greater part being wheat. Considering the short time which had been allowed for getting together oxen and cutting down *jungle*, the crops were surprisingly good. Sowings for kharif were carried on up to July, at which time 64,468 acres had been allotted. The autumn sowings amounted to 47,054 acres. It is characteristic of the class of peasant with which we have to deal that instead of sowing cotton or maize the majority sowed *bájra*, the usual autumn crop on the *bárání* lands of Shahpur and Gujrát. The crop is a useless one except for the purposes of the grazier, and I hope we shall see little more of it on the canal.

Bajra is a good food.

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5.—Temporary Cultivation.

1. There has so far been no need to revert to temporary cultivation on the Canal in order

to avoid loss of revenue, as the supply of grantees has always been far in excess of the land available. The *chaks* reserved for Regimental horse runs (*vide* paragraph 9 above) were however given out to temporary tenants pending orders as to their allotment to Regiments. The usual cash rates were taken, and the assessment was done by the Canal Department. The cropped area was 3,516 acres on which the demand for land revenue and water-rates was Rs. 21,548. This was collected and paid in direct by the Naib Tahsildars concerned before the 15th December. There are on the Northern Feeder several villages containing soil which is too poor to give out on permanent tenure to horse-breeding colonists, and I propose to give out some of them on temporary cultivation. It is probable that after several years' cultivation it will be so far improved that it can be given out to ordinary colonists.

6.—Receipts by way of Capital.

The only demand framed during the year was on account of land sold by auction. The demand was Rs. 7,47,608 and the colletions were Rs. 5,00,490-9-7. The rate of interest adopted is somewhat low and hardly amounts to a penal rate against defaulting purchasers. In the future, we shall, I think, have to adopt a higher rate. In one case a purchaser for a large amount was deserted by his partner in the sale and had to abandon part of the land. This will be re-sold at the next auction. In a number of cases instalments have been fixed. No demand was framed on account of water-course collection or *nazarana*.

7.—Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.

This head is so far blank.

8.—Mutation Cases.

There have so far been 17 cases of mutation owing to the death of colonists. In each case orders are passed by the Colonization Officer. There were 88 cases of mutation owing to rectification of Crown boundaries.

9.—Settlement Proceedings.

1. As regards the Colony itself the settlement work is light. Under the orders conveyed in Punjab Government No. 92 of 30th April 1902, a consolidated rate (which includes land revenue, *malikána* and cesses) is to be levied on the lands coming under colonization, and a summary assessment has been carried out with a view of applying these rates to the lands affected. For this purpose the existing assessment circles have been retained, and the question of revising these circles has been deferred until the detailed assessment, referred to in Financial Commissioner's No. 858 of 17th October 1901, can be made. It will need an experience of several harvests before we can fix definitely the value of the various classes of soil under canal irrigation.

2. I have already referred (para. 3 above) to the soil classification which is being carried out before allotment. In connection with this classification crop experiments are carried out each harvest. Somewhat large blocks of land are taken in each case. Last year the experiments on 338 acres of wheat showed an average outturn of 12 maunds, the maxi-

mum being 22·2 maunds and the minimum 8·6 maunds. This year the produce of 1,250 acres showed an average outturn of 13·8 maunds. The crop experiments disclose a very great difference between the lands in the Ara and the Bhera Bár Circles. It is, indeed, a question whether it is right to apply the same formula for the supply of water to lands so different as these. In each case the Canal Department agrees to supply enough water to mature 50 per cent. of the land each year. But the hard and salt Ara land requires at least four more waterings than the *bar* land; and its seems only just that this fact should be taken into consideration in regulating the water supply and in constructing the water-courses. At all events, a consideration of the difference between these classes of soil certainly strengthens the case for differentiated water rates, and I hope to be able to get sanction to the adoption of this system when sending up my final assessment report.

This seems certainly a case for differential occupiers' rate, to which I understand the Chief Engineer has no objection.

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3. The suggestion made by the Settlement Commissioner in his letter No. 2646 of 25th September 1903, that the assessment of *kharába* should be carried out by the Revenue staff, has not been accepted. The *kharába* rules have again been under discussion during the year, and it has now been decided that all *kharába* assessment shall be done by the Canal Department—(*vide* Financial Commissioner's No. 5202, dated 2nd October 1902). At the same time an important point has been gained in the recognition of the fact that *kharába* is not to be given as a concession but as a right. The revised *kharába* rules have not been received as yet. As occupiers' rates are now being levied in the first time, there has been no opportunity of remarking on the pitch of assessment as at present carried out.

4. As mentioned at page 30 of last year's report, the Colonization Officer now exercises the functions of a Settlement Officer in the old villages commanded by the Canal (Punjab Government No. 311S. of 11th June 1902, and Financial Commissioner's No. 4778 of 10th September 1902). An extra establishment of equal strength to that devoted to purely colonization purposes has been sanctioned for this work, with the addition of a Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner detached from the District staff for the purpose (Punjab Government No. 1632 of 5th September 1902). It was intended to confine the work in the first case to the Bár villages, but the Chenáb Circle has now been added and a total of 293 villages with an approximate area of 646,776 acres have come under settlement operations.

5. As it had been decided (Financial Commissioner's letter No. 199 S, of 17th July 1902) that irrigation should be carried out in the old villages (as in the Crown *mauzas*) on the square system, the Settlement staff has been engaged in the first place in doing *killabandi* on the old village lands. A total of 309,734 acres were done during the year and the whole should be finished during the coming winter. The squares laid down by the Canal Department have been accepted here as well as in the colony *mauzas* (*vide* para. 2, page 21, of last year's report), but in the Ara Circle (which comprises an area of about 250 square miles) no squares had been laid down, and the canal parallels were therefore extended by the Settlement staff, and

This is very satisfactory.

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killas laid down within them. Stone pillars will now (see Financial Commissioner's No. 1544, dated 16th March 1903) be laid down at the corners of the squares in the old villages in the same way as has been done on the Crown lands. It has been a work of some difficulty to get the Bár villagers to construct the necessary ridges demarcating the *killas*, and orders have been issued (Financial Commissioner's No. 199 of 17th July 1902, and Settlement Commissioner's endorsment No. 2414, dated 13th July 1903) directing the Canal Department to take penal rates where this is not done. After a good deal of pressure the majority of villagers have begun to comply and there should be no difficulty in carrying out the system now it is once well started. In a number of cases the zamíndárs have already agreed to rectify their field boundaries in accordance with the *killa* ridges, but it will be some time before a great advance is made in this direction. It needs a good deal of negotiation and the final arrangements have to be carried out by a Tahsíldár on the spot.

This is very desirable and with patience the zamíndárs will fall in with a system whose advantages they are quite able to understand.

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6. In addition to doing *killabandi* it will be necessary to re-map most of the Bár villages and to revise the record of rights. The cultivated areas at the revised settlement were small, and lay in the midst of large blocks of waste land. They are now everywhere being broken up, and it is no longer possible to recognise the original fields on the settlement maps. The record of rights in most villages also needs revision, as there have been numerous transfers during the last five years which have not in the majority of cases been accurately recorded. As yet remeasurements are only being done in the villages where the waste is under partition, but the Revision of Record has been commenced and should be completed next year. So far 3,173 mutation cases have been entered up, of which 2,524 have been decided.

7. The partition work has been very heavy, especially in the Bhera Tahsil. A large number of cases were taken over from the District, some of them of very many years' standing, and I have also encouraged the zamíndárs everywhere to give in applications for the partition of large *khatas* and *shámilát*. At the time of writing there are some 280 cases pending, but the rules for partition have been decided in all except a small number, and now that *killabandi* is finished the actual work of partition should not take long. It is obvious, however, that where large areas of common waste have to be divided (and there is in the Colonization Officer's Court a case involving 29,000 acres of canal commanded land in one village), progress is necessarily slow.

8. Under the orders conveyed in Punjab Government letter No. 92 of 30th April 1902, the system of a consolidated land revenue rate is also applied to the old villages. Agreements cancelling the former settlement demand and substituting a fluctuating system have been taken from all the villages hitherto irrigated and a summary assessment fixing the consolidated rate has been carried out. This has been sanctioned in Financial Commissioner's No. 4566, dated 28th July 1903. The assessment will be applied to the remaining villages as canal irrigation extends to them.

10.—Village Sites.

The total number of *chaks* given out up to the end of September 1903 was 95. In those allotted late in the year the construction of houses was deferred, as it was known that a certain number of transfers would have to take place in order to give 2 squares to each colonist instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$. In 54 *chaks* the colonists have constructed their houses.

2. In building their houses the colonists are not allowed to dig holes in their compounds. Each colonist is supposed to have his own manure pit outside the village. Where villages have been built a mosque has in nearly every case been commenced also, and in many cases a guest-house. The colonists have, as a rule, brought their families to the villages as soon as their houses were built. Shops have so far been built in 26 villages.

3. Arboriculture has received a good deal of attention in the colony. In every village five *killas* have been set apart as a nursery, and in some cases the colonists have looked after these well. They have not, however, succeeded everywhere as well as I hoped, and I am now handing the nurseries over to Aráins. The nurseries intended to supply the District Board roads have on the other hand succeeded well, and 43 miles of trees were planted along the roads. It is of course difficult to maintain these well, especially when irrigation is not fully developed, and a stray camel will also eat up several miles of young trees in a night. But a considerable proportion have survived and the losses will be made good this spring. As mentioned above a few grants were, with the Financial Commissioner's permission, made to zamíndárs on the condition that they should maintain the trees along a stretch of road. In most cases these have failed and some of the grants will have to be resumed.

11.—Lambardars and Zaildars.

So far this is blank, but all the lambardárs in existing *chaks* will have been appointed by December 1903.

12.—Census.

This is blank.

13.—Towns and Buildings.

The majority of the buildings in the new Civil Station at Sargodha are nearing completion and will be occupied during the coming winter. Two Canal Divisions will have their headquarters there, and it is I believe, under consideration whether a third division shall not also be located in the station. As yet no private persons have built residences, though several have applied for sites. Orders are awaited regarding the disposal of their applications. The tree planting is in the hands of the Irrigation Department. They have sown seed instead of transplanting trees, and the result has so far been far from a success.

2. As regards the city at Sargodha an auction of shop sites was held on 20th December 1902. Shops to the number of 400 were sold, fetching on an average of Rs. 600 each. The total realised was Rs. 2,61,308. Residential sites to the number of 300 have been taken up. At the desire of the purchasers the orders directing them to

commence building their shops were deferred till the opening of the railway in May. Since May 330 shops and some 30 dwelling-houses have been constructed and the rest are in process of building, though the work has been greatly delayed by the prevalence of the autumn fevers. The town will not, however, attain any measure of prosperity until the land on the Southern Branch is given out. At present it stands practically in the middle of the jungle. Wells, roads and markets are now being built and should be completed by next spring.

Land for a small bazar and market has been sold at Bhalwál. The total realised was Rs. 56,400, or an average of about Rs. 800 a shop. The shops will be built during the coming winter. The place is a very central one, and should soon be very prosperous, as the land in the neighbourhood has all been allotted and is of first rate quality. A Thána with a Treasury strong-room is being constructed here and I have sent up an application for a Civil rest-house. It is not proposed to make any other towns in the Colony, but arrangements have been made for a travellers' and traders' *serai* at each of the smaller stations.

3. The line to Sargodha was opened for traffic in May last and is already very largely used. The extension to Shorkot road *viâ* Massan and Jhang has now been sanctioned and work on it will commence in November. The bridge over the Chenáb will, however, take some time to build, and the railway can hardly be opened before next winter.

4. The road from Shahpur to Sargodha is now being metalled and will be ready for use in the spring. The metalling should, I think, be continued upon a new road which is now being aligned from Sargodha direct to Mithalak in order to provide for the traffic coming up from the Southern Branch. A complete system of feeder roads has now been drawn out and the land is being surveyed with a view to their construction. I hope to send up a complete report during the winter.

14.—Communications.

See head 13.

15.—Miscellaneous.

During the year under report 285 cases under the Land Acquisition Act were disposed of by the Colonisation Officer. The total area involved was 5,092 acres. Nearly all the cases were of old standing having been taken over from the District and some of them (especially in the Ara Circle) involved minute enquiries into injury done by division of well lands. For 4,940 acres land was (under the orders conveyed in Punjab Government No. 467 S., of 9th July 1900) given in exchange. For the remainder 152 acres cash was paid as no land was available in the neighbourhood of the area taken up. I may note that though the grant of land in exchange may be more satisfactory to the zamíndár, it is a long and very onerous process. The land given has to be divided up in small plots among numerous shareholders, and in some cases a triple exchange has to be gone through in order to provide land which it suits the parties to accept.

The Chief Engineer has issued orders that where a distributary is carried through the lands attached to a well arrangements must by made for passing the well water over it.

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2. With reference to what was said in para. 2 of page 34 of last year's Report regarding police protection, it should be noted that arrangements have now been made for the institution of two new Thanas in the Bár of Shahpur Tahsil and one in the Kerana Bár, Jhang District. That at Sargodha has now been erected and is in use; that at Balwál has been sanctioned (*vide* Punjab Government No. 850, dated 19th August 1903) and should be erected in the winter. A temporary Thana has been stationed at Kerana. The house for an Assistant District Superintendent of Police has been erected at Sargodha but no officer has yet been appointed. A good many thefts have taken place from Colonists (in some cases of branded mares and the Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, at my request took up the question of taking security from the Bár *rassagírs*. The only way to get the cases tried seemed to be for the Colonisation staff to dispose of them and about 190 have been tried. But a good deal remains to be done. Colonists will cultivate but will not really settle down with their families until assured of something like security, and it is a matter of fact that the point on which most representations have been received from them is that of adequate protection.

3. A somewhat pressing matter is that of revising the District Boundaries. At present the Jhang border comes within a few miles of Sargodha, intersecting several Crown villages now allotted. A temporary arrangement can, of course, be arrived at whereby the whole of these villages shall pass to either Jhang or Shahpur, but at the same time it will continue to be an anomaly if Colonists living within three miles of the Colony head-quarters have to cross the river to Chiniot in order to pay in their revenue there. The only course seems to me to form a new tahsil at Sargodha, taking over all the Bár lands formerly attached to the Chiniot Tahsil, while leaving those attached to the Jhang Tahsil to be administered from Jhang. Proposals to this effect are being submitted.

4. I would also submit that it is now time to take up the question of quartering an Assistant Commissioner at Sargodha to take up the criminal and civil work attached to the Colony instead of its going as before to Shahpur. The railway runs right through the Colony and access to Sargodha is easy. Shahpur, on the other hand, lies off the railway and at a great distance from some parts of the Colony.

16.—Extension.

There seems no necessity to give information under this head. The canal scheme as now sanctioned embraces the whole of the Doáb, and the Rájbáhás are being got ready in turn as soon as funds and labour are available.

17.—Establishment.

The establishment engaged in Settlement and Colony work during the year was as follows.

Colonisation Officer.—From 1st October 1902 to 30th June 1903, Mr. W. M. Hailey, C. S., from 1st August to 30th September, Mr. L. French, C. S. The Colony owes a great deal to Mr. French's experience of Chenáb Colony work.

Assistant Colonisation Officer.—From 1st October 1902 to 30th September 1903, Lala Paira Ram. The Assistant Colonisatin Officer has, as

before, continued to do excellent work and his revenue knowledge and experience have been of great value.

Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner.—Lala Bindra Ban from 2nd October 1902 to 23rd February 1903; Pandit Sri Kishen from 24th February 1903 to 1st August 1903; Sayad Karam Shah from 2nd August 1903 to 18th November 1903. The work suffered from the frequent change of officers. Of the three, Sayad Karam Shah succeeded in doing most towards clearing off the accumulation in partition files.

Colony Tahsildar, Bhera Tahsil.—M. Jiwan Singh, a very hard working Settlement official with a great capacity of organising the work of his subordinate staff. Of the two Naib Tahsildars (M. Faiz Bakhsh and M. Fazal Husain) the former as before continued to do excellent work during the year.

Colony Tahsildar, Shahpur Tahsil.—M. Rajab Ali from 1st October 1902 to 7th August 1903; M. Faiz Bakhsh (officiating) from 8th August 1903 to 8th October 1903. M. Rajah Ali continued to do good work during the year. Of the Naib Tahsildars (M. Nazir Ahmad and Lala Ram Labhya), the former did a great deal of work in connection with the investigation of the rights of the Kerana Bár tenants.

2. There are now 90 patwáris in charge of old village circles, 27 in charge of Colony circles, and 177 employed in Settlement and Colony measurement work. The sanctioned strength of kánúngos is 22.

3. The office establishment remains at the same strength as last year. The Head Clerk and Reader have both left for officiating appointments elsewhere. The Nazir, Lala Jai Gopal, has done good work during the year.

W. M. HAILEY,
Colonisation Officer, Jhelum Canal.

Statement No. I.—*Allotment*, 1902-03.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Main Line	Total area of Crown land is about 480,000 acres, but until the water-course schemes are more fully developed it is not possible to say how much is situated on each Branch.	9,277	8,377	5,714	2,663
2	Northern Branch		98,264	76,453	70,513	5,940
3	Southern Branch		32,200	28,658	16,683	11,975
	Total ...	...	139,741	113,488	92,910	20,578

Statement No. II.—*Progress of allotment*, 1902-03.

Period.	Area allotted on Branches in acres.			
	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Main Line.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1902	42,349	3,724	3,346	49,419
„ „ 1903	70,513	16,683	5,714	92,910

Statement No. III.—*Area sown in the year* 1902-03.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Main Line	Rabi	3,574	9	...	...
Northern Branch	„	29,243	4·8	2,951	3·76
Southern Branch	„	3,233	7·17	...	...
	Total ...	36,050	...	2,951	...

Statement No. IV.—*Demands and recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees*, 1902-03.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.				Rs.										
Shahpur	Main Line	1,47,389	...	Demand is now being prepared.	...	...	...	89,102	...	...	...	...	...	The takávi system of advances for water-course, &c., does not apply here.			58,287	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Branch ...	6,00,218	...		...	...	...	3,10,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,89,739	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Branch ...	...	...		...	4,755	...	...	...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,374	...

Statement No. VI.—*Extensions*, 1902-03.

The canal scheme as now sanctioned embraces the whole of the Doáb, and the distributaries are being prepared in turn as money and labour become available.

CHUNIAN COLONY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

1.—Survey and Demarcation.

Marabbabandi has been going on in the Rakhs to be colonised in the Lahore and Chunián Tahsils ; this is being done by the Canal Department. Some of the Rakhs have been completed ; the rest are nearing completion.

2.—Conditions.

There has been no change in the conditions on which Government land is granted to zamíndárs of congested villages in this district. The grantees chiefly consist of Jats, Mahtams, Kambos, Arains, Labánas, Rájpúts and Dogars.

The grantees have been in possession for five years and are now entitled, under the conditions of the grants, to occupancy rights. The *málikána* is to be raised for the next five years to one rupee per acre. These tenants have paid no *nazrana*.

The terms of grants in the new part of the Colony shortly to be settled will be the same but the question of *málikána* has not been finally decided yet.

Three service grants have been allotted during the year in Rakh Chor, one of the Chunián Rakhs, which has been reserved for this purpose.

3.—Allotment.

No allotment has been made during the year under report. This year three or four squares have been deserted by the *abadkar* on account of difficulty of irrigation. About seven or eight grantees have applied for exchange of their land but none has been allowed up to this time as no other land is available. The old residents are generally on good terms with the *abadkars*, having settled their original difficulties and differences.

Some 400 settlers have been selected for the part to be newly colonised : these are principally Jats, a few Arains and Kambohs, a few Mahtams.

It has been decided to reserve no *chiragha* but to leave one or two squares vacant for the common purposes of the village.

The irrigable area of two Rakhs amounting to some 200 squares, has been allotted this year for temporary cultivation, these Rakhs being set aside for reward grants, Military and Civil.

4.—Cultivation of the Permanently Allotted Area.

Almost all the allotted area has been brought under plough. The failed area was 12·9 per cent. in kharíf and 5·3 per cent. in rabi last. As regards *kharaba*, in these tracts only the ordinary rules are in force. The recoverable demand was as below during the year under report.

Land Revenue and Cesses	21,307
Málikána	16,425
Canal Water-rate	88,162
Total ...	125,894

5.—Temporary Cultivation.

Two Rakhs, comprising some 4,512 acres of irrigable land, were allotted before the kharíf this year for temporary cultivation. The 200 tenants are to pay a consolidated cash rent of Rs. 2-6-0 per acre in addition to occupier's water-rate. This is to be collected by the Canal Department and the figures for the first harvest are not yet available.

6.—Receipts by way of Capital.

About 11·20 acres of land was sold by auction for Rs. 1,400, which has been collected.

7.—Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.

No proprietary rights have been acquired during the year under report. On the other hand about 228 notices of ejectment have been issued under the orders of the Financial Commissioner to tenants of land adjoining old villages who agreed to buy the land but have failed to pay the fixed instalments.

The tenants on the land in the Chunián Tahsil that was colonised in 1897-98 are now entitled, under the conditions of the grants, to occupancy rights.

8.—Mutation Cases.

No remarks.

9.—Settlement Procedings.

No remarks.

10.—Village Sites.

For shops and houses occupied by public other than colonists, ground rent is charged at the sanctioned rates. There are 24 villages in the Colony and 26 squares in all are comprised in the village sites. In each village one or two squares are reserved for common purposes such as graveyards, tanks, etc., etc., and 28 squares in all are at present devoted to such purposes. Most of the colonists have settled permanently in the Colony. Those who failed to take up their residence according to the prescribed conditions have been served with notices of ejectment.

The road avenues are prospering fairly and the nursery and fruit trees planted in the half square held by the District Board are improving.

Two or three of the drinking wells have suffered owing to the bad work of the contractors who made them.

The houses are almost entirely of unburnt bricks and mud, as few of the tenants have any capital.

One village site was entirely destroyed by a flood in August. It will be rebuilt on somewhat higher ground.

11.—Lambardars and Zaildars.

There are 90 Lambardárs, 1 Zaildár and 2 Inámdárs in the Colony.

They are working satisfactorily. No extra grants have been given. The Zaildár, whose expenses are necessarily heavy in a Government Colony, should certainly get an extra grant of 3 squares when the remaining land of Rakh Pattoki is colonised.

12.—Census.

The health of the Colony is good. The population has probably not increased much during the year.

The grantees usually cultivate themselves or with the help of their relations. They are fairly prosperous and contented.

13.—Towns and Markets.

There is only one market at Pattoki station. The year under report being a bad one on account of prevalence of plague and cholera, the market has been dull. A flood in August did a good deal of damage to the town and nearly destroyed a drinking well in the *sarai*.

The crop now being harvested is likely to be excellent.

14.—Communications.

It is desirable to have a metalled road as a feeder road from Pattoki station up to the Ferozepur-Multan road.

This would tap a large part of the Colony. A road has been sanctioned on the other side of the railway through the land now to be colonised.

15.—Miscellaneous.

The Local Government has sanctioned a rest-house at Pattoki station which will be useful for officers of several Departments.

16.—Extensions.

There is a project for colonisation of some 35,000 acres of land in the Chunián Colonies north of the railway line. The demarcation is practically complete and allotment will probably be begun very soon—as soon as the Canal Department announces that the demarcation and the construction of water-courses are complete.

17.—Establishments.

There is no special establishment for the Colony except four Patwáris.

The Colony is under the Deputy Commissioner, who manages it through the Revenue Assistant.

Forwarded.

ALEX. ANDERSON,
Commissioner.

26*th November* 1903.

C. H. ATKINS,
Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

Statement No. I.—*Allotment*, 1902-03.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	3rd Division, Bári Doáb Canal.	35,418	33,644	33,500	33,500	...
	Total ...	35,418	33,644	33,500	33,500	...

Statement No. II.—*Progress of allotment*, 1902-03.

Period.	Area allotted on Branches in acres.		
	Branch.		Total allotted.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1898	Bári Doáb Canal ...	27,415	33,500
„ „ 1899	„ „ ...	4,858	
„ „ 1900	„ „ ...	813	
„ „ 1901	„ „ ...	371	
„ „ 1902	„ „ ...	*Nil.*	
„ „ 1903	„ „ ...	43	

Statement No. III.—*Area sown in the year* 1902-03.

Name of Branch	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Bári Doáb Canal, 3rd Division.	Kharíf 1902... ...	15,229	12·9	5	40
	Rabi 1903	11,952	5·3	3	33·3
	Total ...	27,181	9·1	8	36·65

Statement No. IV.—*Demands and recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees*, 1902-03.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takávi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore	3rd Division, Bári Doáb Canal.	...	...	70	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	70

Statement No. V.—*Extensions*, 1902-1903.

Name of Extension.	I.—Sanctioned Projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
3rd Division, Bári Doáb Canal. { Zafarke Minor	40,000	40,000	...	The probable date is not known.
3rd Division, Bári Doáb Canal. { Bhuchar „				
3rd Division, Bári Doáb Canal. { Hanjar „				
Total	40,000	40,000	...	...

ANNUAL REPORT

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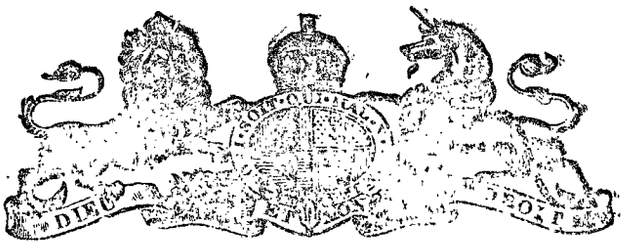

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1905.

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

CHENAB, JHELUM, AND CHUNIAN COLONIES,

For the year ending 30th September 1904.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1905

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agriculture (Irrigation) Department, No. 18, dated 16th March 1905.

READ—

Letter No. 116, dated 8th February 1905, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, submitting, with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the Annual Reports on Colonization Operations in the Province for the year ending 30th September 1904.

I.—CHENAB COLONY.

REMARKS.—The year has witnessed a transfer of the charge of the colony from Mr. Leslie Jones to Mr. French. Mr. French had already an intimate acquaintance with the work as Assistant Colonization Officer, and under him, as observed by the Financial Commissioner, the progress of colonization has been well maintained.

2. The success met with in applying mule-breeding conditions to grants of land held by lambardars is satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note that the new kharaba rules, while removing a constant cause of departmental friction, are working equitably. Good progress has also been made with the preparation of records-of-rights. The Colonization Officer's remarks on the wholesale cutting of timber indicate the necessity of caution in dealing with applications for exchange of land.

3. A reference has been lately made to the Government of India regarding the formation of irrigated plantations in the new colonies on the model of that existing at Changa Manga. His Honour is glad to see that the provision of supplementary sources of supply in village and other plantations continues to receive encouragement.

4. The question of communications, both by rail and road, is of the utmost importance, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Chief Engineer will be able to arrange for more rapid progress with the metalling of the main roads.

II.—JHELUM COLONY.

5. Much good work has been done during the year despite the temporary check caused by the severe outbreak of plague and the consequent failure of the rabi harvest. Mr. Hailey nearly lost his life in the epidemic and it is due to his devotion to his duty and to the confidence felt in him by the people that the effects of the outbreak on colonization have not been more lasting. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his sense of the loss entailed by the untimely death of Lala Paira Ram, Assistant Colonization Officer.

6. Owing to the delay in constructing water-courses on the Southern Branch, the work of allotment has not proceeded as rapidly as was expected, but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the bulk of the work will, as anticipated by Mr. Hailey, be completed in the present calendar year. As the Financial Commissioner remarks, the inferior grants will not readily be accepted until all the best land has been taken up. The selection of horse-breeding colonists gives equal satisfaction to the Colonization Officer and to the officers of the Remount Department, as Sir Charles Rivaz had occasion to observe during his visit to the colony at the end of 1904, when large numbers of fine mares and foals were paraded by their owners for his inspection. In the course of this visit His Honour saw both Sargodha and Bhalwal and was much pleased to have the opportunity of remarking for himself the rapidity with which the headquarters station of the colony has been brought into existence and provided with public buildings, residential houses, trees and gardens. But, as in the Chenab Colony, the question of communications is one of the first importance, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Financial Commissioner will be able, in communication with the Chief Engineer, to make arrangements for their rapid development.

7. His Honour will watch with interest the progress of the seed farm at Sargodha. The selection of seed and its distribution to colonists is on the lines which are being followed elsewhere in the province for the improvement of the cotton crop of the country.

8. The new tahsil of Sargodha, which is now in process of formation, will serve to relieve the administration. On the various questions noticed in paragraphs 25, 26, 29, 31 and 34 of the Financial Commissioner's review separate references will be awaited.

III.—CHUNIAN COLONY.

9. The development of this colony under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has continued to be satisfactory during the year. The more important part of the work of colonization will, it is expected, be finished in the course of the current year and for the present cold weather an Extra Assistant Commissioner has been temporarily appointed as separate Colonization Officer. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that in the circumstances which govern the tenure of the office of zaildar an extra grant of land is not a suitable form of emolument. The Financial Commissioner will no doubt make separate references on the questions of appointing zaildars for the area now coming under colonization and of constructing a new market at Pattoki station.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—18 3-05—376—J B.

No. 116.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, *the 8th February* 1905

FROM

L. H. LESLIE JONES, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

TO

A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the annual report for the year ending 30th September 1904 for the Chenáb, Jhelum and Chúnián Colonies, and to express regret for the delay which has occurred in its submission. The Jhelum report was not received from Press till January 21st.

2. The reports have been printed on half margin instead of in full measure as required by your Circular No. 1—7, dated 4th January. The printing was in hand before the Circular was received. The reports extend to 46 half margin instead of to 23 full measure pages. The prescribed length therefore apparently has not been materially exceeded.

3. All references below (except where the contrary appears from the context) are to the paragraphs of the several reports. The Financial Commissioner's remarks on the reports are as follows :—

CHENAB COLONY.

Paragraph 2.

4. An excellent start has been made with the scheme referred to in paragraph 3 of the Financial Commissioner's forwarding letter of last year for imposing mule-breeding conditions on lambardárs. No attempt has been made to apply it to lambardárs who have been already permanently appointed, except in the case of those who do not hold grants on *lambardárí* conditions. A large number of these have, however, been induced to accept the mule-breeding conditions by the offer of small additional grants attached to the office of village headman, and there are now 775 lambardárs who have undertaken to maintain approved mares.

Paragraph 3.

5. The allotted area has risen from 1,773,389 to 1,808,994 acres, principally owing to the completion of the Bahlak Branch, a large distributory on the Gugera Branch of the Canal. It was arranged to devote the Bhangu Branch, a new distributory at the tail of the Jhang Branch, to compensatory grantees from the trans-Chenáb portion of the Jhang Hithár, but many of them have refused the land offered to them. It may, therefore, be necessary for the Colonization Officer to allot the land to such tenants of grantees as are resident in the colony already and ready to take it. The Financial Commissioner understands that such allotment is quite practicable, and although some of the land is decidedly inferior, the necessity for properly working the distributory (which also irrigates a number of proprietary villages in the Jhang District) must not be left out of our calculations.

Paragraph 4.

6. There has been an increase of no less than 266,294 acres in the area sown. Probably the figure (1,807,805 acres) now reported will remain the high water mark for some time, as it was occasioned by exceptionally favourable conditions, and the Financial Commissioner has noticed that the area irrigated in the present rabi is considerably less than that recorded last year.

The new *Kharába* rules have not injured the zamíndár; indeed the abolition of the dual system has probably benefited him, and it has certainly removed an incessant cause of friction between the Civil and Irrigation officers.

The Financial Commissioner is glad to see that the condition of the camel service grantees on the tail distributaries of the Gugera Branch is receiving the Colonization Officer's attention. Some of them are people of a thriftless character, and it is no doubt better that the land which they occupy should be plentifully irrigated.

Paragraph 5.

7. The percentage of *Kharába* allowed on temporary cultivation is very high—24·06 per cent. compared with 20·26 per cent. allowed last year—the fact being that each year some of the better land previously available for temporary cultivators is permanently allotted.

Paragraph 6.

8. Good progress has been made in the recovery of balances outstanding against auction purchasers and the Financial Commissioner thinks that there is no reason to regret the latitude allowed to small colonists who were permitted to extend their payments over a period exceeding the two years laid down in the conditions of sale.

Paragraph 9.

9. The 266 estates for which first records of rights were prepared during the year are those which were first allotted on the Gugera Branch. This part of the Colonization Officer's work is well in hand, and records of rights will be complete for all villages before re-assessment can take place.

Paragraph 10.

10. There is a slight fall in the demand of the ground rents levied on village sites, which is due to the abandonment of encroachments on which penalties were levied. Records of rights have already been prepared for the village sites on the Rakh Branch, and it will no doubt facilitate future administration to prepare similar records for the Jhang and Gugera Branches.

The remarks of the Colonization Officer on the general condition of the village sites are very satisfactory and the Financial Commissioner hopes that the grants-in-aid which will be given to selected villages for sanitary improvement will apply an additional stimulus to what is, in its way, quite one of the most remarkable developments of the colony.

The Financial Commissioner is glad to notice that the small nurseries planted by lambardárs promise to be a success, and he has at present under his consideration a set of rules which have been drawn up by the Settlement Commissioner with a view to the regularisation both of their management and irrigation.

He agrees with the Colonization Officer that it would have been better to insist, in the case of Biluchis and peasant grantees on extensions, upon compact plantations rather than upon a fixed number of trees per acre; but he is not able to endorse Mr. Douie's remarks in their entirety. Had it been possible, it would certainly have been desirable that the 20 per cent. reserved for grazing area should consist of land yielding decent scrub and grass, generally in one block. But the Colonization Officer found it a practical impossibility both to reserve a compact block of good land and to allot the requisite area in each estate. The allotment of the best land for cultivation is economically sound and there is no doubt that the determination to content the colonists first was right. But it is a matter for regret that all colonists were not bound from the start to plant small copses which would have made no appreciable difference to the area of each grant.

The Financial Commissioner has recently submitted proposals to Government for the reservation, as a forest reserve, of a block of 15,000 acres approved by the Conservator on an extension of the Gugera Branch.

Paragraph 14.

11. The want of progress in the metalling of the main roads is, the Financial Commissioner thinks, most disappointing. He understands however that the Roads and Buildings Branch have been confronted by considerable difficulties, and he is already going into the question both as regards this and the Jhelum Colony, in consultation with the officers principally concerned.

The construction of a railway line from Shahdara to Sángla has received sanction.

12. The first agricultural show was held in March last, and such shows will now be held annually. They should prove a useful means of disseminating ideas. Lyallpur has been selected by the Director of Land Records as one of the five districts in which to push the improvement of the cotton staple.

Paragraph 15.

13. Since Mr. French's report was written, a separate district has been formed at Lyallpur consisting of the three Colony tahsils of Lyallpur, Toba Tek Singh and Samundri, with a sub-tahsil in the last named at Jaranwála; the Chiniot, Jhang and Shahkot Tahsils remaining attached to the old district. Chiniot and Jhang contain portions of the colony mainly occupied by grantees from the old Jhang District The Financial Commissioner has lately visited Lyallpur and his impression is that the new arrangements are working smoothly and well.

Paragraph 16.

14. Mr. French has done excellent work during the year and as a trained Colonization Officer is maintaining the good record of his predecessors. The interest and responsibility of the work brings out character; and if we have had a succession of good officers in charge of the Chenáb Colony, while something must be attributed to special selection, even more is due to the extremely valuable experiences of which they have had the advantage. Mr. deMontmorency deserves commendation. He appears to be yet another officer possessing the qualifications which a Colonization Officer requires.

Paragraph 18.

JHELUM COLONY.

15. It is essential that communications should be provided from the village site to each holding in the estate. Unless this is done, friction between colonists is inevitable, and the Financial Commissioner hopes that Mr. Hailey will soon be able to devise a complete system of intra-village roads.

Paragraph 1 (2).

16. The demarcation and rectification of the boundaries between crown waste and old village lands is necessarily a troublesome task, but considerable advantages accrue from it, and it is satisfactory to learn that it has been completed.

Paragraph 1 (4).

17. It has long been recognized that civil reward grantees are not the best colonists, but in cases where exemption from residence has been granted, it is on the condition that the agent must be approved by the Colonization Officer, and there is no intention of freely relaxing the rule which enjoins residence in the case of grantees who have accepted their grants subject to it. Grants of land are so highly prized by the recipients that no other form which the reward could take would be equally acceptable. There are undoubted disadvantages in them. But these are probably outweighed by corresponding advantages, and the point was carefully considered by Government at the time when it was determined to devote 44,000 acres to this purpose. The area involved is small compared with that similarly allotted in the Chenáb Colony, and the limited number of the grantees should enable the Colonization Officer to control them effectively.

Paragraph 2 (3).

18. The selection of *Janglís* is without doubt extremely troublesome, but it is only just that they should receive compensation, and the success which has attended the allotment of grants to persons of a similar class in the Chenáb Colony will probably find a parallel in this case also. *Janglís* have the great merit of residing permanently on their grants.

Paragraph 2 (4).

19. The peasant colonists who are to receive land on horse-breeding terms have all been selected, but it has not been possible to give grants to all of them or to carry out the exchanges involved by the extension of holdings from one-and-a-half to two squares. In fact the progress of allotment has fallen considerably short of the expectations that were formed previously. There appear to have been various causes which contributed to this unfortunate result, but the Financial

Paragraph 3 (1).

Commissioner is not yet in a position to pronounce upon them, and he intends shortly to enquire into the matter fully at Sargodha. He is glad, however, to observe that the final allotment will not be much longer delayed.

Paragraph 3 (2).

20. It is re-assuring to learn that the officers of the Remount Department are satisfied with the class of colonists selected as horse-breeders, and the Financial Commissioner agrees with Mr. Hailey in thinking that the agricultural character of the colony will not be adversely affected by the imposition of service conditions.

Paragraph 3 (4).

21. There is now little doubt that the crown waste commanded by the Jhelum Canal is not of such uniformly good quality as was originally supposed, but it is not unlikely that the present difficulties occasioned by want of command and comparative inferiority of soil will gradually be overcome. It is hardly possible to get a completely accurate level survey over a very large area from the first, and the Financial Commissioner has no doubt that the Irrigation Department will, as in the case of the Chenáb Canal where such defects were common, apply the necessary remedy by the remodelling of their channels. So too with the land. No grantees will take even slightly inferior land if they have any hopes of getting the best, and it will probably be found that, when such hopes no longer exist, grantees will be quite ready to take land which they formerly rejected. Such at least was the experience in the sister colony, and if the Jhelum silt possesses some small part of the beneficient properties which are ascribed to it, there should be less ultimate difficulty in the Jhelum Colony. That this will be so appears likely from Mr. Hailey's own remarks on temporary cultivation (paragraph 5 of his report). There is doubtless some impossible land, but the Financial Commissioner hopes that the area is not large. In the meanwhile poor land should, as is being done, be given out for temporary cultivation wherever this is possible.

Paragraph 3 (7).

22. The proposal to establish an irrigated forest reserve is at present before Government who, the Financial Commissioner understands, are considering it in connection with the similar proposal from the Chenáb Colony.

23. It is hoped that the seed farm near Sargodha, in which Mr. Hailey takes great interest, will enable the colonists to make an early start in the improvement of the produce, by enabling them to secure selected seed.

Paragraph 4 (1).

24. The failure of the rabi crop at a critical period in the history of the colony was most unfortunate. Remissions were however ultimately sanctioned by Government on a most liberal scale with an excellent result in restoring the confidence of the fugitive colonists.

Paragraph 6 (1).

25. The assessment of acreage rate on proprietary villages is far from easy. The difficulty is to ensure that only the commanded area will be charged for. Mr. Douie has gone very carefully into the question and the rules which he has framed are at present under the Financial Commissioner's consideration.

Paragraph 9 (4).

26. A reference has been made by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, to the Financial Commissioner on the subject of fixing dates for each canal before which if water is taken it will be charged for as a preliminary watering, though it is succeeded by a crop in the following harvest. Sir Lewis Tupper is by no means sure that the proposal is in the interests of careful agriculture, but he has, with Mr. Kennedy's consent, postponed discussion of it, until he receives a report promised by Mr. Douie on the whole subject of the modification of the schedule of rates on the Chenáb and Jhelum Canals.

Paragraph 9 (5).

27. The Financial Commissioner has already had recent occasion to deal with the *killabándi* system in forwarding the annual report on Settlement operations. The system confers very considerable advantages on zamíndárs themselves, and he does not think that zamíndárs even of proprietary villages will readily abandon it.

28. Mr. Hailey has made excellent progress with his remeasurements and records of rights. Both the mutation and partition work have been heavy, the latter involving a very large area.

Paragraph 9 (6).

29. The Financial Commissioner thinks that there is a good deal to be said for the adoption of a *killa* which is equal in area to an acre in future colonization schemes. This has been already done in the case of the Jamrao Canal in Sindh, where the square contains 16 acres. But he is not yet in a position to give a definite opinion either on this point or on the proposal to substitute a rectangle for a square, which seems more open to question.

ragraph 9 (8).

30. Reference has already been made in reviewing the Chenáb Report to the system of village nurseries. In the Jhelum Colony the allotments are usually made to non-grantees, and not, as in the other colony, to lambardárs, but the results should not differ materially. The progress made in roadside tree planting is decidedly good.

Paragraph 10.

31. The Financial Commissioner notices that the Colonization Officer is appointing only one lambardár in each *chak*. The reason is not stated, but the wisdom of it is perhaps doubtful. A good deal is expected of colony lambardárs, and with an immigrant population particularly there is a considerable advantage in having two headmen in each village. Possibly the object is to save land, but the question is not unimportant as affecting future administration and the Financial Commissioner proposes to make enquiries on it.

Paragraph 11 (1).

32. The question of the delay which is said to have taken place in metalling roads in Sargodha and Bhalwal is receiving the Financial Commissioner's attention.

Paragraph 13 (2) and (3).

33. The Colonization Officer has submitted a scheme of feeder roads for the colony which Sir Lewis Tupper intends shortly to examine in the light of the opinions of officers of all the Departments concerned. He cordially endorses the emphasis laid by the Colonization Officer on the great importance of adequate means of communication and is at present in communication on the subject with the Chief Engineer of the Roads and Buildings Branch.

Paragraph 14 (2) and (4).

34. The Financial Commissioner understands that the reservation of the road on one side of each of the canal distributaries for the use of officers of the Irrigation Department and their contractors has caused similar inconvenience in the Chenáb Colony also. He is not, however, prepared to give an opinion on this subject until he has had an opportunity of consulting the Irrigation authorities.

Paragraph 14 (3).

35. The severe epidemic of plague with which the Colony was visited last Spring, resulted in a decided check to the progress of colonization. But the settlers have now returned, and unless there is a repetition of the epidemic on a large scale this year, its effect on the colonization scheme should only be temporary.

Paragraph 17.

36. Mr. Hailey's work was interrupted for a time by severe illness, as he himself suffered from plague after exposing himself with great freedom to the contagion. He has maintained his high reputation as a most capable Colonization Officer and has achieved great progress in colony affairs notwithstanding many serious difficulties. The death of Lála Paira Rám, Assistant Colonization Officer, from plague is much to be regretted. He was an experienced and capable servant of Government who had done much good work.

Paragraph 18.

CHUNIAN COLONY.

37. A further area of 11,536 acres has been allotted and it is expected that a further area of 15,000 will shortly be ready for colonization. Lála Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has recently been appointed as Colonization Officer and there should be no delay in the selection of suitable colonists. The attestation of the fulfilment of conditions by the old colonists should also

be carried out and occupancy rights formally granted where they have been acquired under the rules. This can be most conveniently done at the time of the preparation of records of rights.

38. It is remarked by the Deputy Commissioner (paragraph 8) that the provisions of Section 59 of the Tenancy Act are applied to the succession of tenants in the Colony. In the case of *nazrána*-paying tenants of the first and second class the rule of primogeniture obtains, while in that of *nazrána*-paying tenants of the third class, and of peasant grantees the devolution of the tenancy is strictly defined in the statements of conditions and is in general accordance with the provisions of Section 59 of the Tenancy Act, collaterals having no claim to succeed unless their common ancestors occupied the land. But the old statement of conditions for peasant tenancies contains no such provisions, and it is distinctly stated that the tenant shall be deemed to include his heirs and legal representatives, while Act III of 1893 expressly provides that the Tenancy Act of 1887 shall not override the conditions. In the case of the old grants therefore succession must be determined according to custom, and the claims of collaterals cannot be barred on the ground that the common ancestors did not occupy the land.

39. The *shámilát* square to which the Deputy Commissioner refers in paragraph 10 is apparently one which has already been reserved adjacent to the village site. In the Chenab Colony one or two *kilas* only from the reserved square are usually set apart for the purpose of manure heaps. The entertainment of sweepers in each village is certainly desirable. In the Chenáb Colony, where there is no recognised *dhart* or *malba*, the cost is distributed over the grantees.

40. The system of allotting a square tenable with office to lambardárs has proved so successful elsewhere that wherever possible it should be introduced into the Chúnián Colony estates, and the Financial Commissioner proposes to enquire whether there is any strong reason why this should not now be done. He is, however, unable to agree with the suggestion which was made in last year's report also that the zaildár should get an extra grant of three or four squares. The zaildárs will change, and it is not desirable to give a special permanent grant to each, nor will the land be available for it. This question was fully considered in the case of the Chenáb Colony, and the conclusion was that the *inám* was a suitable and sufficient reward. The Deputy Commissioner might consider the desirability of selecting candidate zaildárs for the area coming under allotment.

41. A separate report should be submitted on the subject of the construction of a second market at Pattoki station. The Financial Commissioner does not know what the facts of the case are, but it may be possible to devote part of the proceeds of a sale of the site in a new market to the improvement of the old one, if high prices are secured at an auction.

42. The Chúnián report is a useful and interesting one, and this small colony appears to be well managed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. H. LESLIE JONES,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 4365, dated 24th November 1904.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. DOUIE, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

To—L. H. LESLIE JONES, Esq., Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to Section V of Revised Revenue Circular No. 61, I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Chenáb Colony for the year ending 30th September 1904. My remarks are recorded in the margin of the report.

1.—SURVEY AND DEMARCATION.

During the course of the year no new survey or demarcation work has been undertaken, beyond the *killabandi* or field demarcation of the area allotted at the beginning of the year under report on the Bahlak Extension.

2.—CONDITIONS.

The conditions in force in the colony are those set forth *in extenso* last year. They need not be reported here. Reference was made in the last report to the tentative introduction of mule-breeding conditions for village headmen. These bind each headman to keep an approved mare from which mules shall be regularly bred, Government having a preferential right to purchase the produce up to the age of 18 months. The Government of India in December last approved of the adoption of the proposed scheme experimentally. The conditions, however, are not to be imposed upon any *lambardári* grants already made without such restrictions. Consequently, the terms have only been applied to such lambardárs as were willing to accept them with an additional grant, or those appointed by succession.

A beginning was made with the Rakh Branch headmen who did not hold grants on *lambardári* terms, *i.e.*, grants attached to the office and not the individual. Up to the end of September 409 lambardárs had accepted, 58 declined additional grants bound by mule-breeding conditions: 16 cases were still pending.

Most of the offers were made during this hot weather: and some hesitancy was displayed at the outset by lambardárs partly on account of the alleged inferiority of land available for allotment, and partly from alleged disinclination to be brought into relations with another Government Department (the Remount).

It was eventually recognized that such objections were futile when it was pointed out that, on the demise of present occupants of the office, succession to the *lambardári*

It is a matter for congratulation that this useful project has made so good a start.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

would inevitably be governed by such conditions and the opportunity of receiving an additional grant might not again be offered.

The Jhang Branch lambardárs will be dealt with during the coming cold weather.

The total number of headmen at present subject to mule-breeding terms is 775.

3.—ALLOTMENT.

Statements Nos. I and II.

The increase in allotment on the Rakh Branch is in the main due to conversion of *lambardári* grants on mule-breeding terms and to the additional allotments of 471 acres to the Cavalry Stud of the 17th Lancers.

On the Jhang Branch from a perusal of the figures it would appear there has been retrogression.

In point of fact there was a slight error in the figures recorded last year. This year 4,585 acres have been allotted and 5,809 vacated. The decrease of 1,224 acres is due to the abandoment of their grants by a number of Gujrát colonists who did not find the environments of the Bhangu Branch, whither they had been invited, altogether to their taste. They took nominal possession but subsequently declined to cultivate.

I hope great care will be taken in the allotment of inferior land. To give out for canal irrigation really bad land is a waste of water and greatly complicates the *kharába* question.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

Some of the colonists transferred from the bad land on the tail of the Gugera Branch also came to the conclusion that it was on the whole not worth their while to desert the homes they had built and the companions of a life-time. This will not appear altogether surprising when it is stated that these transferees are all Aráins who tolerate separation from their fellows with small equanimity.

The expansion of allotment on the Gugera Branch has resulted from the allotment of the Bahlak Extension to Montgomery compensatory and camel service grantees. The allotments for village plantations exercise no marked effect on the figures.

Exchanges.—Statement showing exchanges of grants allowed during the year under report:—

Names of Branches.	Number of Mauzas in which exchanges have taken place.	Number of exchanges.	Area exchanged in acres.
Rakh Branch	66	72	1,440
Jhang Branch	98	149	2,235
Gugera Branch	255	583	9,517
Total	419	804	13,192

There is an increase noticeable in the figures for the Rakh Branch. The remeasurements carried on brought to light a certain number of hard cases which justified exchanges. These indeed can never entirely cease owing to the constant remodelling of water-courses and loss or gain of command occasioned thereby.

Exchanges on the Jhang and Gugera Branches have taken place on the new extensions: but it is doubtful whether the majority of them should not have been refused. A recent tour on the Bahlak Branch (which in parts is extremely well-wooded) has made it manifest that numbers of grantees merely seek exchanges in order to denude the country side of timber which they sell at an ever-rising profit.

It is difficult to provide against these practices: but every endeavour is being made to put a stop to them.

4.—Cultivation of the Permanently Allotted Area.

Statement No. III.

For figures *vide* Statement No. III.

The area sown rose from 1,541,511 to 1,807,805 acres, an increase of no less than 266,294 acres.

This expansion is to be attributed mainly to the steady supply of water in the river and the excellent rains received last August. Morever, the percentage of *kharába* allowed fell from 4·69 to 2·80. The assessment of *kharába* is now entirely in the hands of the Irrigation Department, and there is no reason at present to suppose that the elimination of the dual system of appraisement previously in vogue has resulted in any disadvantage to the zamíndárs.

It is true, however, that the conditions for successful agriculture during the year were abnormally favourable, and the prosperity of the colony judged by the two harvests most enviable.

The condition of some of the camel grantee villages has not proved altogether satisfactory and has demanded careful watching.

The villages affected lie on the tails of distributaries: and such villages have generally difficulties of irrigation to contend with.

Camel grantees, when originally settled, were located on the fringe of the colony in order to be in the vicinity of their grazing grounds—an important desideratum. But a journey of a few extra miles is not of great moment to the hardy Biloch: and it

certainly is still more important for camel grantees to be assured of agricultural prosperity. This is not to be guaranteed when their lands are situated on the extreme tails of distributaries. I hope, however, in consultation with the Superintending Engineer and Registration Officer to surmount the difficulty during the coming year by certain proposals now under consideration. The demands on account of permanent cultivation are:—

Heads.	Demand recoverable.	Demand remitted for failed crops.	Demand remitted for free crops.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	7,57,277	27,511	40,694
Water rate	60,64,230	1,67,583	2,99,910
Owner's rate	3,56,987	13,736	...
Málikána	5,98,351	18,186	30,519
Cesses	5,65,263	16,969	30,519
Total ...	83,42,108	2,43,985	4,01,642

5.—Temporary Cultivation.

The area cultivated and the percentage of remissions allowed on the crops are shown in Statement No. III.

A proportion of the land given for temporary cultivation was good soil on an extension which for various reasons could not be permanently allotted for last kharíf. Still, inclusive of this, only one-seventh of the total area offered for cultivation was actually taken up and one-fourth is shown as having failed. The policy of refraining from permanent allotment of such dubious soil would seem to be fully justified by these figures. The demand was as follows:—

	Recoverable.	*Remitted. for failure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Water rate	26,971	9,907
Consolidated rate ...	9,629	1,942
	36,600	11,849

Certainly where there is dou bt as to the land the proper course is to see how it pays under temporary cultivation.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

6.—Receipts by way of Capital.

Appreciable progress has been made in the recovery of balances outstanding against the names of auction purchasers. Excluding the unrecoverable item of Rs. 8,421 noted last year, only some Rs. 5,500 has now to be collected. The whole of this sum is due for recovery by December 15th so that next year should shew a clear sheet.

Statement No. IV.

Satisfactory.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

The *nazrána* due represents second instalments payable at the kharíf on the Gugera Branch and Jhang Branch.

The balance of acreage rate is partly on account of differences in area disclosed by remeasurements, partly on account of demands due after second free crop which are now being realised.

One auction lot only of 2 squares was confiscated by me and resold, when the purchasers admitted they could not possibly pay up the sums due.

No loss (except a proportion of interest) has accrued to Government from the second auction if the small sum paid in by the original purchasers be added to the price finally obtained.

7.—Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.

(*a*). The majority of Gugera Branch capitalists and yeomen, in addition to those on the Rakh and Jhang Branches, have by the lapse of time become entitled (where conditions have been carried out) to purchase proprietary rights.

An analysis of the returns for the past years of the colony shows that since the privilege was opened to these grantees approximately a dozen on each Branch annually avail themselves of it. Most purchase on the instalment system. The total paid in during the year was just under a lakh of rupees, of which nearly one-half represented the quota of the Gugera Branch.

(*b*). Occupancy rights were granted to peasant grantees in 6,611 holdings with an acreage of 170,425 acres. Of these holdings all but 50 were situated on the Gugera Branch where five years had elapsed since allotment.

8.—Mutation Cases.

The number of mutations attested was 5,269.

This year the clause of the Extensions Peasant Conditions, which prescribes that when a tenant dies without having acquired a right of occupancy, the tenancy shall lapse to Government, and all rights conferred upon the tenant by these conditions shall be extinguished, has been applied to some extent to the Miánwáli grantees.

For some reason there has been apparently a somewhat abnormal mortality among these colonists. This can scarcely be attributed to the climate of the Bár because hitherto these Patháns have in the main preferred to remain absentees. I have found the provision referred to decidedly

Compare Section 20 (1) of the draft Colonization of Government Lands Bill.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

useful in barring the claims of distant collateral relatives. The clause is imperative: and the procedure I have adopted is to re-allot the land to the lineal heirs where they are willing to come to reside: but to reject the claims of distant collaterals where the deceased himself has been a permanent absentee.

9.—Settlement Proceedings.

First records of rights were prepared during the year for 266 villages, with an allotted area of 367,049 acres, or an average of 1,380 acres per village.

The facility with which field measurements proceed where the units of tenure and cultivation are respectively square and *kila* is illustrated by the average outturn of work done by a patwári.

This ranges from 2½ to as much as 4 squares per diem, though 2½ to 3 squares (*i.e.*, 68 to 83 acres) is the common figure.

This may be contrasted with the output of a patwári in an ordinary settlement of some 15 fields per diem which may total only 4 or 5 acres. Besides this, of course, the simplification of the revenue papers enables the period during which a village of 1,500 to 1,800 acres is under measurement to be reduced to 3 months with corresponding relief to the colonists. The tract recently measured may be said to comprise a combination of all the best elements of the colony. In no other portion can the quality of the colonists, the arrangement for irrigation and general fertility of the soil be excelled: and it is not surprising to find that despite complaints of shrinkage of cultivation no less a proportion than 96 per centum of the allotted land was actually under crop during the twelve months.

The average incidence of all revenue, and water-rates and cesses per acre was just under Rs. 5.

The colonists of this section of the Gugera Branch include practically no aborigines. Rather more than two-thirds of the total area held by peasants is self-cultivated, and this proportion may be assumed to hold good throughout the whole colony.

The excellence of the soil and the dubiousness of the value of the soil classification adopted for the colony are again illustrated by the proportion of *maira* or loam in the measured tract, *viz.*, 338,473 acres out of 353,361 acres cultivated.

Of the area (86,084 acres) held by capitalists and yeomen 13,304 acres is returned as self-cultivated—a very great advance on the figures shown last year for the Jhang Branch. It is doubtful, however, whether the

In the old villages of Jhang and Gujránwála now under settlement the average demand under these heads will probably work out to Rs. 6½ per acre.

J. M. DOUIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

unexempted yeomen of the Gugera Branch are more permanently resident than their brethren on the other Branch. They take pains to cloak their absenteeism more decently : but they are with a very few exceptions just as apathetic in all matters beyond realisation of their rents.

For administration purposes the real yeomen are the peasant grantees in whose families are several squares. A father, himself the tenant of a couple of squares, with two or three sons each holding a square and possibly other more distant relatives in the same village similarly circumstanced, can afford to and does interest himself intelligently in local matters.

Such grantees have prospered exceedingly and have acquired a confidence, I think, in their Officers and Government which it is not common to find.

10.—Village Sites.

I have arranged to prepare records-of-rights of village sites on half the Gugera Branch and the major portion of the Jhang Branch during the forthcoming year.

These sites have all been laid out according to type plans : consequently the work of preparation will be comparatively simple. None the less, in view of the assessment of ground rent, it is important to have the records accurate. The total demand recorded last year on account of ground rents was Rs. 90,445 which showed a great advance on previous years. This year the demand has fallen slightly to Rs. 89,739. The figures have been carefully checked to obtain an explanation of the decrease. This is to be found in the abandonment of a large number of illicit encroachments on Government land on which penalties were levied and the regularization of grants of sites. The decrease in the penalties has not been quite compensated for by legal acquisitions and additional allotments.

During the past year 350 wells were constructed and 183 more were in process of completion. The colony now numbers 1,529 wells, an average of more than one per village. There are still 133 estates which are not sufficiently developed to be able to afford construction.

The village sites throughout the area served by the Jhang and Gugera Branches have now reached a high stage of development: and certainly afford a lesson to the rest of the Province. Where *ab initio* cleanliness and order have been insisted on the colonists recognizing the advantages thereof are quite willing to maintain them.

It would be possible to visit dozens of estates on end on the two branches without

Excellent.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

seeing a borrow pit or midden-heap inside the village site.

A very great improvement in the state of Rakh Branch villages is also noticeable. It is recognized that in order to keep the grantees on the path of sanitary progress some stimulus to further effort is needed: and Government have recently sanctioned the proposal of the Sanitary Board to give grants-in-aid to villages for sanitary improvements, the funds being provided from the ground-rent realisations.

The details of the scheme remain to be worked out.

Arboriculture.—The management of the District Board arboriculture for the Jhang District has remained in the hands of the Colonization Officer. As far as the Lyallpur tract is concerned this will now be made over to the Deputy Commissioner. Presumably the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, will resume control of the operations in the Colony part of the Jhang District: though necessarily this will not make for progress.

The total length of roads planted is 212 miles. The sowings and plantings, mainly of *kikar*, have on the whole had very satisfactory results, thanks largely to the energy of the new Forest Ranger, Abul Haqq.

I have found the sanctioned scheme of operations somewhat too widely diffused for the entertained establishment and have further concentrated operations. Concentration, moreover, was necessitated by the new district arrangements.

The small plantations held by lambardárs have been found from personal inspection to be very promising. In village sites, too, tree-planting has made exceptionally good advance.

Arboriculture is not a condition of any colonists in the Chenáb Colony except those on the extensions and camel service grantees.

Unfortunately this condition must in the case of these settlers remain practically a dead letter.

The main body of grantees on the extensions and the Biloches are classes who have no notion of arboriculture and, however willing, are incapable of attaining success.

Moreover, the condition as it stands is, I think, defective: and I should like to suggest that in future conditions the relevant clause provide for the reservation of half a *kila* per square for tree-planting.

I agree. The fuel and manure question is the great question as regards the future of the colony. It is not a question of growing much timber, but of getting a supply of firewood. The proposal to reserve a portion of the area in each chak for a fuel and fodder reserve made in Chapter VIII of Mr. (now Sir Denzil) Ibbetson's preliminary note was a far-sighted one, and was accepted and embodied in the conditions, though the proportion of the total area to be reserved was reduced from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$. The 20 per cent. reserved ought to have been land yielding decent grass and scrub, and generally in one block. But I believe in most cases this was overlooked, and the land reserved was of little value from any point of view.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

If a grantee knows the value of good timber on his lands he will plant trees wherever convenient, *i.e.*, on water-courses. But the reluctant colonist objects to the damage done by their shade and by nesting birds, and it is impossible for years to ascertain whether he has complied with the condition (as it stands) even though every stick in his fields be inspected. Copses of trees are a form of arboriculture known to and appreciated by all zamindárs: and would provide good timber without loss of revenue to Government: and the importance of the wood supply in the colony can hardly be overrated.

11.—Lambardars and Zaildars.

The subject of lambardár is bound by mule-breeding conditions and has been touched on under II.

The number of headmen appointed during the year was 114. There are now nearly 2,700 lambardárs in the colony.

Government has recently sanctioned an increase in the remuneration of zaildárs to an average of Rs. 200 per *zail*, subject to the provision that not more than half the total number of *zails* should carry emoluments of Rs. 200, and that in no case should the maximum emoluments exceed Rs. 250.

12.—Cesses.

It is unnecessary to repeat the remarks made last year as to the steady increase in population. A good deal of interesting material was collected for the Gazetteer, compiled by Mr. Leslie Jones: but this is of a more or less permanent nature and hardly pertains to annual progress. The great subject of complaint in the colony is the dearth of labour. During this year's bumper rabi labour was extraordinarily scarce. Road making where in progress came to a complete stand still: a coolie could hardly be procured in Lyallpur town for love or money, and even the garden establishments of European officers temporarily vacated their posts to join in the harvesting operations wherein Re. 1 per diem and food, or one-fifth of the produce was a common wage in capitalist, yeoman and pensioner villages. During a tour in May it was possible to pick out peasant villages at a glance: for in other estates where the grantees did no reaping personally the scarcity of labour was such that the stubble was barely cut at all: and vast quantities of *bhusa* must have been lost owing to the emergencies of the situation.

13.—Towns and Markets.

Lyallpur.—In May the Colonization Officer handed over the presidency of the Municipal Committee to the Assistant Commissioner who is directly subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang. For the present the control of the sale of sites still rests with me.

No improvement anywhere could have been more thoroughly appreciated by the people than the water works scheme. Lyallyur, formerly regarded as a synonym for the Andaman Islands on account of the inferiority of its water, is now declared by its denizens to boast as good water as any town in the province. To the quality of the water and the excellence of the drainage system the people attributed their immunity from plague.

At a meeting called by me in May at popular request the people drew up of their own accord a scheme for excluding suspected plague victims from the city and quarantining them in huts built by public subscription in land adjacent to the town.

At Sángla the drainage scheme has made practically no progress.

At Gojra and Toba Tek Singh the drainage and water supply schemes are almost complete.

In these small towns several roads have been metalled: but any further extension of metalled roads except in the market places is undesirable because there is not sufficient wheeled traffic on any but the main roads to prevent the disintegration of the metal which rapidly kicks up for want of consolidation.

At Chiníot Road the drainage scheme has been anything but a success, apparently owing to inherent defects. These have recently been remedied and now all appears to be going well.

The usual statement of receipt and expenditure is appended.

It may be added that Gojra, Chiníot Road and Toba Tek Singh suffered somewhat from attacks of plague. The appearance of the epidemic was, however, quickly followed by the dispersion of all the shopkeepers to their original homes: and these towns assumed for some weeks a completely deserted appearance.

The Manager, N.-W. Railway, has informed me that taking a high figure for working expenses it has been found the Wazírabad-Khánewál line pays 14 per cent. on its capital cost. This is for local traffic and the mileage share of the inter changed traffic.

From a statement supplied by the Railway authorities for the year ending 30th June 1904 some interesting facts may be gleaned.

The carriage of wheat over this line—and the vast bulk of the traffic is from the colony stations—amounted to 320,467 tons out of a total of 502,141 tons.

The proportion or disproportion of the wheat traffic to that in other grains is illustrated by the modest second place assumed by the tonnage (8,893) of gram and other pulse carried. The bulk of this probably represents imports into and not exports from the colony where but little gram and pulse is grown.

Of cotton 18,318 tons, cotton seed 18,012 tons and *toria* 41,560 tons were passed over the railway. Assuming that these figures and those of wheat represent exports, and taking an average sale price for these staples it would appear that the value of wheat exported was Rs. 276,17,755, of cotton Rs. 100,74,900, of cotton seed Rs. 9,90,660 and of *toria* Rs. 31,58,560.

The amount is large even in sterling, £2¾ millions.

Such is a fraction of the wealth the canal has brought to the erstwhile jungle waste.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Town Improvement Fund during the year ending 30th September 1904.

Particulars.	Samundri.	Toba Tek Singh.	Gojra.	Chiniot Road.	Dijkot.	Shahkot.	Lyallpur.	Total.
Receipts on account of sale of sites.								
Income during the year under report.	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 1,08,714 11 10	Rs. a. p. 585 0 0	Rs. a. p. 13,966 13 10	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 13,343 5 10	Rs. a. p. 1,36,609 15 6
Grass income up to date...	13,434 8 2	263,203 9 2	1,10,997 3 5	43,702 6 5	1,178 0 0	1,389 0 0	2,37,946 10 3	6,71,850 5 5
Expenditure during the year under report.	95 0 0	4,135 1 6	1,634 15 10	3,169 0 0	...	...	25,697 7 6	34,731 8 10
Grass expenditure up to 30th September 1904.	5,825 0 0	1,34,484 8 9	1,07,052 0 1	31,392 0 0	113 0 0	1,158 0 0	2,46,536 12 3	5,26,561 5 1
Balance at the end of year	7,609 8 2	1,28,718 0 5	3,945 3 4	12,310 6 5	1,065 0 0	231 0 0	8,590 2 0	1,45,289 0 4
Personal Ledger Account.								
Income during the year under report.	681 10 0	4,577 13 1	12,270 15 19	3,855 14 0	...	...	45,905 0 5	67,291 5 3
Expenditure during the year under report.	580 13 6	2393 0 6	6,473 13 9	2,366 7 1	...	...	38,350 5 7	50,164 8 5

14.—Communications.

During the forthcoming cold weather a survey of the proposed chord railway through the south of the colony will be undertaken. At present the Railway authorities contemplate an alignment from Chuharkána in Gujránwála to Shorkot road ; but details have not been settled.

The land required for the extension of the Jech-Doáb Railway across the Chenáb through Jhang to Shorkot road station is being demarcated and earth-work will shortly commence. One new station only will be established in the colony area of the Bhangu Branch.

Roads.—No metalling during the year has been done on any road in the colony. I subjoin a short description of the state of the four roads in hand :—

(*a*) Chiníot Road to Pauliáni, about 15 miles: earth-work completed: metal-delivery far advanced: consolidation begun.

(*b*) Rahu Kanuána to Satiána, about $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles: earth-work completed: metal-delivery in hand: consolidation begun.

(*c*) Lyallpur to Rodukoru, about $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles: earth-work completed: metal-delivery in hand: consolidation uncommenced.

(*d*) Sángla to Shahkot, about 12 miles: metal-delivery in hand: consolidation begun.

The total length of roads under process of metalling is thus about $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles: and it seems probable that at least 10 to 12 months will be required to finish the work. It must be admitted that the result of the year's work is not very encouraging. Metalling has been retarded by various difficulties. There was delay in obtaining access to the Sángla quarries: and rolling-stock on the railway has not always been available owing to pressure of grain traffic.

The dearth of labour which has also operated has been referred to under "Census." Further, carting of ballast is only possible at slack times when the zamíndárs' bullock carts are free from carriage of produce. Contractors have attempted to engage carts from Ráwalpindi: but carters have deserted their work from a reluctance to face the strain imposed on their animals by heavy draught along unmetalled roads. Unfortunately, too, there have been certain disputes with the contractors who are decidedly independent. This proved another source of delay. As far as completed works go, probably, the Chenáb Colony which had a ten years' start is now well behind the Jhelum Colony in length of metalled road, but it is permissible to hope afresh that the lapse of another 12 months will disclose some tangible progress. Other roads are awaiting treatment. Active work, however, on these can hardly be anticipated till the projects in hand approach completion.

I invite attention to this paragraph. It is hardly creditable, considering the enormous income we derive from the colony that the improvement of communications should proceed so slowly. A road that ought to be taken up as soon as those now in hand are finished is the one from Chiníot Town to Chiníot Road station. The distance is 16 miles. The first five miles in the Jhang District are metalled. The rest is bad always, and after rain a light trap can only proceed at a footpace. Chiníot Town, though separated from the railway by 16 miles of road, 11 miles of which are very bad, has managed to thrive, but it is very unfair that the present state of things should continue. Now that the Jhang District Board is deriving increased income from canal land revenue owing to the new assessment, it should take up the work of completing the metalling within its own border, and the part, about 8 miles, I think, in Lyallpur, should be taken up at the earliest possible time.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

15.—Miscellaneous.

The second annual horse fair was held at the end of October with success. This fair which (though organized by the Colonization Officer) is really under the District Board promises to become a worthy second to the cattle fair which takes place in March and is a more purely colony festival.

At present horse breeding is a novel pastime and owners are very chary of disposing of their animals. When stock has been increased no doubt transactions will become more common.

At the cattle fair cattle to the value of Rs. 1,26,500 changed hands.

The Director of Land Records is arranging to supply 18 Hissár bulls for the colony which stands in great need of their aid.

The Agricultural Show held in conjunction with the cattle fair though hastily improvised was a decided success. Excellent prizes were given: and the show was visited by the Inspector-General of Agriculture for India. As was not unexpected the varieties of cotton exhibited were pronounced decidedly inferior. Specimens of wheat were reported by the Agent of Messrs. Ralli Brothers to be above the average and generally good.

The problem before us, I fancy, is to get a long-stapled cotton which will ripen early enough to be picked before the frost injures it. This failure to ripen early is an objection I have heard taken to the large variety of cotton grown in the tract, and called "Narma" or "Bajwára" in the old villages in Jhang and Gujránwála.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

One of the most striking features of the show was the success attained by "Janglis" (aborigines) with their exhibits. Considering that agriculture has been their accepted pursuit for only half a dozen to a dozen years, it was a distinct triumph for them to compete successfully with some of the finest agriculturists in the world.

The success of the Janglis as agriculturists was noticed last year.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

The Transport Registration Officer reports that *surra* has made its appearance among the camels of the service grantees. A very insignificant number are at present infected, and it is hoped that careful supervision will keep down the spread of the disease

Pending the formation of the new district, the organisation of circles and arrangements for registration of transport animals in the Lyallpur tract under Act I of 1903 has been assigned as an additional duty to the Colonization Officer. As soon as the district has been gazetted, the Deputy Commissioner will, of course, afford the necessary relief.

16.—Extensions.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

Vide Statements Nos. V and VI.

The Dang Ali Extension on a reduced scale is in hand. My opinion was asked as to the advisability of proceeding with the scheme for the Sultán Pakhra Extension which is to irrigate Government waste and partly land in proprietary villages of the Jhang riverain.

Another branch on which I hope colonization will be done with care is the Bhangu Branch. It is unfortunate that here the distributary runs through poor Government land into good village land near Shorkot which will well repay irrigation.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

As far as the Government waste is concerned, I consider the scheme should be shelved for the present owing to the comparative inferiority of soil and the great dearth of tenants or suitable colonists in the Jhang District under settlement.

17.—Establishments.

Colonization Officer.—Mr. L. H. Leslie Jones held charge of the post from October 1st till April 26th when he proceeded on furlough.

Assistant Colonization Officer.—From October 1st till October 23rd Mr. G. F. DeMontmorency; from October 23rd till April 26th Mr. L. French; and from July 11th to September 30th Mr. DeMontmorency.

From April 26th to July 11th I held concurrent charge of the duties of Colonization Officer and Assistant Colonization Officer; and as during a fraction of this period I was minus a Revenue Assistant the strain was somewhat severe.

Mr. DeMontmorency, as Assistant Colonization Officer, has done excellently, and by his untiring energy cleared off any arrears that may have accumulated during the previous 2½ months. I have also to acknowledge the ungrudging help continuously rendered by the Extra Assistant Colonization Officer Tálib Mehdi Khan, who from his character is a *persona gratissima* with all classes of grantees. Mr. Singha did well as Revenue Assistant till transferred to Kashmír in June: Sayad Karm Shah, who succeeded, proved an energetic occupant of the post, and I am sorry to have lost him in the capacity of Assistant. Of the Settlement Establishment Lála Kesar Rám, Settlement Tahsildar, and Malik Ranjít Rái, Munshi Thákur Singh, Pandit Rám Chand, Munshi Arúra Mal and Muhammad Shafi, Naib Tahsildars, have done particularly well.

The field establishment has proved efficient. It consists of 45 kánúngos, excluding those in office. The patwáris number 345 (exclusive of Settlement patwáris).

In conclusion I should like to add a tribute of praise for the steady and reliable work done by Mr. S. David, my Head Clerk, whose duties are decidedly onerous.

L. FRENCH,

Colonization Officer, Chenáb Colony.

I am very glad to hear such an excellent account of Tálib Mehdi Khan. There was never the least doubt as to his high character, but at one time there was some whether he had found the best sphere for his exertions.

J. M. DOUIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. I.—*Allotment*, 1903-04.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Rakh Branch	597,154	460,363	460,363	451,033	16,681
2	Jhang „	803,296	639,032	540,897	568,749	81,524
3	Gugera „	1,042,882	820,395	788,746	789,212	45,305
	Total	2,443,332	1,919,790	1,790,006	1,808,994	143,510

STATEMENT No. II.—*Progress of Allotment*, 1903-04.

Period.	Area allotted on Branches in acres.			
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761
„ „ 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626
„ „ 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774
„ „ 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335
„ „ 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457
„ „ 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088
„ „ 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088
„ „ 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419
„ „ 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605
„ „ 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546
„ „ 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130
„ „ 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398
„ „ 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994

STATEMENT No. III.—*Area Sown in the year* 1903-04.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch	Kharíf 1903	138,941	5·73	...	...
	Rabi 1904	251,953	2·28	...	...
	Total ...	390,894	3·51	...	...
Jhang Branch	Kharíf 1903	183,159	2·64	2,203	28·41
	Rabi 1904	331,503	1·29	1,644	15·20
	Total ...	514,662	1·76	3,847	22·77
Gugera Branch	Kharíf 1903	365,146	4·38	5,041	23·61
	Rabi 1904	537,103	2·28	1,865	28·63
	Total ...	902,249	3·14	6,906	24·79
Total	Kharíf 1903	687,246	4·20	7,244	24·91
	Rabi 1904	1,120,559	1·90	3,509	22·34
	Total ...	1,807,805	2·80	10,753	24·06

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees* 1903-04.

DISTRICT.	BRANCH.	DEMAND.						RECOVERED.						RECOVERED BY TAKAVI.			BALANCE.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10	Acreage rate at Rs. 2.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-courses.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10	Acreage rate at Rs. 2.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhang District ...	Rakh Branch ...	8,241	337	7,733	...	...	16,311	...	337	7,353	...	...	7,690	...	...	...	8,241	...	380	...	...	8,621
	Jhang „ ...	...	27,160	30,700	30,500	3	88,363	...	18,952	11,308	...	3	30,263	...	...	..	...	8,208	19,392	30,500	...	58,100
	Gugera „ ...	37,451	1,32,702	40,234	2,110	129	2,12,626	31,763	1,29,452	24,699	2,110	129	1,88,153	...	...	...	5,688	3,250	15,535	...	...	24,473
	Total ...	45,692	1,60,199	78,667	32,610	132	3,17,300	31,763	1,48,741	43,360	2,110	132	2,26,106	...	...	...	13,929	11,458	35,307	30,500	...	91,194
Gujránwála District	Rakh Branch ...	...	...	1,573	...	...	1,573	...	...	1,573	...	...	1,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gugera „ ...	...	333	24	...	...	357	..	333	24	...	...	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	333	1,597	...	...	1,930	...	333	1,597	...	...	1,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore District ...	Gugera Branch ...	...	357	...	1,130	262	1,749	...	357	...	1,130	262	1,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	45,692	1,60,889	80,264	33,740	394	3,20,979	31,763	1,49,431	44,957	3,240	394	2,29,785	...	...	...	13,929	11,458	35,307	30,500	...	91,194

STATEMENT No. V.—*Extensions*, 1903-04.

NAME OF EXTENSION.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dangali extension (between Colony and Gugera Tahsil of Montgomery District, (Revised).	13,500	10,300	3,200	Probably in Kharíf 1905.

STATEMENT No. VI.—*Extensions*, 1903-04.

NAME OF EXTENSIONS.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Sultán Pakhra between Colony and Jhang Tahsíl of Jhang District.	63,000	24,000	39,000	Under discussion.
Bhagat to east of Railway (in Kabírwala Tahsil of Multán District and Montgomery Tahsil of Montgomery District).	276,500	196,000	80,500	Probably in two or three years' time.
Bhagat to west of Railway (in Shorkot Tahsil, Jhang District and Kabírwála Tahsil, Multán District).	136,000	126,000	10,000	Do. do.
Total	475,500	346,000	129,500	

No. 4767, dated 21st December 1904.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Douie, Esquire, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

To—L. H. Leslie Jones, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In continuation of this office letter No. 4365, dated 24th November 1904, I have the honour to forward herewith in manuscript (pages 1—85) the annual report of the Jhelum Colony for the year ending 30th September 1904. My remarks are recorded in the margin of the report.

2. The report was received on the 19th December 1904. Its submission was delayed owing to pressure of other work and the necessity of allotting land which after long delay had at length become available for colonization.

1.—Survey and Demarcation.

1. The work of *killabandi* has now been completed as far as Crown lands are concerned, the total area done during the year being 267,019 acres.

2. With reference to what was stated in paragraph 2, section 1 of last year's Report regarding the demarcation of roads, I may note that a good deal of inconvenience has been felt this year owing to the fact that some of the later water-course schemes did not include a complete inter-square road system. Communication roads between the various *chaks* were provided; but this is not sufficient, as cultivation cannot be properly carried out unless there is a proper means of access to each *khâta*. This wastes, of course, a good deal of land, and is not entirely palatable to the men through whose holdings the roads run. But it certainly promotes good cultivation, and saves the water-courses from being trampled down.

3. The former system of soil classification has been maintained (*vide* paragraph 3 of section 1 of last year's Report). I have, however, found it difficult to rely in practice merely on the results thus shown. They furnish accurate enough details of the present appearance of the soil, but for purposes of allotment it has been found necessary to supplement them by ordering a Naib Tahsildar to enter a detailed note about each square before distribution. He also notes the most appropriate position for a village site, and advises which land shall be in the first place reserved for Chiragah, and which excluded entirely from allotment.

4. The demarcation of the boundaries of Crown lands has been completed (paragraph 4 of section 1 of 1903 Report), the length of line rectified during the year being 19,846 *karams*.

2.—Conditions.

1. There are no changes of any importance to record with regard to the conditions on which land is to be distributed, and I would refer here to what was said in the corresponding section of the Reports of 1903 and 1902. It only seems necessary to add the following details:—

2. *Auction sales.*—It will probably be found necessary when an auction is next held to provide for a somewhat higher rate of interest on arrears. At present this is below the market rate for borrowed money and there is therefore no inducement for purchasers to raise the money to clear off their instalments.

3. *Civil reward grants.*—(Paragraph 3 of section 2 of 1903 Report). Lists from heads of Departments showing grants of 1,332 squares out of the total area of 44,000 acres have now been received. Grantees of 619 squares are of non-agricultural castes, and in the case of 210 persons, representing 727 squares, the orders received provide that the grantee is to be excused residence. So far only one small village has been allotted to grantees of this class, and it is not time to pronounce any judgment on the advantage of including them in the Colony. A large number of those in whose case orders requiring residence have been passed have already asked me to interfere in order to get the orders varied. It is clear that the majority have every intention of evading the residential condition as far as possible, and even they themselves must recognize that they are an unwelcome addition to the Colony. It is not perhaps too much to venture a hope that Government will some day be able to devise a more appropriate method of rewarding the retired Meteorological Observer, the superannuated ticket collector, or the blameless but very unagricultural individual whose life has been passed in the cloistered retreats of the Accountant-General's Office. One by one they appear, full of forlorn memories of Anárkali or the Chándni Chauk, and beg plaintively for land near a Railway Station. The best land in the Colony for them is that from which they can get away soonest.

4. *Peasant grants on ordinary terms.*—(See corresponding paragraphs of 1903 Report). The compensatory grants to persons who had cultivated as yearly tenants in the Shahpur *rakhs* have now been allotted. The land is well cultivated and the method of compensation adopted seems to have proved a success. Orders regarding similar grants in the Kerána Bár were issued in Punjab Government letter No. 1198, dated 26th November 1903. An area of 9,000 acres is to be allotted to dispossessed cultivators of *bárani* plots and an area of 5,500 acres to holders of leased wells. A number of allotments have been made under this head, but the majority of cases will not be decided until the end of the ensuing winter. A full report on the circumstances which necessi-

This is very unsatisfactory in view of the emphatic statement in Rule 10 for civil grants that residence "is ordinarily to be insisted on, as on it depends largely the success of the Colony".

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

Applications for exemptions from persons not exempted in the original orders making the grants should only be accepted when new circumstances arise which did not exist when the grant was made, and then very charily. Much trouble has been caused in the Chenáb Colony from the same cause.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

tated these grants is given in the correspondence which led up to the orders above referred to. But I venture to express here a hope that Government will not permit elsewhere a system of cultivation in State land which may lead to such embarrassing results as we have to face here.

The waste land rules were, of course, persistently disregarded in so far as the continued cultivation of *bárání* crops was permitted at all, but this is of minor importance. There would be no need to compensate men who occasionally cultivate in the *rakhs* and return to their villages after reaping their crop. But the case is different when men are allowed, as in the Kerána Bár, to build houses, to open shops, and to make mosques. It is difficult to oust a man who can point out that he has adorned the *rakh* with a house, a grove of trees, and the graves of a fairly extensive family circle. As the case stands, it has been necessary to adjudicate in the Kerána Bár on the files of no less than 198 *rahnás*, some of them small, but many containing a very large number of families. There was no regular system of recording the names of cultivators, and when it is remembered that each individual concerned (as well as some thousands who are not concerned) thinks it necessary to assert his claims with that violent display of feeling of which only *janglís* seem capable, it will easily be realized that the task of deciding these cases is not an easy one.

5. *Imperial Horse Runs and Regimental Stud Farms.*—No change has taken place in the conditions under which these are held. It has now been decided that the former shall pay the acreage rate on the commanded and the latter on the allotted area.

6. *Military grants without horse-breeding conditions.*—See corresponding paragraph of last year's Report. Lists have now been received of the names of 671 grantees representing 1,032 squares, but no allotments have yet been made. Of the men accepted 121 are of non-agricultural caste, and a number are menials pure and simple.

7. *Horse-breeding grants, peasant.*—See corresponding paragraph of the 1903 Report. The minor alteration of conditions there referred to has now been sanctioned (Government of India letter No. 1236-247-3, dated 7th August 1903). Under orders conveyed in Financial Commissioner's letter No. 7289, dated 15th December 1903, these grants will now provide for 3,100 mares or 6,200 squares, and will, of course, occupy the major part of the Colony.

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8. *Horse-breeding grants:* rais *class.*—See corresponding paragraph of last year's Report. In this case also the slight modification of conditions referred to has been sanctioned (Government of India No. 1236-247-3, dated 7th August 1903). The grants so far sanctioned are of 1,549½ squares.

9. *Military grants on horse-breeding conditions.*—See paragraph 9 of section 2 of 1903 Report. Lists have now been received showing allotments of 399 grants of 798 squares on peasant and 72 grants of 251 squares on *safedposh* terms. Of the men in whose names grants have been sanctioned 67 are of non-agricultural class.

10. *Grants on special terms.*—See corresponding paragraph of last year's Report regarding grants given in exchange for land acquired for public purposes. The only cases in which these rules have been applied so far are the grants given to Rája Painda Khan for the land taken up for the Canal Head-works and to certain Sayeds for land taken up for the Miánwáli Civil Station. The former has made an excellent use of the land granted; but the results in the latter case are very disappointing. After wearying the Deputy Commissioner of Miánwáli and Colonization Officer with innumerable petitions for special terms and for impossibly situated pieces of land, they consented as a great favour to take a piece of first class land near Lak. They have already applied for leave to sell it, and will of course get for it nearly double the value of their land taken up at Miánwáli. Grants of this nature should, I think, be made only when it is certain that the *ex*-proprietors really want land to live on and cultivate it. The people of Rasúl have decided not to take up the 400 acres granted in Punjab Government No. 143, dated 10th February 1903.

3.—Allotment.

1. With reference to what was said in the corresponding paragraph of last year's Report, I would note that all the *Ghoripál abádkárs*, the numbers of which have now been raised to 3,100, have been selected. The progress of allotment has, however, been very slow owing to the failure of the Canal Department to make the necessary water-courses on the Southern Branch. An allusion was made to this in paragraph 6 of last year's Report, but unfortunately the delay has been even greater than was then anticipated. So far from the water-courses being ready for allotment in Kharíf 1904 they will just be too late for allotment for Rabi 1905. The delay is on every ground a matter for regret. Not only

The delay has been serious, and has been the subject of official correspondence with the Financial Commissioner and demi-official correspondence with the Chief Engineer. I have to acknowledge Mr. Kennedy's endeavours to meet our necessities, when the matter was brought to his notice.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

have large numbers of *Ghoripál abádkárs* (who have provided themselves with mares) been kept waiting for their land, but it has been impossible to carry out in the *chaks* already allotted the necessary change extending the holdings from 1½ to 2 squares. Many of the *chaks* referred to have been imperfectly developed in consequence as colonists will neither clear the land properly nor build their houses if they are liable to a transfer. The total area now allotted is as follows:—

	Acres.
Main Line	6,867
Northern Branch	119,739
Southern Branch	21,288

As I have said above, the year has practically been (as the commentators would say) a *hiatus valde deflendus* where colonization is concerned. Large allotments will take place during December 1904, and the bulk of allotment will, if no unforeseen hindrance again occurs, be completed in 1905.

2. It does not seem necessary to add here to what was said in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 of last year's Report regarding the class of colonists selected and their capacity as horse-breeders. The experience of the year has, I understand, satisfied the officers of the Remount Department that the ordinary zamíndár will, with a little tuition, make a very satisfactory horse-breeder. In fact, the ordinary zamíndár is much more likely to make a good horse-breeder than the professional horse-breeder is to make a good colonist. There is, therefore, no reason for regret, but rather the reverse, that the great majority of colonists were selected as self-cultivating zamíndárs rather than as horse-breeders. On one occasion the Government of India expressed a doubt whether the adoption of the horse-breeding scheme would not injure the agricultural character of the Colony. I do not think that this has proved to be the case. It had always been intended to draw colonists for the most part from the Muhammadans of the old Ráwalpindi Division. Men of this class are not, and probably never will be, the equals as agriculturists of the cis-Chenáb Jats. But with few exceptions the men now chosen are of exactly the same class as those who would have been selected had the conditions of tenure not been altered, and the addition of the horse-breeding condition has therefore made but little difference to the agriculture of the Colony.

3. As regards allotments to others than horse-breeding tenants, 213 acres have been allotted in small compensatory grants to persons formerly holding land in the *rakhs*.

(*Vide* paragraph 4 of section 2, 1903 Report). No further auction of land has taken place, 204 acres have been allotted in exchange for land taken up for public purposes and 840 acres have been allotted to Civil grantees, a *chak* near Sargodha not suitable for ordinary *abádkárs* being utilized for the purpose. No allotments have yet been made to Military grantees nor (with the above exception) has the allotment of civil grants been commenced. When the allotments to *Ghoripál abádkárs* have been completed (which will be in December next) the distribution of land to other classes will commence.

4. There have been a large number of exchanges on account of bad or uncommanded land. The attempt to ensure by careful classification that only culturable land shall be given out, thus enabling the Colonization Officer to refuse subsequent exchanges, breaks down in practice. A great deal of land not shown on the Canal sheets as uncommanded proves to be so in fact, and on two distributaries of the Northern Feeder the survey was so faulty that two whole *chaks*, and the greater part of five or six others, have had to be abandoned. Experience proves also that water-courses are constructed on a great deal of land which is really unfit for cultivation. There are some villages on the Northern Feeder which I am unable to give out even to temporary cultivation, and this will probably prove to be the case also with much of the Jungle Subhága in Jhang Tahsil. It should, I think, be a standing rule that after levels have been recorded and *chaks* roughly outlined the concurrence of the Civil Officer concerned should always be taken before water-courses are put in hand. Holdings complained of are now entered in a register and as a rule seen either by the Colonization Officer or Assistant Colonization Officer before exchange. There is no use in leaving colonists in possession of bad land, especially colonists of the class from which our grantees are drawn. Hopelessly bad *chaks* are now given out to temporary cultivation on the chance of their being improved by canal water.

I quite agree. There seems very little doubt that the area fit for colonization on the Jhelum Canal has been considerably over-estimated. I have arranged to march with Mr. Abbott through part of the doubtful area in the "Vichand" and will meet the Colonization Officer and the Executive Engineer in the course of that tour. It is very bad policy to give out land not really suited for irrigation, but it is sometimes difficult to decide what is suitable and unsuitable without actual experiment. The proper course in doubtful cases is to give out the land for temporary cultivation and watch the result.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

5. As noted in paragraphs 8 and 9 of last year's Report, considerable areas have been set aside for Government purposes. The buildings in the Mona Imperial Horse Run therein referred to have now been completed. The proposal to allot the second Run of 10,000 acres near Sargodha has been sanctioned (Punjab Government letter No. 42, dated 9th January 1904). The area has been taken over by the Remount Department and is at present being cultivated by them with grain and cotton

crops. No buildings have as yet been erected. It is, I understand, intended to use this depôt solely as a Mule Run.

6. Of the ten Regimental Horse Runs mentioned in paragraph 9 of last year's Report eight have now been given out, and are all under cultivation. With few exceptions the Regiments have begun to build paddocks and quarters on their grants, but in only two cases have any young stock been brought on to the Runs. On a moderate estimate each of these Runs should be able to support forty head of young stock, together with the necessary establishment to look after them.

I hope a decision will soon be reached on this important question. I gave my own views on the necessity of caution in assuming that land which yielded little or no vegetation in its natural state would be fit for afforestation if supplied with Canal water when discussing proposals for an Irrigated Forest Reserve on the Chenáb Canal.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

7. No decision has yet been announced on the proposal (*vide* paragraph 10 of last year's Report) to establish an Irrigated Forest Reserve. Various *chaks* have been pointed out to the Forest Department as likely to be available for the purpose, and these have, I understand, now been inspected by officers of the Department. Under orders from the Financial Commissioner (letter No. 1531, dated 8th March 1904), a *chak* of about 800 acres near Sargodha has been reserved for a Bull Run, and it is hoped that this will be taken up during the ensuing year. An important departure has also been made in the inauguration of a Colony Seed Farm. A small area had been reserved as an Experimental Farm, but it was decided that this was not needed and Government has now agreed (letter No. 2,679 S., dated 26th October 1904), that twenty squares lying close to the town should be taken over by the Colonization Officer as a Seed Farm. The intention is that selected seed of the principal crops (especially wheat and cotton) should be grown here and distributed to cultivators in the Colony. In addition to this it will probably be necessary also to buy up the crops grown on selected areas from this seed and re-distribute the seed after it has been properly cleaned. It is only by the cultivation of really large areas from good seed that any real impression can be made on the agriculture of the Colony. The chief difficulty at present is to find an efficient manager. It is an expert's business, and it will require something more than a knowledge derived from the Cawnpore Hand-books and an imperfect recollection of the *Georgics* to make a success of it. A few acres of American acclimatised cotton put down as an experiment last spring has done very well, and if the increased area which will be sown for next kharíf proves a success, it may go some way towards providing the kind of the long stapled cotton required by the European market.

I saw the Farm lately, a good beginning has been made, and the lines on which it is intended to run the Farm seem quite sound.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

4.—Cultivation of the Permanently Allotted Area.

Cultivation of the permanently allotted areas (Colony).

1. As noted in last year's Report the Kharíf of 1903-04 (45,412 acres) contained an unusually high percentage of millet crops. The *toria* crop was, however, good. The rabi crop (83,061 acres) was, to all appearance, an excellent one, and in March it seemed that the Colony would have a bumper outturn of wheat. Unfortunately this anticipation was not justified in the event. The heavy rains in March loosened the roots of the wheat, while in many villages they produced blight. High winds in April shrivelled up the grain in the ear, and the mischief was completed by the severe outbreak of plague which visited the Colony in the early summer. The wheat did not receive its final watering, and was further affected by the continued high winds. It was left standing until long after the usual time for cutting had passed, and in many cases was only reaped in part and at great expense owing to the absence of labour. Instead of an expected average of, at least, twelve to thirteen maunds the outturn did not, as a rule, exceed seven maunds and in some cases sank to four. The *kharába* entered (16·5 per cent.) does not reflect the real extent of the damage done. In cases of this nature no *kharába* rules however liberally interpreted can give the necessary relief, as the real mischief is done after the crop inspection has taken place. As the result of enquiries made by the Local Irrigation Officers on the initiative of the Settlement Commissioner, the whole of the land revenue and water-rates were remitted in 80 *chaks* and half the demand was remitted in 8 others. Equally liberal measures were taken with regard to proprietary villages. The Kharíf of 1904-05 will be a very small one owing to the delay in sowing caused by the plague.

The liberality shown by Government on this occasion rescued the Colony from a position of serious peril by encouraging the return of colonists to deserted villages.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner

5.—Temporary Cultivation.

1. The temporary cultivation was of small extent (5,431 acres only). Of this 18·6 per cent. is shown as having failed. Temporary cultivation is practically confined to some of the poorer villages on the Northern Feeder which it is at present inadvisable to give out permanently. In some of these a great improvement has already taken place owing to the use of canal water.

It will be very interesting to see how far the silt of the Jhelum brought to land by canal irrigation will reclaim it. On the Chenáb there was no chance of anything of the sort on a large scale.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

6.—Receipts by way of Capital.

1. Statement IV shows the demands and recoveries on capital account. The *nazarána* is due from Stud Farm grantees and they were not pressed for payment

owing to the fact that their first harvest was spoilt by plague. They have now been called upon to pay and the sum due will be credited before the close of the financial year. Fair progress has been made with the collection of the Rs. 2 acreage rate though it has been a good deal delayed by the plague. The work of framing the demand in old villages has been one of some complexity, particularly in cases where the *shámilát* has not yet been partitioned. As it is assessed on the commanded area the demand could not be fixed until the villages concerned had been re-mapped on the Canal squares and the uncommanded area accurately demarcated. Even after this has been done, numerous cases have to be decided regarding areas which are as a matter of fact uncommanded, but are not so marked in the canal sheets. To judge from the experience derived from Crown lands (where very large areas prove to be uncommanded, though shown as commanded) we must be taking a good deal too much on account of the acreage rate in many proprietary villages.

The rules I submitted for assessment and realization of acreage rate on old villages on the Chenáb Canal meet the difficulty. (No. 4048, dated 10th November).

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

7.—Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.

This head is so far blank.

8.—Mutation Cases.

There have been 313 mutation cases entered in the registers of Crown *chaks* during the year. Of these 223 have been decided. The rest will be decided by the Colonization Officer on tour.

9.—Settlement Proceedings.

1. In this connection I would refer to the detailed account of Settlement work in the Colony area contained in paragraphs 1—8 in last year's Report.

2. Crop experiments were taken on 1,605·408 acres, namely 691·338 at kharíf and 914·07 acres at rabi. The estimate to be applied to the outturn of kharíf crops is always one of the standing difficulties of a Settlement Officer. There is no one staple crop which will afford, as wheat for instance will afford, a uniform standard of outturn for any of the value of particular class of soil. Cotton is very capricious in its outturn and millets are subject to great waste before they are brought to the threshing floor. I do not think that our experiments so far give us any real information as to the value of the kharíf crop on the canal. The cotton certainly was not as good as that of the current kharíf. As regards the rabi crop, I have already referred in paragraph 1 of Statement III above to the causes which are responsible for the unusually small outturn all over the canal area. With regard to what was

I think we may say confidently that on these canals west of the Rávi the rabi harvest is distinctly more valuable per acre of crop than the kharíf.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

noted regarding the Ara Circle in paragraph 2 of last year's Report, I am now, at the direction of the Settlement Commissioner, preparing an Assessment Report for this circle. It is not a large one, but has characteristics which mark it off as entirely different from the Bár lands.

3. The *kharába* rules have now been received. A comparison with the revenue patwáris' returns shows that there is not so far any cause to complain of the manner in which *kharába* is given. At the same time I would note that it has been difficult to make zamíndárs realize that they must apply within definite dates for *kharába* inspection. Notices have been issued calling attention to the fact, but it forms a weak point in the *kharába* rules.

4. There is a point of somewhat kindred interest which may be mentioned here—the charge made for a watering not followed by a crop. It is held here, and I think with truth, that land intended for a rabi crop should be irrigated and thoroughly ploughed at least once in the summer months. If, however, water is taken for this purpose in June or July it is charged for, and the consequence is that land is hurriedly turned over at the end of September or in October, and the seed thrown in. All this tends to slovenly and inefficient cultivation. In some parts of the canal, for instance in the Ara Circle or the hard lands on the Northern Feeder, it is quite impossible to plough up the land unless it gets a watering from the canal. I would suggest as a solution of the difficulty that the watering should be charged for as usual, but that when a rabi crop is grown on the land thus irrigated the price of the watering (Re. 1-4) should be deducted from the rabi occupiers' rate (Rs. 3-12). It is probable that the Irrigation Department would gain considerably by this arrangement. There is little or no kharíf in the areas referred to and the zamíndárs would have full leisure to break up land properly for the rabi harvest.

I invite attention to my No. 2902, dated 16th August, in which I have dealt at length with this subject.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

5. As noted last year the area placed under the Colonization Officer for settlement purposes comprises some 293 villages. *Killabandi* has now been done in a total area of 740,732 acres and *killas* demarcated on the ground. *Killawár* cultivation is being carried out wherever canal water has been applied within this area; that is to say, the *killa* boundaries (*wats*) are maintained as field boundaries for purposes of cultivation. The system will not, of course, be completed until the boundaries of proprietary holdings have also been rectified in accordance with *killa* lines. This

work is well in hand, but cannot be hurried through. Where partitions have been carried out there is of course no difficulty, as all partitions are made on *killa* lines. A greater part of the Bár villages will thus be disposed of. But in other cases the procedure has to be as full as that applied to partition work. The fields have to be mapped, and a statement corresponding to Form A of the partition proceedings drawn up. When the parties have agreed to the exchanges necessary the result is entered in the mutation register. These "rectifications" should be carried out in the Bár villages by next February and in the Ara Circle by April. The villages in the Chak-Chenáb should be finished in the summer. The rectification on *killa* lines of the boundaries between proprietary villages and Crown waste has, of course, been already completed, and the alteration of the boundaries between the various villages in a similar manner is well advanced. The files of 180 villages have already been disposed of. Before leaving this subject I may point out that the labour spent on this work will be wasted unless the Canal Department use their influence during the next few years to see that *killa wats* are properly maintained and observed during cultivation.

6. The whole area under settlement is now being re-mapped and the Record of Rights attested in the usual manner. This work should (with the exception of the Chak-Chenáb) be finished by April next. It will be necessary to file a double set of maps and papers, one showing the state of the village before the rectification of the boundaries and holdings, and one showing the village as "rectified." The attestation of the record has involved up to date some 9,597 mutation cases, of which 8,725 have been decided. The partition work, as shown in last year's Report, has been very heavy, 612 cases having been filed up to date involving 233,710 acres. Of these 311 have been completely and 205 partly disposed of.

7. The fluctuating system has now been applied to all villages where canal irrigation has been introduced, and orders are passed each harvest cancelling the remaining fixed land revenue in proportion to the advance of canal irrigation. After the first harvest (when the Canal patwáris assessed a great deal of land which was still paying fixed land revenue) the system has continued to work smoothly. There are difficulties with the consolidated rate where *muáfis* are concerned, but the matter will be referred separately.

8. I venture to suggest here that when the Upper Jhelum Canal (which will irrigate a large area of land now included in Colony Settlement limits) is taken in hand, particular attention should be paid to the accuracy of square laying. As mentioned in the Report of 1902 I decided to accept for settlement purposes the admittedly inaccurate squares laid down in the Bár by the Canal Department. The result has been that Settlement operations have increased enormously in expense, as *killabandi* has to be done by patwárís with paid chainmen. Where squares are accurate the zamíndárs can be left to do *killabandi* with a knotted rope and the results will be perfectly accurate; but where one has to deal with rhomboids and lopsided figures of all kinds, *killabandi* becomes a work requiring as much accuracy as a cadastral survey. It would probably have cost less to have relaid the squares over the whole canal. I would also venture to suggest that we should now adopt a square (or a rectangle) which will give on sub-division a *killa* of exactly an acre. The *killa* is now an awkward fraction, and the present regulation by which fractions of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ *kanál* are omitted, works awkwardly in dealing with proprietary holdings, which are arbitrarily increased by about 2 per cent. in area.

I hope before any colonization work is undertaken on the Upper Jhelum Canal a complete square or rather rectangle survey will be made by the Revenue Department. A rectangle of 200×180 *kadams*=25 acres exactly in all districts in which the *ghumao* and the acre are equal. *Killabandi* in canal tracts is a useful reform, but owing to the retention of a square of 200 *kadams*, the *killa* field=1 acre 0 *kanál* 18 *marlas*, and we have introduced a fresh complication into the barbarous confusion of "official" measures of area which previously existed in the Punjab.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

10.—Village Sites.

1. The construction of houses has been completed in 98 *chaks*. Work has been commenced in all the *chaks* allotted but the houses are not yet complete. In the *chaks* referred to the menials have also built houses, and mosques, and guest-houses have been constructed. No wells have been made as yet. Trees are being planted within the village site in the majority of the *chaks*. Sixty-six shops have been built during the year. As yet no rent has been taken for land occupied in the village site.

2. Nurseries have been made in nearly all the villages allotted, and in most cases are doing fairly well. Most of them have been handed over to Aráins, as the colonists, with their two squares per head, have already as much land as they can manage. Colonists have not as yet complied fully with the condition requiring them to plant two trees per *killa*, and the matter will receive further attention this winter.

3. With the assistance of a grant from the District Board roadside trees have been planted on 162 miles of road. In some cases these are doing well; but avenues of this description need very constant supervision, and it is difficult for a purely Revenue staff, with its time fully occupied elsewhere, to pay full attention to them.

11.—Lambardars and Zaildars.

1. Lambardárs have been appointed in 103 *chaks*. As explained in previous reports, it has been difficult to form really homogeneous villages, and this fact is accentuated when the question of appointing lambardárs arises. As a rule every man in the *chak* claims the lambardárship, and wishes to resign his grant if he is not appointed. After a good deal of canvassing, however, some one candidate generally manages to get a majority of votes. Lambardárs are appointed for a year only on probation, and are not confirmed unless they work satisfactorily. Only one lambardár is appointed for each *chak*.

2. In the proprietary villages 130 cases regarding the appointment of lambardárs have arisen, all of which have been decided. The Bár lambardárs are for the most part of the most useless type, and only activity they show is in cattle-lifting. There has, however, been an unusual mortality among them during the year, and the new generation may perhaps be an improvement on the old.

3. Candidate-zaildárs have been appointed in ten Colony *zails*. A complete scheme for revising the existing system of *zails* and *ináms* in the two tahsils is under discussion with the Deputy Commissioner.

12.—Census.

This is blank.

13.—Towns and Markets.

1. The Civil and Canal buildings in the Civil Station at Sargodha have now been completed, with the exception of the Sessions Court, which it has now been decided (*vide* Punjab Government No. 692 S., dated 30th June 1904) to locate here. The roads in the Civil Station are being metalled by the Public Works Department, but the work has not been finally completed. The tree planting has been carried out by the Irrigation Department. The work has been most carefully done, and the anticipations previously expressed have fortunately proved incorrect, as the trees grown from seed are now as well grown as those transplanted. The applicants for sites for private residences have (with one exception) been deterred by the stringency of the conditions imposed, which are suited rather to cases where contractors are building for hire than to cases where private persons are building for their own occupation. The question of revising the conditions will be referred separately.

The growth of trees planted from seed has been wonderfully rapid, and the trees are most promising.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

2. In the town 239 houses have been built and 83 are in course of building. Three hundred and ninety-five shops have been built, of which 215 are now occupied. The progress of the town, however, has been much delayed by the autumn fevers, by the outbreak of plague, and by the failure to complete the irrigation of the *chaks* on the Southern Branch. It has also suffered from the delay on the part of the Public Works Department in completing the roads and market, for which money was provided in October 1903. A separate report has been sent to Settlement Commissioner on this subject.

3. In Bhalwál 55 shops have been built, and the residential sites given out in the autumn will be completed during the winter. There is a considerable demand for sites here, and the price of shops is well maintained. In this case also there has been great delay in metalling the roads. Money was provided in October 1903 but nothing has been done up to date, except to dig borrow-pits (which have now become cesspools) along the doorsteps of the shops in the *bazár*. The *thána* (including a Treasury strong-room) is nearly completed, and the Civil rest-house has been sanctioned. Application has been made for the location of a Naib Tahsildar at the town to carry on Treasury work.

I have forwarded to the Financial Commissioner a representation from the Colonization Officer on this subject.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

4. Land for a *serai* and a small block of shops has been sold at Chabba Station. It is not intended to found a town of any size here, but accommodation was needed for traders bringing grain, &c., from the Chenáb side to the Railway.

5. Pressing and ginning factories have been built, and are now working at Chabba, Bhalwál, and Sargodha.

14.—Communications.

1. The extension of the Malakwál-Sargodha Railway towards Jhang and Shorkot road has been completed as far as the Chenáb. Part of the bridge is already built and the extension will probably be opened next year. Traders in the Colony at present suffer from the fact that goods for Karáchi have to pay rates *via* Lála Musa and Lahore, and the opening of the extension will give a great impetus to local trade.

2. The road from Shahpur is still under construction. In spite of the fact that work commenced in the winter of 1902-03 the last mile into Sargodha Station is as yet unmetalled. A complete scheme of feeder and subsidiary roads has been submitted to Government. The most important of these are the roads to Bhagtanwála, and Sáhiwál, and the Chiníot road. At

present there is no means of communicating with the lower part of the Ara Circle, or with the *chaks* on the Southern Branch.

3. In drawing up the scheme of roads account has been taken of the fact that the road running along one side of the canal distributaries is open to the public. It is, I think, a question for discussion whether the roads on both sides should not be opened for public use. The reservation of one road is no doubt of some slight convenience to officers of the Department and to contractors conveying goods; but it is a great inconvenience to zamíndárs to have to go round a couple of miles in order to get on the public side of the canal. Indeed, in many cases it is quite impossible for them to do so without trespassing for some part of the way on the road reserved for use of the Canal Department.

I trust that the provision of a complete system of roads will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. Colonization and road-making should go on together. We are still waiting for proper roads in the Chenáb Colony.

J. M. DOUIE.
Settlement Commissioner.

4. The provision of adequate means of communication is of primary importance. At present cultivators do not bring their own grain and cotton to market as they cannot use waggons. It is brought up by banyas in the villages, and conveyed to the markets on hired donkeys and camels. The result is a loss to the zamíndárs of a sum which varies from 1 anna to three annas in the rupee, according to the distance, from the market.

15.—Miscellaneous.

1. Sixty land acquisition cases have been disposed of by the Colonization Officer, bringing the total up to 345 cases. In the majority of these land was given in exchange, only Rs. 4,037 being paid in cash.

Satisfactory.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

2. With reference to what was said in paragraph 2 of the corresponding section of last year's Report, it may be noted that the attention paid to police protection and the steps taken to place *rassagírs* on security have had a certain measure of success. The thefts reported to the Colonization Officer involved the loss of 23 branded mares and 64 other animals. Of these some, no doubt, were strayed and not stolen. Partly by the agency of the police but mainly by that of the local zaildárs, 13 mares and 26 other animals were recovered, and a certain number which have been traced to thieves in Kerána Bár will probably be brought back by the zaildárs responsible.

3. The whole of the Kerána Bár, formerly included in the Chiníot Tahsil of Jhang, has now been included in the Shahpur District (*vide* Notification No. 918, dated 18th July 1904) and it has been decided to establish a tahsil at Sargodha (Punjab Government letter No. 917, dated 18th July 1904). The necessary proposition statements have been forwarded to Government. This will

remove the difficulties of administration referred to in last year's Report.

16.—EXTENSIONS.

Statement V gives details of the distributaries now in hand, but it may be said generally that the revised scheme for the canal includes the irrigation of the whole Doáb down to the river on both sides, a total of 1,874,807 acres.

17.—GENERAL.

From what has already been said it will be seen that the year has been a somewhat unfortunate one in the history of the canal. From the first it may be said that *Macies et nova febrium terris incubuit cohors.*

The autumn fevers were of a very severe type, impeding cultivation at the busiest season, and stopping the work of the establishment for nearly two months. The expected allotments of land on the Southern Branch could not be made in the winter as the water-course schemes were not passed. In the spring, the plague broke out in the Bhera tahsil and quickly spread over a great part of the canal tract. It raged with great violence for nearly four months and caused a mortality in the thinly populated Bár villages which equalled its worst ravages in more crowded districts. The Shahpur villages for the most part escaped, but some 21,000 deaths were recorded in the Bhera tahsil portion of the Colony Settlement area. This does not include the large number of persons who fled from the town and the Colony and died on the way or in their homes. Nor is it complete even as a record of the deaths in the villages, for in many cases the lambardárs and chaukidárs were among the first victims and subsequent deaths remained unrecorded. It is sufficient to say that some villages lost 70 per cent. and many over 50 per cent. of their population. Reference has already been made to the fact that as a consequence of the plague the rabi crop failed almost entirely owing to want of watering at a critical time, and that even where it ripened it could not be harvested. The Colony villages did not suffer severely as the colonists fled at any easy stage, but even where it had died out they evinced a strong disinclination to return. The situation was in great measure saved by the liberal remissions granted by Government. A few of the grantees resigned but the rest are now back in their *chaks*. The kharíf area will of course be diminished, but though the development of the canal lands generally has been checked the effects should not be felt after a few years have passed. The Colony suffered a severe loss in the person of Lála

It is a question how far we should carry irrigation into the "Vichand," *i.e.*, the uplands in the fork between the Chenáb and Jhelum, south of the Kerána Bár.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

Paira Rám, the Assistant Colonization Officer, who was among the first victims at Sargodha.

18.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

The establishment engaged in Settlement and Colony work during the year was as follows :—

Colonization Officer.—1st October 1903 to 30th September 1904, Mr. W. M. Hailey, C. S. During his absence in the hills in June and July the work at Sargodha was carried on by Mr. H. Forbes, C. S.

Assistant Colonization Officer.—From 1st October 1903 to his death on 13th May 1904, Lála Paira Rám. I have already referred to the loss to the Colony caused by the death of this experienced and capable officer. From 14th May 1904 to 2nd August 1904 Bhái Dalíp Singh, E. A. C. From 3rd August 1904 to 30th September, Chaudhri Sultán Ahmad, E. A. C.

Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner.—From 30th September 1903 to 18th November 1903, Sayad Karam Shah. From 19th November 1903 to 10th June 1904 Bhái Dalíp Singh, E. A. C. From 11th June 1904 to 2nd August 1904, Sayad Karam Shah. From 3rd August 1904 to 30th September 1904, Bhái Dalíp Singh. The latter officer has proved to be a capable and thorough Revenue Officer.

Colony Tahsildar, Bhera Tahsil.—M. Jiwan Singh has continued to show himself an excellent Settlement Tahsildar. M. Faiz Bakhsh, Naib Tahsildar did good work before his departure for Miánwáli. The three Naib Tahsildars are now M. Hákim Singh, M. Fazl Husain, M. Durga Parshád.

Colony Tahsildar, Shahpur Tahsil.—M. Rajab Ali, 1st October 1903 to 30th September 1904. Of the two Naib Tahsildars (M. Nazir Ahmad and M. Rám Lubháya) the latter has done a great deal of good work during the year.

2. There are now 90 patwáris in charge of old village circles and 40 in charge of Colony circles. The kánúngos number 23 (sanctioned strength).

3. The office establishment remained at the same strength as last year. M. Munir Husain, Head Clerk, has officiated as Munsif but for the greater part of the year carried on his work as Head Clerk. He was also favourably reported on by the Civil Surgeon for assistance rendered during the plague, Lála Jai Gopál (Názir) has acted as Reader during the year.

W. M. HAILEY,
Colonization Officer,
Jhelum Canal.

The Financial Commissioner and Government are well aware of the excellent work done by Mr. Hailey in the year under report. His devotion to duty under very trying circumstances nearly cost him his life. His Assistant, Lála Paira Rám, actually died of plague. His services are being appropriately rewarded by a grant of Colony land to his heirs.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

21*st December* 1904.

STATEMENT No. I.—*Allotment*, 1903-04.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Main Line	Total area of Crown land is about 480,000 acres, but until the water-course schemes are more fully developed it is not possible to say how much is situated on each Branch.	17,623	7,013	6,867	146
2	Northern		157,495	139,556	119,739	19,817
3	Southern		34,158	30,802	21,288	9,514
	Total ...	...	209,276	177,371	147,894	29,477

STATEMENT No. II.—*Progress of Allotment*, 1903-04.

Period.	Area allotted on Branches in acres.			
	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Main Line.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1902	42,349	3,724	3,346	49,419
„ „ 1903	70,513	16,683	5,714	92,910
„ „ 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	147,894

STATEMENT No. III.—*Area sown in the year* 1903-04.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Main Line	Kharif	4,169	15·2	...	...
	Rabi	4,749	8·2	...	...
	Total ...	8,918	11·7	...	...
Southern Branch ...	Kharif	9,605	19·7	367	3·2
	Rabi	13,216	11·9	...	...
	Total ...	22,821	15·2	367	3·2
Northern Branch ...	Kharif	31,638	25·7	1,486	12·4
	Rabi	65,096	13·9	3,578	22·8
	Total ...	96,734	17·8	5,064	19·7
Total ...	Kharif	45,412	23·4	1,853	10·5
	Rabi	83,061	13·4	3,578	22·8
	Total ...	128,473	16·5	5,431	18·6

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Demands and recoveries on Capital Account in rupees*, 1903-04.

District.	Branch.	DEMAND.					RECOVERED.					RECOVERED BY TAKAVI.		BALANCE.				
		Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarána.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Shahpur.	Northern ...	2,41,562-11-0	1,05,628-2-0	1,38,559-15-0	11,449-11-1	4,97,200-7-1	13,287-9-6	7,332-9-6	1,14,505-5-4	7,266-4-11	1,42,391-13-3	...	...	2,28,275-1-6	98,295-8-6	24,054-9-8	4,183-6-2	3,54,808-9-10
	Southern ...	...	27,329-11-0	40,628-11-0	...	67,958-6-0	...	...	35,301-6-6	...	35,301-6-6	...	...	...	27,329-11-0	5,327-4-6	...	32,656-15-6
	Main Line,	*47,339-9-9	...	11,102-9-0	...	58,442-2-9	2,000-0-0	...	9,283-13-6	...	11,283-13-6	...	...	45,339-9-9	..	1,818-11-6	...	47,158-5-3

* This represents arrears of sale of 5,000 acres auctioned in 1902.

Statement No. V.—*Extensions*, 1903-04.

Name of Extension.	I.—Sanctioned Projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
Third Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Water courses D. $\frac{N.B.}{11-R.}$ with its minors	60,419	33,274	27,145	Will probably be ready for Kharif 1905.
Do. D. $\frac{N.B.}{13-R.}$ do.	18,507	12,268	6,239	Ditto.
Do. D. $\frac{N.B.}{14-R.}$ do.	57,966	944	57,022	Ditto.
Do. Ramdana minor	13,194	3,875	9,319	Ditto.
Do. Ditch minor from R. D. 163,000 Northern Feeder.	12,178	6,152	6,026	Will probably be ready for Rabi 1904-05.
Water courses D. $\frac{S.B.}{6-R.}$	90,266	85,772	4,494	Will probably be ready for Kharif 1905.
Do. 1-R. D. $\frac{S.B.}{6-R.}$	51,898	36,788	15,110	Ditto.
Do. $\frac{1-R.}{1-R.}$ D. $\frac{S.B.}{6-R.}$	4,236	2,348	1,888	Ditto.
Do. Ditch minor No. 1 from R. D. 12,800 Northern Feeder.	5,041	5,041	..	Ditto.
Total	313,705	186,462	127,243	

Statement No. VI.—*Extensions*, 1903-04.

Name of Extension.	II.—Unsanctioned Projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
First Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Nil	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Second Division.				
Water courses of D. $\frac{S.B.}{7}$ right side	49,801	43,809	5,992	Can only be given when sanction is received to estimates sent up.
Do. M. 1-L. of D. $\frac{S.B.}{7}$	6,420	...	6,420	Kharif 1905.
Do. M. 2-L. to 8-L.	52,034	19,766	32,268	Late Kharif 1905.
Water courses Bhabra Distributory (Khadir Feeder) proprietary villages.	6,402	...	6,402	Kharif 1905.
Water courses of Remainder Khadir Feeder and its minors (proprietary villages).	68,203	...	68,203	Do.
Water courses of Khadir Distributory (proprietary villages).	102,000	...	102,000	Late Kharif 1905 or Rabi 1905-06.
Total	284,860	63,575	221,285	
Third Division.				
Massar Distributory (proprietary villages)	147,174	29,608	117,566	
Branch minor $\frac{1-R.}{1-L.}$ D. $\frac{S.B.}{6-R.}$	10,530	9,446	1,084	
Sulki Branch (proprietary villages)	141,819	7,069	134,750	
Total	299,523	46,123	253,400	
Grand Total	584,383	109,698	474,685	

No. 608, dated the 29th November 1904.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. Alex. Anderson, C. I. E., Commissioner of Lahore Division,
To—L. H. Leslie Jones, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to forward the Annual Colonization Report and Returns of the Lahore District for the year 1903-1904.

1.—Survey and Demarcation.

Morobbandi is still in progress in the *rakhs* included in the Chunián Colony. The work is being done by the Canal Department.

In Rakh Chor (an area of about 4,000 acres) allotted for civil and military grants the *killabandi* was done by the Revenue Patwárís.

2.—Conditions.

In the old part of the colony the *malikána* was according to the terms of Colonists raised from 8 annas to Re. 1, *vide* Financial Commissioner's letter No. 5738, dated the 23rd September 1904. The conditions for civil and peasant grants in the new part of the colony were sanctioned in Punjab Government letter No. 181, dated 28th November 1902. The conditions for military grants are laid down in Government of India Resolution No. 867 B., dated 27th February 1903.

3.—Allotment.

Statements Nos. I and II.

Civil grant 1,200 acres.
Peasant grant 10,336 acres.

The area allotted permanently during the year amounted to 11,536 acres as noted on the margin, bringing the gross allotted area to a total of 46,243 acres. This is exclusive of the area auctioned and sold in 1897. The estates colonized this year are 15 in number. An area of 15,000 acres is ready for allotment and this will be allotted shortly.

The grantees put into possession this year are some of those selected by Mr. Atkins last year. The land hunger is very severe in this District and applicants are constantly coming forward in large numbers. It will be a difficult business to make a proper selection among them, and I am glad that the matter will now be taken up very shortly by Lala Tilok Chand as Colonization Officer, for until the allotment of the *rakhs* is completed the minds of the people throughout the District will remain very much agitated.

4.—Cultivation of the Permanently Allotted Area.

Statement No. III.

Statement No. III gives the figures for cultivation. The figures relate to the area sown in the old part of the colony. Cultivation of the area allotted during the year under report commenced from Kharíf 1904 and the *girdawari* of that has not been finished.

The percentage of the area failed was 13·50 during kharíf, and 1·82 during rabi, and 7·61 on the total area sown. Almost all the area of the old colony has been brought under the plough.

76·42 per cent. of the allotted area was actually sown during 1903-04.

The villages on the tail suffered for the last two or three years from want of a sufficient supply, but the means of irrigation were improved last year by the excavation of a new minor, and the complaint was thus remedied.

A sum of Rs. 704, as noted on the margin, was remitted in the case of Mandiánwála estate to compensate the colonists for the loss suffered by them on account of heavy rainfall, and a breach in the Waha Rájbaha in July 1903. See correspondence ending with your endorsement No. 75, dated 5th February 1904. The demand on permanent cultivation was as below.

Land-revenue Rs. 208.
Abiána Rs. 496.

	Rs.
Land-revenue with cesses	21,950
Málikána	17,009
Abiána	1,10,678
	1,49,637

The whole amount was recovered during the year under report.

5.—Temporary Cultivation.

During the year under report an area of 2,136·93 acres was sown by temporary cultivators. The Irrigation Department did the whole assessment.

The temporary cultivation was carried on in Rakh Chor and Bhail Bhochoke, the area of which has been reserved for civil and military grants. The small Rakhs Paji and Lakhowál in the Lahore Tahsil have also been reserved, for civil grants, *vide* Government's letter No. 1105 S., dated 23rd July 1904, and their area will be given out for temporary cultivation as soon as *khals* have been excavated by the Canal Department. A consolidated rent of Rs. 2-6 per acre *plus abiána* at the prescribed rate was levied on the harvested area, *vide* correspondence forwarded with Commissioner's letter No. 380, dated the 8th June 1903.

6.—Receipts by way of Capital.

Full details are given in Statement IV. In 1897 some lands were auctioned and some were sold to the villages in the vicinity at moderate rates. The price of the land auctioned was fully collected without any difficulty. The price of the latter was

Statement No. IV.

payable in instalments. Many of the purchasers failed to pay the amount when due, and the matter was reported to the Financial Commissioner in 1901. On receipt of instructions from the Financial Commissioner (see his Secretary's letter No. 7079, dated 23rd November 1901), a general notice was issued to the defaulters, and those who did not pay their arrears up to 15th June 1902 were served with notices of ejectment. Thus an area of 1,116 acres has been confiscated during the year under report.

7.—Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.

Almost all the tenants in the old part of the colony are now entitled to get occupancy rights. The matter will be enquired into and a report submitted on the subject shortly.

8.—Mutation Cases.

The total number of mutation cases attested during the year under report was 165 leaving 18 unattested at the end of the year.

The provisions of Section 59 of the Tenancy Act are applied to the succession of tenants in the colony. All the cases in which the succession proposed is not direct from father to son or from husband to widow are sent to the Collector for orders. A few holdings of the grantees who died issueless leaving no widows, as well as no joint-holders, were given to their near relatives as equity required.

9.—Settlement Proceedings.

Of the 15 estates colonized lately the Shajra Khetwar and Field books of 11 estates have been prepared, while those of the remaining 4 small estates consisting of Civil grants in Rakh Chor are being made.

The *jamabandis* will be prepared after the *rabi girdáwari* is over in 1905.

10.—Village Sites.

One *abádi* Mandiánwála came to the ground in July 1903 on account of abnormal rainfall and a breach in the Wahán Rájbaha, the flood water entered the village, the site being on low land. The *abádi* has since been re-built on high ground. During late years the village stes were left largely to look after themselves .

Lately while touring in the colony, I noticed that manure was stocked in the houses where the cattle are tied, or just outside the village wall, and thus the *abádis* looked dirty and unclean. To improve the

sanitation I think it worth while to lay down that manure must be stocked outside the site if it is not taken direct to the fields, and to allot to them for manure heaps plots of land in the *shamilat* square. The entertainment of sweepers, at least one or two for each village, seems to me necessary, and they can be paid from the ground rent or from the Dhart Fund. Under the custom of the country in force the *dhart* is leased in each village by the colonists, and the funds are treated in the same manner as those of the *malba ;* the *malba* item is not charged separately. There are complaints about the ground rent charged from co-cultivators other than grantees and their near relations, as well as. from *kamins* other than those employed by the colonists. In the adjoining villages owned by individual proprietors no such rent is charged and hence its levy in the colony is keenly felt. Tree planting in the old part of the colony is being encouraged, though there was no condition to the effect in the terms sanctioned. The difficulty is that wherever canal water is used distinctly for tree-watering the trees are assessed by the canal, and this is fatal to arboriculture in village sites.

A square might be allotted for this purpose, as in the ChenábColony.

A. A.

The rule prevailing on the Chenáb should be followed.

A. A.

11.—Lambardars and zaildars.

No new appointments were made during the year under report. In filling up vacancies hereditary rights were, as a rule, respected. Apparently the colonists have been under the impression that the *lambardarís* are hereditary. Therefore persons without hereditary claims do not offer their services, and the reporting officers did not take the trouble to let them know that the provisions of rule 178 apply to the estates. This has to some extent deteriorated the efficiency of the *lambardári* staff, and will further deteriorate it if it is not checked. In the colony a man cannot increase his holding, and if a number of sons are born to a lambardár, his holding will be divided among them in equal shares. The eldest son of a lambardár is thus often unable to maintain his influence when only a portion of his father's square remains in his possession. With this point in view it should be a general rule of practice that hereditary claims should on no account be taken into consideration, and the fittest person should always be put in to fill in a vacancy. This will prove rather bitter for the eldest son of deceased lambardár for a few years ; but gradually the people will come to understand the law in force.

I understand from this that a lambardari square has not been given. It is an excellent arrangement.

A. A.

The zaildár's influence is very essential in the management of the colony and his

position should be certainly maintained by a grant of 3 or 4 squares in the new part of the colony. Some difficulty has been experienced in dealing with the case of men who are grantees in the colony and lambardárs elsewhere. A considerable number of cases of this kind has lately come before me. I have acted on the principle that a grantee being bound to reside in the colony cannot carry on the duties of a lambardár elsewhere, and must therefore give up either his *lambardár* on his grant. In most cases it has been possible to divest the grantee of his *lambradári* and to confer the post upon some one else in his family. In future grants will not be made to lambardárs of old villages unless they resign their posts.

This is a very sore point, and grantees could hardly have been made to realize this condition in past years. It is, however, necessary to enforce it.

A.A.

12.—Census.

It is believed that the population has to some extent increased as compared with the figures of 1901. The colony had a little plague but escaped a severe visitation.

13.—Towns and Markets.

The only market in the colony is at the Pattoke Station. It flourished this year as both crops harvested were excellent.

A joint ginning and press manufactory is being built there by the Punjab Cotton Company. An area of 6·08 acres was sold to them for Rs. 2,432, and sanction to the sale was received officially on the 1st July 1904.

The sanitation of the market is bad and wants improvement, but there are no funds. The matter is under consideration. There is no shed for stacking goods on the railway station, and traders suffer if it rains while their goods are lying out in the open.

It seems desirable that another market should be made on the other side of the railway, *i e.*, the side on which lands are now being colonized. The present market cannot be suitably extended.

14.—Communications.

The metalled road from Pattoke Station to Hallah through the land which is being colonized is under construction.

15.—Miscellaneous.

The rest-house at Pattoke is being built.

16.—Extensions.

Several Rajbahás have been extended and a new distributary has been opened, but I have no detailed information on this subject.

17.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

A kánúngo and four patwáris were sanctioned for three months.

They were entertained from 7th May 1904, and a recommendation has been made for an extension of the period of their employment.

J. K. M. TAPP,
for Deputy Commissioner.

Report forwarded.

ALEX. ANDERSON,
22-11-1904. *Commissioner.*

STATEMENT No. I.—*Allotment*, 1903-04.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Rakh Distributary	108,490	105,270	46,056	46,243	59,027
	Total	108,490	105,270	46,056	46,243	59,027

STATEMENT No. II.—*Progress of allotment*, 1903-04.

Period.	Area alloted on Branches in acres.	
	Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3
To end of September 1897	Bári Doáb Canal, Wankhara Rakh and Rakh distributary.	1,007
,, ,, 1898		27,415
,, ,, 1899		4,858
,, ,, 1900		813
,, ,, 1901		371
,, ,, 1902		...
,, ,, 1903		43
,, ,, 1904		11,736
	Total	46,243

STATEMENT No. III.—*Area sown in the year* 1903-04.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Bári Doáb Canal III Division Wankhara.	Kharíf 1903 ...	16,998	13·50	1,148	...
	Rabi 1904	17,274	1·82	989	...
	Total ...	34,272	7·61	2,137	...

STATEMENT IV.—*Demands and recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees*, 1903-04.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore	Bári Doáb Canal III Division.	...	...	53,301	...	...	53,301	...	...	53,301	...	...	53,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Columns 15 to 17 to be omitted where system of recovery by takavi is not in force.

N. B.—For Jhelum Colony for columns 5 and 6, 11, and 12, 20 and 21 substitute one column, each headed "Rs. 2 acreage rate."

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

CHENAB, JHANG, CHUNIAN, AND JHELUM COLONIES.

For the year ending 30th September 1905.

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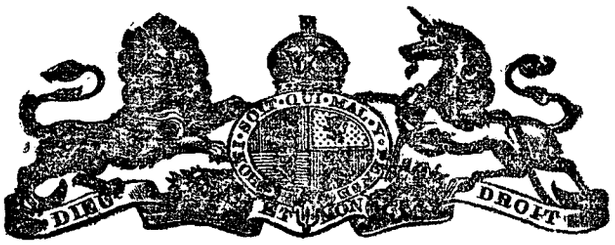

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1906.

Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agriculture (Irrigation) Department, No. 73, dated 28th March 1906.

READ—

Letter No. 156½, dated 28th February 1906, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, submitting, with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the Annual Colonisation Reports for the year ending 30th September 1905.

REMARKS—

The Chenab Colony.—The area of land allotted in the Chenab Colony has grown steadily from 230,761 acres in 1892 to 1,819,126 acres in the year under report; only 84,707 acres remain for allotment, and the end of colonisation operations may now be said to be fairly in view. The present intention is that the post of Colonisation Officer should be abolished in April 1907, when the Deputy Commissioner of the new district of Lyallpur will, with the aid of an Assistant Colonisation Officer, assume full control of the colony. Irrigation on the Dangali Extension, which is estimated to command 19,178 acres, is expected to commence in the autumn harvest of the present year, and projects, as yet unsanctioned, to command 263 429 acres are under consideration. Remeasurements on the Rakh Branch have been completed, and substantial progress has been made with survey operations on the Bhowana and Lower Jhang Branches. Reassessments will be commenced immediately on the first section of the Jhang Branch and be followed by those on the other four main sections. On the Jhang, Gugera and Rakh Branches considerable work was done in connection with the record of rights in village sites, and it is observed that in future village lands and village sites will be dealt with simultaneously.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with interest the remarks made by the Financial Commissioner and Colonisation Officer regarding the progress achieved in applying mule-breeding conditions to lambardari grants, and the apparent readiness of the colonists to devote themselves to the breeding of this class of stock. A proposal to make mule-breeding a condition precedent to all future grants of colony land is at present engaging the attention of Government. Sir Charles Rivaz agrees with the view expressed by the Financial Commissioner that the districts of Jhang, Lyallpur and Gujranwala would in all probability afford sufficient employment for a separate remount officer.

3. The failure of the cotton crop in the kharif of 1905 is a matter which should perhaps be more correctly dealt with in next year's report. It appears, however, from the report by the Entomologist to the Government of India which has just reached Government that the cause of the disaster was the intense cold in the spring of the year, which killed off the parasites that usually keep down the numbers of the boll-worm. His Honour appreciates the efforts which are being made by the Financial Commissioner and Chief Engineer of Irrigation to induce the colonists to enter upon a vigorous campaign against this pest.

4. Among the other more noticeable features of the year's work are the experiments in irrigating by electricity referred to in paragraph 13 of the Financial Commissioner's review, the formation of the projected towns on the Gugera Branch Chord Railway and at Shorkot Road, the measures taken by the Colonisation Officer for the development of arboriculture, and the reservation of areas for irrigated plantations. His Honour is glad to see the commendations which the Financial Commissioner has found himself able to bestow upon Mr. French and Mr. deMontmorency.

5. *The Jhang Colony.*—This small colony consists of certain scattered plots of Government waste land in the Jhang and Chiniot Tahsils of the Jhang District, irrigated by the Lower Jhelum Canal, but situate outside the limits of the Jhelum and Chenab Colonies. The colony is administered under the orders of the Settlement Collector of Jhang, who has shewn much energy in the work. Part of the colony is being allotted in full ownership as compensation to proprietors who have suffered by the acquisition of their land for public purposes or by the realignment of their village boundaries, and part is being given as grants

on peasant terms without horse-breeding conditions to lessees of wells who have thrown up their leases and to cultivators who have had to give up their annual leases or have suffered from erosion by the river.

6. Sixteen out of the twenty-three rakhs concerned have been remeasured and realigned, and remeasurements are in progress in the seven remaining plots. Exclusive of the area of the latter, only 9,000 acres remained available for allotment on 31st January 1905. Irrigation has been given in six rakhs. Following the Chenab Colony precedent, land for markets or serais has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 23,500 at six stations on the Jech Doab Railway; while the proceeds of the sale of sites in the towns will be credited against the cost of the construction of the markets and serais. Satisfactory test auctions have been held, and it is expected that the market stations will very shortly shew a credit balance.

7. *The Chunian Colony.*—The allotted colony area irrigated by the Bari Doab Canal in the Chunian and Lahore Tahsils of the Lahore District has grown from 1,007 acres in 1897 to 73,091 up to the end of 1905, 793 acres only being now available for allotment. 27,000 acres were allotted during the year under report, and, exclusive of new estates sold by auction, the number of the villages now colonised is 59 with a rent-roll of a lakh and a half of rupees. 36,000 acres of Crown lands were surveyed and demarcated during the year under report, and "*killabandi*" operations conducted over 27,000 acres. *Jamabandis* of 26 estates were prepared during the year.

8. In spite of adverse climatic conditions, the new colonists appear to have devoted themselves with energy to the work of reclaiming the land, and His Honour is glad to observe that the selections made by the Deputy Commissioner and Colonisation Officer have in the Financial Commissioner's opinion been thoroughly justified.

9. The realisation of all the arrears of 1896, amounting to over Rs. 56,000, is very creditable, as is the promptness shewn in collecting nazarana from the civil grantees. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the opinion expressed by the Financial Commissioner regarding the results of the auction of 1,100 acres, and the collections of the proceeds are, His Honour thinks, satisfactory in the circumstances.

10. The measures for enforcing sanitation appear to be an excellent advance, but the remark that crime is growing daily in the colony is disquieting. It is, however, to be hoped that the provision of improved communications, recently sanctioned by Government, will enable the police to deal with the evil more easily.

11. Sir Charles Rivaz desires to take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the excellent work done by Lala Tilok Chand under the supervision of Mr. Hallifax.

12. *The Jhelum Colony.*—Special interest attaches to the report upon the shortage of land fit for permanent allotment, which is dealt with in paragraph 31 of the Financial Commissioner's remarks. It appears from Statement I of the report that an unallotted balance of 133,863 acres exists in the colony, apart from the extensions, sanctioned and unsanctioned, which are estimated to command, respectively, 235,094 and 83,390 acres. The Colonisation Officers appear to think that all grantees to whom horse-breeding conditions apply will be provided with land of a good class, but that there will in all probability be some difficulty in making good in full the promises made to the military infantry grantees. It is, at the same time, reported that there will be a deficiency of some 1,000 squares due for civil and police grantees, and though the actual deficiency cannot be definitely ascertained until a careful survey of the soil has been undertaken, the local opinion is that Government will have great difficulty in finding land fit for permanent allotment. The Lieutenant-Governor, while accepting Sir Lewis Tupper's view that the mere refusal of the land first offered to the civil grantees is not, of itself, sufficient to justify Government in refusing to provide them with grants, is glad to observe that the Financial Commissioner's

forecast is not so pessimistic as that of the local officers, and agrees that the ultimate decision must await the result of the experiments in temporary cultivation, which should, if possible, be extended.

13. The discussion initiated by Mr. Hailey on the desirability of imposing horse-breeding conditions on future grants is not without interest. But Sir Charles Rivaz is strongly of opinion that if the benefits of the scheme looked at from the point of view of the requirements of the Army are (as they appear to be) incontrovertible, the mere executive difficulty in providing suitable land by transfers or otherwise should not be taken into consideration. Nor does His Honour share the Colonisation Officer's view that the unpopularity of the rule of succession outweighs the very great countervailing advantages it enjoys. At the outset of colony operations Government must expect the grantees to make the best bargain for themselves that they can, and in order to exaggerate their claims, they will naturally expatiate on what appears novel or severe in the conditions attaching to their grants.

14. In spite of several unfavourable factors, the colony demand on capital account amounted to $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 2,60,000 were recovered. The kharif was a good crop, and cotton prices ruled very high ; the rabi was average.

15. Great progress has been made in the construction of markets and village sites, and it is expected that the ensuing year will see a marked development of the communications and buildings in the colony. The new tahsil at Sargodha has now been constituted, and the report of the Financial Commissioner on the transfer of the district head-quarters to that town is expected to reach Government shortly.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor associates himself with the Financial Commissioner's praise of Messrs. Hailey and deMontmorency, who have thoroughly deserved it by their efforts to ensure the success of the colony in a year that has not been free from many adverse conditions.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report ; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—29-3-06—1517—377—J. B.

No. 156½.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :

Dated LAHORE, *28th February* 1906.

FROM

L. H. LESLIE-JONES, ESQUIRE,
Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

TO

E. D. MACLAGAN, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the Annual Colony Reports for the year ending September the 30th 1905, and to say that a report on the colonization operations conducted by Mr. Abbott in the Jhang District has been included under the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

2. The prescribed limit for this report is 23 pages. The text of the reports covers 30½ pages, the excess being mainly due to the inclusion of the extra report. The Financial Commissioner hopes that this excess will be excused.

3. I am to express regret for the great delay which has occurred in forwarding these reports which were due to Government on the 24th of December. Both the Jhelum and Chunian reports were submitted very late, and the Financial Commissioner did not receive them from press till the 13th of February.

4. All the marginal references below are to the paragraphs of the several reports. The Financial Commissioner's remarks on the reports are as follows :—

The Chenab Colony.

Paragraph 2.

1. The evident success which is attending the experiment of attaching mule-breeding conditions to the appointments of village headman is highly satisfactory. Ultimately all lambardars will be bound to keep a mare for this purpose, but the fact that a large number of other grantees have also branded mares for mule breeding is a very encouraging sign of what we may expect from the Chenab Colony in this useful form of transport. The number of mares branded for horse breeding is also very large and can fall little short of those compulsorily maintained by grantees in the Jhelum Colony. The Financial Commissioner thinks that it is quite time that Jhang, Lyallpur and Gujranwala should be formed into a separate remount circle.

2. The comparative failure of the Mazhabi grantees to become satisfactory colonists from the ordinary stand point has been noticed before. But their villages are evidently a valuable recruiting ground for the Pioneer regiments, and that fact amply justifies their existence. The proposal to apply generally to all grants descents from a grantee ancestor as a condition of inheritance was negatived by the Secretary of State and cut out of the Colony Bill which has recently been re-drafted, and the Financial Commissioner hardly thinks it worth while to attach this condition to the very few Mazhabi allotments left in these three villages.

3. The completion of the fourth Camel Corps has been contemplated for some time, but was delayed by the necessity of revising the Dangali Extension Scheme. The comparatively wealthy grantees now recruited will undoubtedly strengthen the corps.

Paragraph 4.

4. The failure of the cotton crop of the present kharif was a very serious calamity caused by the unchecked spread of the boll-worm pest, whose usual parasites were probably destroyed by the severe cold of the winter. The total loss was enormous; but the Financial Commissioner, however, is glad to record that he was met half-way by the Chief Engineer in the matter of remissions, and the Irrigation Department has also offered a free watering, where necessary, in order to enable the zamindars to plough up the old cotton fields with a view to stamping out the pest. This and other remedies have been suggested by Mr. Lefroy, who does not, however, expect a similar virulent attack in 1906.

5. The Financial Commissioner is at present considering a reference from the Chief Engineer regarding a proposed reduction of the percentage of irrigated area now permissible in the existing colony. He has also recently received a further reference regarding the percentage to be allowed on the Kabirwala extensions. It will probablynot exceed 40 per cent. in this case, and if so, the application of the Jhelum scale of nazarana may not be suitable. But the Financial Commissioner is not at present in a position to make any final recommendations as to what should be done with this land. Something depends on the area which may have to be used in satisfying the disappointed grantees from the Jhelum Colony, and the ultimate decision regarding a large proposed grant to a Syndicate to be formed by Sir William Willcocks. But the allotment of the surplus area to grantees on mule-breeding conditions (*vide* paragraph 16 of the report) would very probably be the best use that can be made of it, and in anticipation of this possibility, which has already been suggested to Government, a small addition has been made to the Colony Bill. A discussion of the conditions to be used on extensions is, however, beyond the scope of his review.

Paragraphs 7 and 9.

6. The large area in which peasant grantees have acquired occupancy rights on the Jhang Branch follows the attestation of their observance of conditions at the time of the preparation of the records of rights on the Lower Jhang and Bhowana Branches. These have been completed for the whole colony except the second section of the Gugera and Burala Branches, where they are now in progress, and a few recently allotted distributaries. The partition of the joint allotments made to compensatory grantees from Multan was a troublesome but necessary proceeding. Under the orders of Government already passed the assessment of the first section of the Jhang Branch, comprising 163 estates, will be commenced at once, and will be succeeded annually by the reassessment of four other main sections. The first enhancement will be announced in 1907.

Paragraph 10.

7. Satisfactory progress has also been made in the preparation of records of rights for village sites. Rules for the grant of rewards for village sanitation have been sanctioned, and Government has now placed the sum of Rs. 26,000 at the disposal of the Colonization Officer for expenditture during the current year.

8. There has been a considerable extension of avenues on District Board roads and in village sites. Government has recently sanctioned rules for village nurseries, of which their are now nearly 2,000 mostly in a flourishing condition.

9. In addition to the area of about 15,000 acres already sanctioned for an irrigated plantation on the Khiki Extension, Government has approved of a proposal to devote to the same purpose another area of 30,000 acres of excellent land on the Kabirwala Extension. The Financial Commissioner has, however, since proposed the enlargement of the Kabirwala Plantation to over 40,000 acres of commanded land for reasons of convenience in irrigation.

10. The Financial Commissioner has received no proposals regarding a quinquennial census in the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies other than the remark made in paragraph XII of Mr. Hailey's report, and he thinks it is possible that the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the Government review on the annual report for the year ending the 30th September 1902, may, so far as the Chenab Colony is concerned, have been overlooked. It will not, however, be difficult to remedy this omission, if there has been one. All we really require are statistics as to caste, and the numbers of the male and female population. The elaborate details obtained at the decennial census are not, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, at all necessary. Both Colonization Officers will now be asked for detailed proposals.

Paragraph 12.

11. Sir Lewis Tupper has recently addressed Government on the subject of communications in the Lyallpur District, and has recommended that the capital cost of the most necessary metalled roads should, so far as the District Board is unable to defray it, be borne by Provincial funds.

Paragraph 14.

12. The creation of the new Lyallpur District has relieved the Colonization Officer of work connected with arboriculture and municipal towns, but new towns have yet to be made at Shorkot Road—the future junction of three Railway lines—and at three stations on the Gugera Branch Chord Railway. The formation of these towns and the allotment of the comparatively small area still available on future extensions are, generally speaking, the only purely colonization work which will not be completed during the current year. Everything is now running on well-defined lines, and when the Colony Bill is passed we shall have the support of law in the execution of many details of administration which are now only carried out by personal authority. The work of the officer in charge of the Colony will thus be greatly facilitated, and the intention is to unite the appointments of Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal, and Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur at the end of March 1907, but to give the latter the services of an Assistant Colonization Officer, who will be in immediate charge of all colony work under the Deputy Commissioner's supervision, until the reassessments are announced and the portions of the colony outside the limits of the Lyallpur District can be handed over entirely to the districts to which they belong. The appointment of the Assistant Colonization Officer has been sanctioned for a further period of three years.

13. The present report is a history of steady progress of which we have not yet seen the end. Lyallpur has well earned its selection as the headquarters of the new Agricultural Department, which may in turn do great things for it. A scheme for making over a large area to a Syndicate for scientific cultivation is at present under consideration, but it is probable that long before the Syndicate, if it accepts our terms, can begin operations, we shall have successful experiments in irrigation by electricity generated by canal power, as a further development of the already successful experiment in steam lift irrigation.

14. Mr. French has now left the Chenab Colony where he has done excellent work both as Assistant Colonization Officer and as Colonization Officer. He has worthily maintained the high standard of industry and efficiency which distinguished his predccessors, andhas proved himself to be a capable and energetic administrator whom the Government, can trust. He has been succeeded by Mr. de Montmorency, whose work the Financial Commissioner commended last year and has commended again in another part of this letter.

The Jhang Colony.

15. The proposal to form irrigated plantations in certain rakhs in the Jhang District has been abandoned on the advice of the Chief Engineer owing to the difficulty of sufficient water-supply. A larger area in the Chenab Colony has been substituted.

Paragraph 1, ,.

16. These rakhs and other detached plots of waste land will now be colonized mainly by peasant grantees from the Jhang District, the conditions being those of peasant colonists without horse-breeding conditions in the Jhelum Colony, while the assessment is at circle rates. The orders of Government were received after Mr. Douie's marginal note to paragraph 2 of the report was written.

Paragraphs 2 and 3.

17. The bulk of Mr. Abbott's report deals with the formation of market towns on the Jech Doab Railway. These are at present only in an initial stage, but there is no doubt as to their ultimate success. Government has since agreed to the formation of towns on similar lines on the Shahdara-Sangla and Gugera-Branch Chord Railways outside colony limits.

Paragraph 13.

18. Mr. Abbott has devoted himself to the affairs of his small colony with his usual energy, and by the time he leaves the district the bulk of the of work will be completed, and it will only remain to the Deputy Commissioner to carry out the details of future management.

The Chunian Colony.

19. The allotted area has risen from 46,243 to 73,091 acres, and the unallotted balance is now only 793 acres. Peasant colonists of the right sort were selected, and they will no doubt be highly prosperous, as there are no difficulties of soil in this colony.

Paragraph 3.

20. The recovery of the arrears due on the sale of Crown lands sold to adjoining villages in 1896 is satisfactory, but the most remarkable feature of the year was the great success which attended the auction sale of 1,132 acres, on which a separate report has been submitted. The difficulty of obtaining speedy payment from Jat purchasers is no new one, but the Deputy Commissioner's further report will be awaited. It may, however, be here remarked that there is no objection to giving time to small agricultural purchasers who have helped to run up the bids, if there is any prospect of their ultimate payment. In this connection I am to invite reference to the remarks made in paragraph 5 of the Financial Commissioner's review of the Chenab Report for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Paragraph 6.

21. Increased attention has been paid to the enforcement of tenancy condition with satisfactory results.

Paragraph 7.

22. The village sites in the older part of the colony have in the past rather suffered from want of supervision. Previous defects have now, however, been largely rectified, and new villages have from the first been fully controlled.

Paragraph 10.

23. A suggestion was made in paragraph 40 of last year's review that, if possible, the lambardari square system should be introduced in the Chunian Colony. It was found, however, that in the majority of estates there was no land available, and Mr. Gordon Walker accordingly agreed that the proposal should be dropped.

Paragraph 11.

24. The Deputy Commissioner's proposals for a new market at Pattoki have now been received by the Financial Commissioner. They will shortly be submitted with the recommendation that the rules regarding rates, &c. which obtain in the Jhelum Colony should for the most part be applied, and that the sale proceeds should, as in other colony towns, be devoted to the improvement of the market. The Financial Commissioner has no other information than that given in the Commissioner's remarks at the end of the report regarding the bazar at Kot Radha Kishen, and a report on this subject will be called for.

Paragraph 13.

25. Government has now sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1,49,052, to be defrayed from the sale proceeds of the auction sale referred to in paragraph 20 above, on the construction of metalled roads from Pattoki to Halla and Chunian, of kacha roads and of three rest-houses.

Paragraph 14.

26. The appointment of Lala Tilok Chand as Colonization Officer has proved very satisfactory. He has done very good work, and under the Deputy Commissioner's supervision has greatly improved the condition of the colony. Without such assistance it was impossible for the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore to overhaul it effectively, but Mr. Hallifax, in spite of the other great calls on his energy, has himself taken great trouble over the direction of the affairs of his colony, and the Financial Commissioner hopes that the services of both officers will be noticed by Government with appreciation.

Paragraph 17.

The Jhelum Colony.

27. Mr. Hailey's present remarks on the subject of civil grantees are similar to those made in his last report, and the Financial Commissioner has nothing to add to what was then said, *vide* paragraph 17 of his review, namely, that the disadvantages attendant on such grants are probably outweighed by the advantages. Fresh exemption from the conditions of residence have been sanctioned only in a few cases and for very strong reasons.

Paragraph 2 (3).

28. The Financial Commissioner is not able to agree entirely with the view taken by the Colonization Officer of the position created by the introduction of horse-breeding conditions. It is quite true that where such conditions exist the State has greater responsibilities than in the case of the ordinary peasant colonist, but it is merely a question of degree, as the relation of the State as landlord to even peasant colonists is again much closer than its relation to the ordinary land-holder. In almost direct ratio moreover, to the amount of responsibility which the State undertakes are the benefits which accrue to it, and there is moreover every reason to hope that, once the stage of initial difficulties has been passed, little serious trouble will be caused merely by the obligation of colonists to maintain mares. The success attending the mule-breeding scheme in the Chenab Colony and the very large number of good mares that are maintained there without any conditions are sufficient indications of this. The camel grantee scheme in the Chenab Colony is likely to present much more difficulty, but in that case it will be due to a cause which has no influence on horse-breeding scheme, namely, the scarcity of suitable grazing. Nor does the Financial Commissioner think that much attention need be paid to any unpopularity engendered by the rule of primogeniture. Mere unpopularity is no test of injury, and of that there is none. Primogeniture is essential to any permanent scheme for obtaining service dependent on land, and the grantees have been glad enough to accept land, with that condition attached. We have conferred on many what they had no claim to get, and we shall take from no man what he has a right to expect. Lastly, the Financial Commissioner is unable to apprehend any demoralization from the closer connection of landlord and tenant. It should be productive of good rather than evil, and, as has already been suggested, the dependence of colonists on the good offices of officials will largely disappear when colonization reaches a more advanced stage.

Paragraph 2 (4).

Mr. Douie is quite right when he says that the cost of the remounts to Government will be very considerable, but the Financial Commissioner does not think that the obligation to maintain a mare should be allowed to affect the pitch of rates. Pressure to this end will doubtless be used, and it has already been exercised to the extent of a concession in the matter of free crops. But intelligent horse breeding should not be unprofitable to colonists: and here again the experience gained in the Chenab Colony is quite pertinent, although it is true that no re-assessments have yet taken place. On the whole the Financial Commissioner sees little demerit which can be fairly urged against the scheme, and even if such demerit existed in a much larger degree than is at all likely, it should be discounted in view of the much wider interests involved.

29. The principle of certain executive rules regarding the replacement of mares which it is proposed to issue has been approved by the Government of India, and provision has been made in the new Colony Bill for the recovery of takavi as arrears of land revenue. Meanwhile recoveries will be secured by a stamped agreement.

Paragraph 2 (5).

The Superintendent of the Army Remount Department has, however, since suggested that with the double object of improving the stamp of branded mares and of preventing the introduction of infectious diseases through the agency of imported mares, replacements should be confined to the produce of colony mares. The suggestion appears to be a good one, but the Financial Commissioner's report on it will be submitted when he has received the opinions of the local officers.

30. It is a matter for regret that the Shahpur Maliks are not yet altogether satisfactory as horse-breeding grantees. The Financial Commissioner has noticed in the Land Revenue Report of the Shahpur District that some of them are also in considerable arrears with their nazarana. Probably they will do better when the bonds of discipline are tightened, but if not, there should be no hesitation in removing and replacing them by more responsive grantees.

Paragraph 2 (6).

31. Mr. Hailey has here brought up to date the information available regarding the probable shortage of land in the Jhelum Colony, a matter which has already been brought directly to the notice of Government unofficially, and indirectly in the Financial Commissioner's report which resulted in the abandonment of the scheme for making irrigation plantations on the Jhelum Canal. The order of allotment followed by Mr. Hailey was previously approved by the Financial Commissioner. According to Mr. Hailey's calculation it has been possible to provide already for all but Infantry grantees of 322 squares and Civil grantees of 1,020 squares. According, however, to the records maintained in this office the number of squares already promised to Civil grantees amounts to 1,493, not 1,470. These figures, moreover, take no account of 288 other squares promised to heads of departments whose further selections of grantees have been stopped. Nor do they include 84 squares promised to the Burma and Quetta Police. If, therefore, we are to fulfil all our promises, the deficit will be 1,727 squares or 47,827 acres. But from a report submitted by Mr. de Montmorency in the hot weather it appears that he thought it possible that land could be found to provide for the remaining Infantry grantees, and for Civil grantees to the extent of 199 squares. That there is plenty of land to meet the whole demand is apparent from the figures given in column 7 of Statement I annexed to the report, where the unallotted balance is shown as 133,863 acres. The only question is whether the unalloted area contains land of sufficiently good quality for the whole or partial allotment of the area to be provided. Mr. Hailey thinks not, and Mr. Douie is apparently much of the same opinion. In considering these views we must, however, the Financial Commissioner thinks, be prepared to make some allowance for the very natural pessimism induced by repeated rejections of land and appeals for its exchange which have a very depressing influence. Similar views induced largely by the same causes were held from time to time by officers on the Chenab Canal in regard to very large areas, most of which now handsomely repay cultivation, and the Financial Commissioner is not, therefore, prepared to depart from the views expressed in paragraph 21 of his review on the last report, until further experience has proved that those views are wrong. This can only be gained by the test of temporary cultivation, and all land, which it is possible to allot for that purpose, should be given out at low rates. The area of 20,000 acres given out for the present rabi appears to be very low when compared with the unallotted area, and the Financial Commissioner will inquire whether this kind of cultivation cannot be extended. Sir Lewis Tupper quite agrees that the Civil grantees who rejected grants should not finally forfeit them for that reason, but at the same time we cannot accept their verdict as a justification for their transfer to the Chenab Canal. A couple of years will elapse before land is ready for allotment on Chenab Canal extensions, and in the meanwhile the Civil grantees can be offered from

Paragraph 3.

time to time the land, if any, which the experience of temporary cultivation proves to be fit for permanent allotment. If they refuse that, they must do so merely in the expectation of getting something better elsewhere, and in that case the Financial Commissioner thinks that their claims may well be allowed to lapse. Only those for whom sufficiently good land cannot be found should be transferred.

Paragraph 4.

32. The Jhelum Colony has been hampered by serious calamities. Its progress was greatly retarded by the great virulence of plague in 1904. In the rabi of 1905 the wheat outturn was considerably reduced by injury from frost, and again in the kharif of 1905 the cotton crop, as in many other parts of the Province, was ruined by boll-worm. These disasters in the early history of the colony are particularly unfortunate, but there is no reason to anticipate their recurrence, and we may hope that better times are in store.

Paragraph 5.

33. The figures given in paragraph V of the report regarding temporary cultivation do not agree with those in Statement III, from which it would appear that only 4,310 acres were so cultivated, and that only 22·9 per cent failed. The bulk of this cultivation was done in the rabi, a crop which was hardly a fair test for the reason given in the last paragraph. The figures in the statement are by no means unsatisfactory, and experience elsewhere shows that there is every hope of improvement with repeated cultivation. It may be added that temporary cultivators are not unusually at a disadvantage as compared with permanent grantees as regards water supply, a fact which may often accentuate the difference between their returns of matured areas.

Paragraph 13 (2).

34. The relaxation of conditions to which Mr. Hailey refers relates only to bungalow sites in the Civil Station. The new conditions are not intended for general application only to meet the case of those who intend to build residences for themselves rather than for letting purposes.

Paragraph 13 (3) to (9).

The Financial Commissioner has had no opportunity of consulting the Chief Engineer regarding some of Mr. Hailey's remarks in this paragraph, and as the case stands at present, he must not be understood to endorse them.

The cost of the various establishment required for conservancy, lighting, gardens, &c., in the towns of Sargodha and Bhalwal has hitherto been defrayed from the sale proceeds of town sites. The orders prevailing in the Chenab Colony that sale proceeds must be devoted only to works of permanent improvement have recently been extended to the Jhelum Colony also, and grants have been placed at the disposal of the Colonization Officer for both towns until such time as their needs can be defrayed from taxation.

The question of the removal of the head-quarters of the district from Shahpur to Sargodha is at present engaging the Financial Commissioner's attention, and a reference on this subject will shortly be made.

The constitution of a sub-tahsil at Bhalwal has been recommended by the Commissioner of Rawalpindi, and the necessary proposition statements are in course of preparation.

Paragraph 14.

The Financial Commissioner has recently addressed Government on the subject of communications in the Jhelum Colony. Several road projects had already been sanctioned by Government in the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department, but general approval has now been asked for to a proposal that the original cost of the roads included in the scheme should be defrayed in the first instance by Government, and that the expenditure incurred should be ultimately recovered from the District Board if and when that body is in a position to repay it.

Paragraph 15 (2). The attention of the Commissioner of Multan will be drawn to the Colonization Officer's remarks regarding the predatory tribes in the Jhang District on the border of the Jhelum Colony.

Paragraph 15 (3). Sanction has been accorded to the establishment required for the Sargodha Tahsil, which has been constituted with effect from February 1st, 1906.

General. On the whole very considerable progress has been made. The allotted area has been more than doubled, and with more favourable conditions we may expect a rapid advance in general prosperity and contentment.

The Financial Commissioner concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Settlement Commissioner on Mr. Hailey and Mr. de Montmorency.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

L. H. LESLIE-JONES,
Senior Secretary to the Finl. Commr., Punjab.

REPORT

OF THE

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—Square laying is undertaken entirely by the Irrigation Department which has been engaged on the demarcation of the area to be commanded by the Lower Gugera and Burala Branches Extensions. The only new *kilabandi* done has been that on the tract to be irrigated from the Dang Ali Distributary. This land which is as fine as any yet watered by the canal was not soil-surveyed.

2. *Conditions.*—The number of headmen now bound by mule-breeding conditions has risen from 775 to 1,113. This latter figure represents not quite half the total number of Colony lambardars. The numerical progress is decidedly satisfactory, averaging almost one *per diem*. Of those subject to the conditions 717 had by September 30th complied with the preliminary provision of acquiring a mare approved and branded by the Superintendent, Army Remount Department. This would seem to indicate that there are still some 60 headmen over from last year who have failed to produce a satisfactory mare. The explanation is that a certain proportion of mares presented are rejected as below standard and some months' grace must be allowed for replacement. Moreover, during October the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, on resumption of his tours, has branded an additional 200 mares belonging to lambardars. This is sufficient evidence that no desire exists on the part of headmen to avoid fulfilment of conditions.

The mares branded for mule-breeding shown at Lyallpur Fair were pronounced to be almost too good for the purpose in some cases.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

A certain number of young mules is already to be found in the Colony. But these are by no means always the progeny of headmen's mares. By April last the total number of mares branded for mule-breeding in the Colony was 1,300, and in that month out of 52 mules inspected by the Superintendent 49 were owned by private zamindars from whom 13 were actually purchased. Grantees are, as in the case of their horses so of their mules, reluctant to part with their stock. They prefer to keep their young animals until they can be sold at a more mature age for a greatly enhanced price. This disposition is, of course, a natural result of the affluence of a peasantry breeding, at present, largely for amusement. It is evident grantees are inclined to take kindly to mule-breeding, which they consider also likely to prove a paying business. The class of mare required can be purchased for Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and the young mule is hardy, besides costing comparatively little to rear. The progress of the scheme adumbrates reflex consequences as valuable as the anticipated direct results in aiding the solution of the military transport question.

The making of grants to headmen on mule-breeding conditions in the Chenab Colony is a very interesting and hopeful experiment.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

Despite all possible assistance by the officers, the Army Remount Department has been severely handicapped in its efforts to supervise breeding by shortage of officers. So strongly was the disadvantage of retaining this Colony as an appanage of the Jhelum Circle felt that in April last the Superintendent was addressed on the advisability of the creation of a separate circle for the Chenab Colony Districts. It is obvious that a tract comprising over 3,900 square miles and containing, apart from mule-breeding mares, no less than 2,500 mares (approximately) branded for horse-breeding requires very close supervision to develope its latent potentialities. Fully concurring in these views the Superintendent of the 1st Circle has submitted proposals (shortly, I understand, to be sanctioned) for the constitution of a separate circle embracing the three districts of Jhang, Lyallpur and Gujranwala.

The Mazhbi Colonies.—During the recent quadrennial attestations on the Rakh Branch my attention has been called to illegal mortgages of their land executed by Mazhbi grantees. There has not yet been time to investigate the matter thoroughly, but, apparently, in the majority of cases, only fractions of grants have been alienated, and such alienations can be dealt with on ordinary

lines. If, on further enquiry, the matter appears to merit particular consideration a separate reference will be made to higher authority : but there cannot be much doubt that the colonies are not as prosperous as could be wished. The reasons for such indebtedness as exists are the thriftlessness and idleness of the pensioners, who, it is alleged, have contracted sumptuary habits above their particular station of life. Their style of living which comprises tea-drinking, considerable consumption of vegetables and, perhaps, a certain amount of liquor-drinking, is expensive. The pensioner who has served his time in the army under rigid discipline can hardly be expected to devote the end of his life to laborious and thrifty husbandry: and the proneness of the Mazhbi (who does not come of a well-educated class), to succumb to the temptations of the money-lender is undoubted. As was perhaps to be expected their villages are not models of cleanliness : and internal quarrels are at times protracted. On the other hand, it is re-assuring to learn from the Officers Commanding the three Sikh Pioneer Regiments that, on the whole, from a military point of view the colonies have justified their existence. Almost all the recruits obtained for the 32nd Pioneers, and the majority of those enrolled in the 34th Pioneers come from the colonies. The numbers enlisting in the 23rd Regiment "show a distinct tendency to increase." Altogether, some 600 soldiers have been recruited from the three villages since their institution. The suggestion of one Officer Commanding that it "might be advisable to grant the land in future conditionally on a son or other relative being sent to serve—in fact on feudal terms," certainly conjures up a regret that the Extensions Conditions as to inheritance (Section 4) cannot be applied retrospectively to the colonies wherein so many grantees appear to die without near kin. It also invites the consideration whether they might not, even at this late day, be applied to the few remaining grants still open for allotment to the 34th Regiment.

Camel Corps.—During the year a proposal to allot the main area coming under the Dang Ali Extension to men of substantial means on camel service terms at the rate of half-a-square per camel was sanctioned. The introduction of men of this class into the general Camel Corps Scheme will guarantee more backbone than is provided by the ordinary Baloch of small means, whose resources are apt to be seriously crippled by casualties to his animals or seasonal calamities : and such stiffening is most desirable in corps liable to sudden mobilization. The strength of the service grantee camels will now be raised from 3½ to 4 full corps, *i. e.*, from 3,664 to 4,272.

I agree.

J. M. DOUIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

3. *Allotment.*—Only some 10,000 acres have been allotted in the past year in miscellaneous small grants. There are discrepancies in the figures of Statement I as compared with those of last year, educed by the greater accuracy attained in re-measurements. On the Jhang Branch the allotted area exceeds that described as culturable and irrigable. This apparent anomaly is explained by the *à priori* character of the description which has been somewhat falsified by the event.

Statements Nos. I and II.

Exchanges.—The usual statement is appended—

Names of Branches.	Total number of mauzas in which exchanges have taken place.	Number of exchanges.	Areas exchanged.	Remarks.
Rakh Branch	25	32	662	
Jhang Branch	310	2,785	55,705	
Gugera Branch	121	186	2,674	
Total ...	456	3,003	59,041	

Exchanges were allowed during re-measurements on the Jhang Branch to afford a final redress of any hard cases. Those on the Gugera Branch occurred with new grantees.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The general conditions of agriculture have not been as favourable as in the preceding 12 months. The *kharif* of 1904 was, except in a few tail villages, good: indeed, the cotton crop may be described as a bumper one. The results were especially heartening to grantees on the Rakh Branch who for the last three or four years have been rendered uneasy by the poor outturn of the pickings. In the last *kharif* the tide appeared to have turned. Cultivators who had had to rest content with three or four maunds per acre were often gladdened with more than double that average. The exports by the railway alone were nearly 4,000 tons in excess of the preceding years though the area cropped had appreciably shrunk. Here, however, good fortune stayed her hand. The *toria* crop was attacked with greenfly and the yield was much inferior to that of last year. Frost killed off the sugar-cane seed and nipped the early wheat: and though the damage done in the latter respect was comparatively insignificant, the outturn of grain was undoubtedly less than the early promise. In the present *kharif* the greatest disaster ever occurring to the Colony has befallen in the absolute and entire failure of the cotton crop. Owing to the wholesale destruction of sugar-cane seed referred to above grantees were largely debarred from cultivation of that staple. In default they turned with sanguine expectations to cotton, with the result that the acreage under this crop has largely expanded. But, on the whole canal nearly three lakhs of acres under cotton have been doomed to sterility: and no mere remission of revenue and water-rates can recompense the zamindars for loss of labour, seed and profits of cultivation which in last year's report were computed to have reached a value (on exports by the railway alone) of over 110 lakhs of rupees. The calamity is the more melancholy in that had the plants fruited in proportion to their healthiness, the cotton crop picked would have been the finest hitherto grown in the Colony area. But absence of timely rain, prevalence of unseasonable winds and consecutive attacks of greenfly have almost entirely sterilised the plants. Where these have flowered, their bolls have been devoured by caterpillar. Agricultural pests are ever with the cultivator: and when a misfortune of the magnitude described occurs there is naturally a tendency to pessimism not always subsequently justified. The apprehension appears to be gaining ground among Colony zamindars that greenfly is becoming year by year a more catholic and ubiquitous pest. It is too early to pronounce an opinion as to how far this belief is justified; but it certainly exists; and it is one of the defects of "unmixed" farming on a large scale that remedies for such pests are very difficult to devise. The Cryptogamic Botanist to the Government of India has also recently drawn attention to the potential gravity involved by the discovery on the Lyallpur Experimental Farm of a wilt disease suspected to be identical with a wilt-inducing fungus known in the United States of America and Egypt as *fusarium vasinfectum or neocosmos-para vasinfecta*. This disease appears to be familiar to grantees of the Rakh Branch by the simpler local name of *ukhera*; and hitherto has not spread with great rapidity.*

Statement No. III.

That must be for leaned Cotton.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner,

It is difficult to say what the irrigators on the Chenab Canal in the Colony and in old villages have lost.

The area was nearly 300,000 acres. If we put the value of the miserable yield obtained against the value of seed and cost of labour, and assume an ordinary yield of from 5 to 6 maunds and a selling price between Rs. 5 and 6 we may put the loss at between 75 and 100 lakhs, out of which the claim of Government would have been some 15 lakhs. Most of this is being remitted.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

*The cases of *ukhera*, I have seen recently only affected a plant here or there in a field but destroyed them completely.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

The area sown was 1,647,539 acres out of an allotted area of 1,819,126 acres. This is an apparent retrogression from last year: but I have ascertained that the figures supplied me then included by an oversight a large number of proprietary villages outside Colony limits. A comparison with the figures of 1902-03 (1,541,511 acres sown) more truly indicates the real progress. The percentage of cultivated to allotted area still maintains a very high figure, *viz.*, over 90 per cent. and affords evidence that water is yet to spare for the contemplated Extensions. Grantees continue steadily to overcrop their land, despite complaints of a declension in the fertility of the soil.

When it has been decided that a particular fraction of the commanded area is the amount to be irrigated yearly, it is a pity to exceed the figure to any great extent. It is probable that a wasteful kind of cultivation is encouraged and the people grumble when the screw is at last put on and the size of their outlets is suddenly cut down.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

That there is a deterioration cannot be gainsaid: but the "wear" of the Bar soil is none the less remarkable. There appears now to be a consensus of opinion among zamindars that the soil of the Rachna Doab generally excels that of the Jech Doab, a view which the one or two Local, Revenue and Irrigation Officers who have had opportunities for comparison of crops also share. This being so, I venture to submit for consideration the question whether, granted the same facilities of irrigation, Jhelum conditions of tenure and *nazrana* should not be applied to the area of splendid land to be commanded by the new extensions into Montgomery and Multan. The area is limited; no further large extensions can take place, and it is quite apparent grantees would be willing enough to accept the severer conditions.

This is a subject for a separate reference. Mr. French is referring to the excellent land on the proposed Kabirwala Extension.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Reduction in the area under this head has been accompanied by a fall in the amount of remissions allowed, though the percentage of *kharaba* on the permanently allotted area rose. This year, unlike last year, there was no good land to give out for temporary cultivation pending permanent allotment.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The item on account of auction purchase outstanding is that referred to last year; it is the subject of a pending suit. The other small sum is made up of three petty amounts shortly to be recovered. The *nazrana* shown as due represents second instalments payable during the next year or two; and the balance of acreage rate will be realizable on and after January 15, 1906.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—From the year 1897 (when proprietary rights first became purchaseable on the Rakh Branch) until the close of the year under report 190 grantees in all have acquired title. During the past 12 months no less than 75 have availed themselves of the right to purchase, 50 of these hailing from the Gugera Branch. This activity does not connote any increased disposition to sell. Prices are still asked by owners which can only be meant as prohibitive. Rs. 4,000 is the average demanded per square of ordinary good land, despite the fact that the vendee can enjoy no free crops. Two transactions have been negotiated during the year on this average price, and notwithstanding complaints as to deterioration of soil and contraction of irrigation I do not anticipate any immediate fall in values. A grant on the Chenab Canal is still a most highly prized possession.

Say Rs. 150 per acre.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

I suppose cash rents for ordinary good land range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per acre.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

Six thousand five hundred and thirty-six peasant grantees have acquired occupancy right over 183,009 acres almost entirely situated on the Jhang Branch.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The total number of mutations attested was 21,788 as compared with 5,269 last year. But, as explained under head 10, some 15,000 of these relate to Rakh Branch village sites and are of an insignificant nature. Ninety-three cases of voluntary alienations were sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner under Section 8 of Act III of 1893. These are generally cases where brothers holding separate grants of their own waive their claims to succession by inheritance in favour of a brother not in possession of such grant.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The tract under re-measurements this year embraced the estates on the Bhowana Branch and those still unmeasured on the Lower Jhang Branch. First records-of-rights were drawn up for 217 villages, comprising a total allotted area of 225,507 acres. The old square-laying was found defective; so new base lines were adopted to ensure accuracy in survey. The difficulties encountered in the proceedings were more significant than is usual in the Colony. There were several intricate drainages to be demarcated and the partition of the joint grants made to Multan villages was a work of the most laborious nature. The event has proved that despite theoretically attractive advantages a system of joint grants made to villages by

way of compensation is of all forms of grants the one practically the most unsuitable to a Colony. The experiment must be written down a failure. The majority of the shareholders after taking possession returned home only to re-appear at harvest time to claim a share in the produce resulting from the toil and moil of those who stayed to work the grants. Such claims were resented: and quarrels as to produce were complicated by further disputes as to payment of acreage rate and frauds by tenants. To abolish these I decided to have all joint grants partitioned while grantees still retained the status of tenants-at-will. Success appears to have attended the partitions which have been cheerfully accepted: and it only remains to record the opinion that this particular system of grants would in future be best avoided.

Yes, though it looked a fair way of giving land.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

The villages re-measured are colonised, on the Bhowana Branch by Junglis and Hitharis (who are exempt from the residential condition as compensatory grantees), and on the Lower Jhang Branch by immigrants, mainly Arains. Junglis and Arains give no trouble as to observance of the condition of residence, but the yeomen grantees of the tract are no better than their brethren on other branches. It is stated that a number of Jhang yeomen have *sub rosa* let their land by contract on long leases, but it is difficult to ascertain the truth. I am inclined to think, however, that the stricter insistence on residence is telling favourably. It is futile, of course, to expect progress and development when the grantee merely treats his land as a means of obtaining so much extra pocket-money to squander in his old home.

I am strongly in favour of a strict insistence on residence. Yeoman grants should be made mainly to men of the yeoman type, not to retired clerks, or officials. If it is desired to reward a good Zaildar, or lambardar the proper way is not to give him a grant but to allow him to choose one of his sons, who will reside and renounce all claims on office in his old district, as the recipient of the grant. Civil grants on existing lines are a mistake. But I am quite in favour of yeomen grants to resident yeomen. We should think more of the Colony, and less of the individual.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

On the Rakh Branch the re-measurements and special attestation to bring the records into line with the rest of the Colony have been successfully completed.

10. *Village sites.*—First records-of-rights have been prepared for the whole of the Jhang Branch (except the Bhangu Extension) and about one-half of the villages on the Gugera Branch. These were drawn up partly by the Settlement Staff, partly by a Naib-Tahsildar specially deputed. In future the records of the estate and village sites will be prepared *pari passu*. The work was straightforward and accurately carried out. In addition a quadrennial attestation of the tortuous village sites of the Rakh Branch was undertaken. The labour involved therein may be apprehended from a consideration of the fact that nearly 15,000 mutations had to be attested. The bulk of these were extremely petty, affecting menials, &c.; but their entry was required to maintain the accuracy of the records. In future, the usual system of division of work for quadrennial attestation will be adopted.

The number of estates in which drinking wells have not been sunk has been reduced from 133 to 81. In some of these wells are in course of construction, in others the grantees are not in sufficiently affluent circumstances to justify the outlay on a boring. The total number of wells existing is 1,672, but it is noteworthy that whereas, generally, the quality of water is steadily improving as a result of the rise in the spring level Junglis still show a predilection for running water even when they have sunk a masonry well.

Wells.

Satisfactory.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

Just as they sometimes prefer to live in a hut with a reed roof, though they have built under orders a proper house.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

The demand on account of ground rents was Rs. 95,041, and advance due to greater accuracy of assessment and, apparently, increase in the prosperity of tenants who, being rated at a comparatively light pitch, show a taste for private compounds of their own.

Ground rent.

Final orders have not yet been received on the proposal to make grants-in-aid to village communities out of the total assessment for sanitary and other improvements, but the scheme, if sanctioned, will undoubtedly encourage

progress. Where the prominent men in a village have received some education as in the case of prosperous pensioners elaboration of wells is already becoming not uncommon.

Arboriculture.

With the constitution of the Lyallpur District this was made over to the District Boards of Lyallpur and Jhang. The mileage actually planted up in the former district by the end of March was 230 miles, and 64 miles will be added before the end of the financial year—a total of 294 miles out of some 990 miles of District Roads. In Jhang no arboriculture within Colony limits appears to have been undertaken.

In some cases the results are excellent already.

Tree-planting in the village sites has also advanced, and many villages can show most excellent results. Though these vary with the disposition of the inhabitants, there is scarcely any site which does not show some trees planted in obedience to the directions issued; and every surviving tree is *pro tanto* a gain in so hot a country.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

There are nearly 2,000 small nurseries in existence held by lambardars on the conditions recently sanctioned, the majority of them in a flourishing state.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—The headmen now number 2,776, of which 119 appointed this year represent new appointments. The proportion bound by mule-breeding conditions will be found under II. During the forthcoming year a scheme for the reduction of petty well *lambardaris* which exist in some 116 Colony estates will be worked out in accordance with the new instructions incorporated in Revised Revenue Circular No. 26. No new zaildar circles have been constituted; though it will be necessary shortly to propose additions to the present scale.

12. *Census.*—Nothing to be recorded.

13. *Towns and markets.*—With the constitution of Lyallpur the Deputy Commissioner of the district took over the presidency of the Notified Area, Gojra. Proposals have also been submitted for the creation of Notified Areas at Chiniot Road and Toba Tek Singh. Of the former town there is nothing fresh to record. At Toba Tek Singh two short leads of roads in the town are being metalled, a small extension of the water-supply is contemplated and meat and vegetable markets are under construction. The most important work in progress, however, is the metalling of the cross-roads inside the grain market, the level of which has sunk below that of the town streets, resulting in the occasional stagnation of rain water and concomitant inconvenience to the traffic. A connection between the fall in level and a recent resolution of the International Millers' Conference in Paris "to request the Indian Government to prevent the export of grain mixed with sand and clay" is to the eyes of a local Officer not far to seek.

In Samundri it is hoped to build in the forthcoming year a much needed *sarai* for the accommodation of visitors to the tahsil.

Three sites—at Jaranwala, head-quarters of the sub-tahsil, at Tandlianwala and near Muridwala—for new towns on the proposed Chord Line have been selected and approved from a sanitary point of view by the Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings. The main *desideratum* is, of course, a high locality with a slope to carry off the drainage; and this requirement is most difficult to fulfil in the Bar country. There was, therefore, an element of luck in the discovery that each of the three sites tentatively chosen should have been found to possess the advantage of falls in the levels of some 10 feet within comparatively short distances. It is quite probable a small town site can be advantageously located at Shorkot Road Junction: and I have this scheme under consideration. The station is at present some 200 or 300 yards outside Colony limits and can easily be transferred from the Jhang District.

The handsome and elaborate Clock Tower at Lyallpur, built in memory of the late Queen-Empress from subscriptions by all classes of grantees amounting to almost a lakh of rupees, is rapidly nearing completion.

The usual statement of receipts and expenditure is appended:—

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of "Town Improvement Fund" and Personal Ledger Accounts during the year ending 30th September 1905.

Particulars.	Samundri.	Toba Tak Singh.	Gojra.	Chiniot Road.	Dijkote.	Shahkot.	Lyallpur.	Total.
Town Improvement Fund.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income during the year under report	...	2,336 4 2	(b)62,862 1 10	75 0 0	...	...	24,084 1 7	89,357 7 7
Gross receipts from commencement up to date	13,434 8 2	2,65,538 13 4	1,73,859 6 2	43,777 6 5	1,065 5 4	1,389 0 0	2,62,030 11 10	7,61,695 3 3
Expenditure during the year under report	134 3 2	(a)1,09,130 11 6	...	(d)1,083 13 10	1,065 5 4	...	19,444 6 1	1,41,858 7 11
Gross expenditure up to 30th September 1905	5,959 3 2	24,365 4 3	1,07,052 3 7	43,475 13 10	...	1,389 0 0	2,65,981 2 4	4,48,222 11 2
Balance at the end of the year	7,475 5 0	21,923 9 1	(c)66,807 2 7	301 8 7	...	...	3,950 6 6	92,557 2 9
Personal Ledger Accounts.								
Income during the year under report	1,411 11 6	4,880 11 5	9,922 13 1	2,529 8 4	...	...	52,128 4 2	70,853 0 6
Expenditure during the year under report	480 2 2	5,017 9 10	8,865 13 0	2,880 4 4	...	...	32,658 7 5	49,902 4 9

(*a*) Includes Rs. 1,08,714-11-10 transferred by book adjustment in Accountant-General's Office to the Public Works Department for Major Works.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 62,392-11-10 refunded by the Public Works Department on account of advances made to that Department for construction of Major Works.
(*c*) Out of this balance Rs. 28,288-1-8 transferred by book adjustment to Municipal Fund owing to formation of the Gojra Town as a Notified Area; and the balance of Rs. 38,519-0-11 will be transferred in Accountant-General's Office to Public Works Department on account of Major Works constructed during the current and last year.
(*d*) Rs. 12,083-13-10 transferred by book adjustment to Public Works Department on account of drainage work.

14. *Communications.*—The preliminary survey of the Chord Line from Lahore through the tract of the Colony irrigated by the Lower Gugera and Burala Branches to Shorkot Road was completed in December. The *general scope of this railway has been settled, but its final alignment is not yet determined with exactitude. It is proposed to lay it as close as possible to the edge of the Bar high bank where it approaches Kamalia: and by thus skirting the riverain to avoid engineering difficulties which a descent on to the lowlands would entail. The tract to be traversed by this railway cannot be satisfactorily opened out by roads owing to the absence of good metal, and the Railway Board have accepted the proposal of the Local Government to consider this line as first in order of urgency in the Province and will provide for the line at the first allotment of funds to be made hereafter. Shahkot is the site of the nearest quarries and a short branch line will probably connect these with the nearest Railway Station some dozen miles distant.*

Railways.

The Sangla-Shahdara Line is under construction. Some ninety *per centum* of the earthwork necessary has been finished and materials for bridges, stations, &c., are being collected. Inside Colony limits two new stations will be located—one at Moman (30 Rakh Branch) and the other at Dhaban (13 Rakh Branch). The latter should serve to increase the prosperity of the adjacent Mazhbi colonies. The Railway Board have also recognized the desirability of continuing subsequently this line on to Chiniot and thence to Jhang. Work on the Colony Section of the Jech Doab Railway which is to open direct communication between the Jhelum Colony and Karachi has been prosecuted vigorously; it is anticipated the line will be open for traffic about March next. Only one new station at Varyam on the Bhangu Branch is being built within Colony limits.

Roads.

The metalling of the following roads has been completed:—

		Miles.
1.	Rahu Khanuana to Satiana	7·76
2.	Chiniot Road to Pauliani	14·96
3.	Lyallpur to Rodukoru	16·89
4.	Sangla to Shahkot	12·36
	Total	51·97

An estimate has also been sanctioned for a short lead of about 2 miles from Gojra Town to the Lower Jhang Branch. Three other feeder roads from Lyallpur to Narwala, Lyallpur to Mirewala and Gojra to the Lower Gugera Branch (towards Samundri) require to be metalled. At a Conference of local officers held by the Financial Commissioner in January in connection with communications in the Chenab Colony it was agreed that metalling was chiefly required on the main arteries close to the railway on to which numerous roads converge and that great lengths of metalling are not necessary.

In a Colony where no large towns exist the more closely a metalled feeder road follows an alignment at direct right angles to a Railway Station the greater the potential benefits it confers on local traffic. When there is an almost perfect network of inter and intra-village roads which eventually converge on some feeder or junction road the utility of this feeder road, where it begins to run parallel with the railway, varies in inverse ratio to its parallelism.

A decision has been reached to increase the width of all feeder roads metalled or likely to be metalled to a uniform breadth of 110 feet. To obviate inconvenience to the *zamindars* concerned and to acquiring officers the Superintending Engineer has assented to a proposal that in future where the metalled alignment has not yet been definitely decided on, extra strips should be taken up on one side only instead of both sides of the road.

Monorail.

An interesting project was mooted by the District Board, Lyallpur, to lay down Ewing's Patent Monorail on the unmetalled road from Gojra to Samundri which is subject to very heavy traffic. The underlying idea was that whereas the construction of the monorail and provision of rolling

stock would not exceed the cost of metalling this road, the substitution of the tramway would probably yield a return on the capital invested and obviate the very heavy maintenance charges necessitated by the inferior quality of available metal. The Local Government, however, after careful consideration came to the conclusion that the success of the experiment would, in the special circumstances of the Chenab Colony, be very dubious and would not justify the expenditure by the District Board of the sum involved.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The most important event in Colony annals during the twelve months under report was the creation on December 1,1904, of the Lyallpur District, comprising the three tahsils of Lyallpur, Samundri and Toba Tek Singh of the old Jhang District. The presence at Colony headquarters of a Deputy Commissioner has inevitably relieved the Colonization Officer of much work not germane to his functions proper; and the new District Board has pursued its duties with great vigour.

At the Horse Show in October last the total number of animals brought to the fair exhibited an increase on the previous year of 860. Only 223 horses and mares changed hands at an average price of Rs. 104. The reluctance of grantees to part with their stock is still noticeable, but in the present conditions of the Colony need invoke no regrets. The active co-operation of the Army Remount Department has assured the success of this show.

The Cattle Fair held in March under the auspices of the new District Board proved more than ever popular. The sales of the two last years compared were as follows:—

Year.	Number of cattle sold.	Value in rupees.	Average value per animal sold.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1904	4,107	1,26,592	30 12 0
1905	7,500	1,71,904	23 0 0

It is needless to add that the best stock is seldom offered for sale.

The agricultural show was repeated. There were 472 exhibits: Rs. 480 being distributed in prizes.

The number of Hissar bulls in the Lyallpur District is 17, and 15 more have been indented for. The demand, however, exceeds the available supply. Generally, the quality of stock possessed by grantees is high, and the standard of oxen enrolled by the Transport Registration Officer has been described as very good. The importance of fostering all attempts to improve cattle breeding in the early years of the Colony when the colonists are prosperous and their holdings undivided cannot be over-estimated; and the wisdom of placing every facility in their way has been fully recognised by the new District Board which fortunately is in a position to give practical effect to this policy.

Education.

The number of Primary Schools in Lyallpur District has already been raised from 30 to 46, of indigenous schools from 20 to 27. Most of these receive grants from the District Funds. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School of the Lyallpur Municipality has been advanced to the status of a High School.

Statement Nos. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.*—The area commanded by the Dang Ali Extension is now being allotted to men of substantial position on camel service terms.

The Sultan Pakhra scheme, curtailed in accordance with the advice of local Revenue Officers, is under consideration. The modified proposals embrace one block of good Government waste; and the rest of the spare water is to be devoted to the irrigation of Jhang proprietary villages.

The extensions from the Burala and Lower Gugera Branches have assumed definite shape. Square-laying is complete; and the main alignments are being worked out. Statement No. IV contains the relevant figures. It is intended to allocate 35,000 acres of excellent soil to be irrigated by a special distributary to the Forest Department for the creation of a large plantation. On the other two extensions approximately 105,000 acres will be available for allotment. The original idea of local officers was to propose this area should be assigned to grantees on camel service terms; but on the assumption that land will be to spare after the claims of grantees crowded out of the Jhelum Colony have been satisfied. I am of opinion that the extension of the mule-breeding scheme is likely to prove a greater success and of wider utility.

I agree.
J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

It seems to me, as a layman, questionable whether stall-fed camels of the plains (themselves imported into the Colony) will successfully cope with the hardships of expeditions among rocky mountain passes. On the other hand the hardy mule is pre-eminently adapted to work of this nature. There is no camel-breeding in the Colony; for in an irrigated tract the camel becomes an exotic. How long the "ship of the desert" can be expected to survive in a country fast being transformed from a waste into a rich champaign is a speculation I leave to students of natural history; but the germs of success developing in the mule-breeding scheme encourage the belief that the mule and not the camel is the animal which should become and will become the future mainstay of transport organization in the Chenab Colony.

We should not use up much land or money in grants for camel-breeding. The difficulties surrounding it are great and increasing.
J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

17. *Establishments.*—From 1st October 1904 to 18th April 1905 Mr. G. F. deMontmorency; from that date to the close of the year Mr. J. M. Dunnett.

Assistant Colonization Officer.

Talib Mehdi Khan. During his absence on leave in August and September S. Karam Shah officiated.

Extra Assistant Colonization Officer.

M. Sant Singh, Tahsildar of the Rawalpindi Settlement, officiated for S. Karam Shah in this post for the two months named above.

Revenue Assistant.

Of the Naib Tahsildars, under the Settlement Tahsildar Kesar Ram, Munshi Nazir Husain and M. Thakur Singh have shown most energy. A new Naib Tahsildar to supervise Colony accounts which need constant checking has been recently sanctioned, but not yet appointed.

Pending sanction to new proposals necessitated by the creation of the Lyallpur District the Kanungo (field and settlement) establishment remains at 43. Exclusive of settlement, the patwaris number 352.

I have again to acknowledge the valuable help of Mr. S. DAVID, my Head Clerk, one of the most reliable workers with whom I have ever been associated.

L. FRENCH,

Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1904-05.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Rakh Branch	597,154	460,375	460,375	453,732	6,643
2	Jhang „	803,277	642,489	538,924	574,915	67,574
3	Gugera „	1,041,591	800,969	798,544	790,479	10,490
	Total ...	2,442,022	1,903,833	1,797,843	1,819,126	84,707

NOTE.—Variations between these figures and those shown on the last year's statement are due to discrepancies adjusted in remeasurement.

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1904-05.

PERIOD.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.			
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761
„ „ 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626
„ „ 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774
„ „ 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335
„ „ 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457
„ „ 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088
„ „ 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088
„ „ 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419
„ „ 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605
„ „ 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546
„ „ 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130
„ „ 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398
„ „ 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994
„ „ 1905	453,732	574,915	790,479	1,819,126

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1904-05.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch ...	Kharif 1904	118,213	4·295	...	...
	Rabi 1904-05	257,283	2·487	...	...
	Total ...	375,496	3·056	...	...
Jhang Branch ...	Kharif 1904	161,007	2·138	2,547	11·111
	Rabi 1904-05	345,634	1·679	588	2·381
	Total ...	506,641	1·903	3,135	9·473
Gugera Branch ...	Kharif 1904	270,506	4·600	1,745	22·750
	Rabi 1904-05	494,896	3·990	1,634	32·191
	Total ...	765,402	4·205	3,379	30·275
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,647,539	3·235	6,514	20·264

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in Rupees.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.					Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10-0 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10-0 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10-0 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10-0 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lyallpur ...	Rakh Branch	8,241	1,435	2,518	...	12	12,206	...	1,075	2,518	...	12	3,605	...	...	...	8,241	360	...	...	...	8,601
	Jhang „	...	4,000	8,215	12,514	9	24,738	.	2,911	6,804	10,367	9	20,091	...	...	...	...	1,089	1,411	2,147	...	4,647
	Gugera „	...	44,081	40,000	1,35,000	224	2,19,305	...	31,581	25,518	133,109	224	190,432	...	...	...	...	12,500	14,482	1,891	...	28,873
	Total ...	8,241	49,516	50,733	1,47,514	245	2,56,249	...	35,567	34,840	143,476	245	214,128	...	...	..	8,241	13,949	15,893	4,038	...	42,121
Jhang ...	Rakh Branch	..	...	1,094	...	...	1,094	...	...	1,094	...	...	1,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhang „	...	3,220	30,400	2,290	...	35,910	...	1,997	17,246	1,564	...	20,807	...	...	...	...	1,223	13,154	726	...	15,103
	Gugera „	...	14,687	5,495	1,539	108	21,829	...	14,687	5,495	1,539	108	21,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	17,907	36,989	3,829	108	58,833	...	16,684	23,835	3,103	108	43,730	...	...	...	...	1,223	13,154	726	...	15,103
Gujranwala ...	Rakh Branch	...	...	2,092	...	...	2,092	...	...	2,092	...	...	2,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gugera „	...	377	414	...	...	791	...	377	417	...	...	791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	377	2,506	...	...	2,883	...	377	2,506	...	...	2,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ...	Gugera Branch	...	4,325	...	1,805	55	6,185	...	4,325	...	1,805	55	6,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	8,241	72,125	90,228	1,53,148	408	3,24,150	...	56,953	61,181	1,48,384	408	2,66,926	...	...	...	8,241	15,172	29,047	4,764	...	57,224

STATEMENT No. V.—Extensions.

Name of Extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dangali Extension	19,178	16,051	3,127	Kharif 1906.
Total	19,178	16,051	3,127	

STATEMENT No. VI.—Extensions.

Name of Extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1. Sultan Pakhra	43,000	4,000	39,000	Under consideration.
2. Samundri Extension	153,677	95,358	58,319	Within 1½ to 2 years.
3. Khiki „	30,752	28,200	2,552	
4. Bhagat (Forest) Extension	36,000	34,700	1,300	
Total	263,429	162,258	101,171	

REPORT

OF THE

JHANG CANAL COLONY.

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—The Semi-Colony chaks in the Jhang District, which are available for allotment, exclusive of Chak Dhiggí which is not commanded, are given in the margin. All are on the Lower Jehlam Canal: the first two are on the Khádir Distributary of the 2nd Division and the rest on the Massan and No. 14 Distributaries of the 3rd, or their minors. The first five are in Chiniot Tahsil and the rest in Jhang. In the early days of the Settlement the boundaries of the Chiniot chaks were realigned on squares, but this was not found possible in Jhang owing to the difficult nature of the country. With the exception of the four Kachián chaks, Pir Bahlol, Chak Jalal Din and Chak Siálán, the boundaries of leased and owned plots have been realigned on squares and killás, and the whole chak remeasured as part of the Settlement measurements. The excepted chaks were for a time left unmeasured pending decision of proposals to establish Government Forest Reserves in these areas. As, however, it is now understood that the proposals have been abandoned, the boundaries of owned and leased plots have been realigned and the measurements have been put in hand. Chak Madrassá, Chak Said Biráham and Chak Darzián, also included in the scheme, had already been remeasured.

1. Chak Bábíwál.
2. Chak Bahádur.
3. Bákar Mehran.
4. Sharín Awánwála.
5. Shádípur.
6. Bháwaná.
7. Mahánbalí.
8. Bamrálá Bhattián.
9. Sháh-Murád.
10. Jungle Kutb.
11. Katorá.
12. 13. 14. 15. 4 Kachián chaks.
16. Chak Daulat Khán.
17. Katiánwálá.
18. Pír Bahlol.
19. Chak Jalál Dín.
20. Chak Siálán.
21. Chak Madrassá.
22. Chak Darzián.
23. Chak Said Biráham.

The measurements of the chaks were all killawár, but owing to the fact that they took place before canal irrigation, the cultivators were all allowed to maintain their old fields until canal irrigation began and crop inspections were recorded on the old khasrá girdáwarís. As canal irrigation is extended the killa boundaries are being aligned, and possession taken according to the re-arranged allotments.

2. *Conditions.*—No orders have yet been received as to conditions; a reference was made in letter No. 53, dated 1st May 1905.

See my No. 2222, dated 5th June. I shall be glad if very early orders can be passed. This is a matter of real urgency, as the settlement of the Jhang District should be finished in April.

J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

3. *Allotment.*—The only allotments made so far are the re-arranged owned and leased well plots and the compensation grants to owners expropriated from land taken up for various public purposes, sanction to which procedure was given in Punjab Government No. 931, dated 16th September 1903.

These allotments as also those of the re-arranged owned well plots are given in full ownership and those of the leased well plots on the tenancy terms yet to be sanctioned. Balance registers have been opened, but are incomplete as yet owing to the non-inclusion of the unmeasured chaks. The nominal balance available for the rest of the chaks was 8,943 acres 1 rood 27 poles on 31st January 1905, since which time proceedings have somewhat hung fire owing to the uncertainty as to the disposal of the Rakhs. Proposals as to the classes to whom allotments should be given were made in the above quoted letter No. 53, dated 1st May 1905.

Since allotment no tábádlás have been allowed as yet, and few have been asked for. This class of work will not be heavy as the capabilities of the chaks are well known and on allotment grantees can tell fairly accurately what they are getting. Unallotted areas in some of the chaks will be extensive as there is a good deal of unculturable land—it is not therefore proposed to keep from allotment any culturable and irrigable areas as chirágáh.

Right.
J. M. DOUIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Irrigation has only been afforded in the current Rabi harvest 1905, but the following villages are now commanded and cultivated: 2 Chak Bahádur, 3 Bákar Mehran, 5 Shádípur, 6 Bháwaná, 7 Mahánbalí, 8 Bhamrálá Bhattián.

Presumably grantees will be given two free crops as in the Jehlam Colony generally, and not two crops at half rates only as in proprietary villages. The difficulty is that irrigation has begun before the real allotment has taken place. The best solution appears to be to charge those already in possession at full rates until allotments take place and then to allow the free harvests for each chak as a whole.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—No temporary cultivation has been allowed, but it seems probable that unauthorised cultivation will be difficult to stop unless land is allotted speedily.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The Rs. 2 acreage rate will no doubt eventually be recovered in these chaks; as yet, however, no demand has been formulated pending final allotment.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No remarks.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Mutations as yet have only been of the usual description, except the allotments reported in paragraph 3, which have all passed through attestation in this way.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Measurement jamabandis incorporating all re-arrangements of well properties were prepared on remeasurement, but none of these jamabandis have been accepted as the Settlement Record as the further allotments have to come in. If possible in the time, the final allotments will be incorporated in a new jamabandi which will form the Settlement Record of these chaks, but time is getting short. A soil survey was ordered when the squares were laid in these chaks, and the result noted on the chak kháka. Tenancy registers have not been taken in hand as yet; it is not quite certain whether they will be required.

10. *Village sites.*—The need for village sites is not very pressing, and in many cases, owing to the large amount of owned land included in the chak, it is not possible to arrange for a village ábádí on Colony lines. Shop sites are not required, as the requisite shops are already in existence in neighbouring villages close by. It will probably be necessary, however, to allot village sites in one or two of the deserted chaks, and in the case of Chak Darzián a village site is being allotted in special circumstances to form the village of Haveli Gulám Jinnat, which has been washed away by the Chenáb (see Financial Commissioner's No. 6179, dated 23rd October 1905.)

11. *Lambardárs and Zaildárs.*—For all the chaks which had assessments before canal irrigation, with the exception of the Kachián chaks, lambardáris have been allowed with regard to the size of the chak to the classes of the old owners and lessees and to the amount of land available for allotment. Most of the lambardáris have been filled up from among the former revenue-payers, but where much land remains for allotment a lambardári has been kept vacant pending allotment. The villages were before Settlement allotted among the existing zaildárs.

12. *Census.*—No remarks.

13. (*a*). *Towns and markets.*—The idea of acquiring land at stations on the Jech-Doab Railway and establishing markets was first suggested to me by Mr. Leslie-Jones in October 1903, and definite proposals were made by me in the same month estimating the amount of land required at 1,300 acres and its

value at Rs. 40,000, of which Rs. 25,000 was estimated as the amount which Government would have to pay in cash, the rest of the land being paid for by allotment in exchange of land. The principle was accepted in letter No. 115 of 27th January 1904, from the Revenue Secretary to Government, and Rs. 30,000 made available for the acquisition of the sites. Arrangements were at once made for the acquisition of the land and eventually the following areas have been acquired at the cost noted :—

Station.	Area.	Cost.
	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sháh Jíwaná	169 3 10	2,545 12 6
Chund	294 1 11	8,522 3 9
Thattá Mahla	85 0 0	815 13 0
Jhang	222 1 17	3,795 7 9
Madduki	84 3 36	2,693 8 3
Bustan Sargána	310 1 27	5,214 6 6
Total	1,166 3 21	23,587 3 9

(*b*). Up to the end of September 1905 the total payments in cash have been Rs. 7,216-11-6, but Rs. 2,426-2-0 had still to be paid at the end of the year, making the total cash disbursements Rs. 9,642-13-6 out of the above total of Rs. 23,587-3-9. For the present the acquisitions of land are complete, though it may be necessary still to acquire individual plots for brick kilns and other subsidiary objects. By orders given in letter No. 534, dated 16th June 1904, from the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, the total value of the land and not the cash disbursed only is to be debited to the market accounts.

(*c*). By letter No. 386, dated 24th March 1905, the following orders were given :—

(1) That markets should be established at Sháh Jíwaná, Jhang and Rustam Sargána and sarais at Chund, Thattá Mahla (formerly Chautala) and Madduki stations : the construction of the sarais has been entrusted to the North-Western Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000.

(2) Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned during 1905-06 for the preparation of sites before auction, and on the entertainment of establishment to deal with the management of the market sites ; amounts spent on these objects during 1904-05 being deducted from the amount sanctioned.

(3) The conditions of sale and the rate and term of assessment of sites for shops and houses sanctioned for the Jehlam Colony towns were extended to these markets.

(*d*). At the same time the sanction of the Government of India was obtained and communicated in Punjab Government's No. 304 S., dated 1st June 1905, to the appropriation for a period of five years (*i. e.*, up to the end of March 1910) of the whole of the proceeds of the sale of sites in the towns on the conditions sanctioned in the case of the Jehlam Colony. A Personal Ledger account was sanctioned in the name of the Settlement Officer, Jhang (*vide* Punjab Government endorsement No. 1201, dated 6th May 1905) for the credit and disbursement of petty items of income.

(*e*). In accordance with these orders a moharrir on Rs. 20 has been employed since 15th April 1905.

The only expenditure from the allotment of Rs. 20,000 has been the pay of the moharrir and some petty expenditure on printing forms and notices and on demarcating the shop and house sites. The expenditure at the end of September had been—pay Rs. 150-15-6, contingencies Rs. 31-11-3 ; total Rs. 182-10-9.

(*f*). Owing to various causes small plots of land have been made over to the Canal Department at Rustam Sargána and to the Railway Department at

Jhang, and a small area was returned to the owners in Rustam Sargána owing to the alteration of the alignment of the Dhaular Rájbáhá, Lower Chenáb Canal. In addition all the land taken up in Chund Bharwana village at Chund is being returned, as it is not now proposed as at first to have a market at this station. The area returned is 66 acres 3 roods 14 poles. The land taken up round the station is being retained and is situated in Thattá Kauriana village. Land which has been made over to Government Departments has been sold at the price actually given by the market funds, and in Chund returned to owners at that price, less the 15 per cent. added for compulsory acquisition. The income to market funds from these surrenders is—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rustam Sargána	173	1	9
Jhang	805	7	3
Chund Bharwana	2,409	11	3
Total	3,388	4	3

Of this sum Rs. 579-8-3 had been recovered by the end of September.

(*g*). A small trial auction and allotment of house sites at Shah Jíwaná, which is at present situated in a desert, was held on September 7, 1905. Twenty-two house sites were finally allotted and 11 shop sites sold, at prices amounting in all to Rs. 7,650, and it was sufficiently evident that no fear need be felt for the success of this market. The whole of the above sum was recovered in October.

(*h*). Under Government orders the receipts and expenditure are credited and debited to General Revenues, but balanced accounts are kept locally and a monthly statement forwarded to the Accountant-General for verification. At the end of September the debit balances of each market site were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shah Jíwaná	—2,610	0	4
Chund	—8,534	13	1
Thattá Mahla	—828	6	4
Jhang	—3,838	2	10
Madduki	—2,706	1	7
Rustam Sargána	—5,203	14	10
Total ...	—23,721	7	0

(*i*). The accounts of Chund, Thattá Mahla and Madduki will for long show a considerable debit, as the only income will be from rents of cultivated land and of the sarais. These rents will be recovered and credited in the first place to the Personal Ledger account of the site which will pay the land revenue and cost of maintenance of the sarais; but my present idea is that in April of each year, after the annual accounts have been closed, only a sufficient working balance should be kept for each site in the Personal Ledger account, and the surplus credited to Government Revenues in reduction of the debt against the station. In this way the debt would be gradually wiped out. The market stations will very shortly show a credit balance: Shah Jíwaná has already done so; but for the present it is advisable to consider all the stations as one account for the purpose of arriving at the balance which is under the orders of the Government of India available for expenditure on the markets.

The sarai station sites are part and parcel of the scheme as they secure for purchasers of sites in markets the custom of the country for which the market is designed without fear of serious competition.

It is proposed to hold in December a trial auction at Rustam Sargána on the same lines as that at Shah Jíwaná, but the sale of the actual markets must be deferred until the line is opened.

The Personal Ledger transactions as yet only include rents received from cultivation in market areas, out of which the land revenue has to be paid. The moharrir has an advance of Rs. 12 from the account, and the balance at the end of September was 4 annas.

It was an excellent idea to extend to the Jech-Doáb Railway, in Jhang, the plan carried out so successfully on the Lyallpur Railway.

J. M. DOUIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

14. *Communications.*—Owing to the existence of old roads and paths through the chaks no scheme of village roads has been worked out and is indeed unnecessary, except perhaps in one or two of the chaks which at present have no cultivation whatever.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—No remarks.

16. *Extensions.*—The Khádir Rájbáhá began irrigation in Kharif 1904 but breached in September, and has not yet been repaired: water will be available again late in the Rabi season. 14 R which commands Bháwana, Mahánbalí and Bhamrálá Bhattián is in full working order, and Massan irrigates, to some extent, Bákar Mehran and Shádípur, but the minors of Massan, which command most of the rest of the chaks, have not yet been constructed, and it is doubtful whether Chak Madrassa, Chak Darzián and Chak Said Birahmat the tail of Massan will be irrigated at all. Probably it will be convenient eventually to allow temporary cultivation in these chaks.

17. *Establishments.*—I was gazetted the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 840, dated 8th September 1905; such work as had been done previously having been done under the ordinary powers of a Settlement Officer. The establishment employed in the chaks has been the ordinary field establishment of the district supervised by the Settlement staff; in future the ordinary district revenue establishment will be the agency through which the chaks are administered. As regards office establishments proposals were submitted in letter No. 62, dated 25th January 1905, to Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, giving the necessary additions in tahsils and at head-quarters to the ordinary staff required for this special work.

A good beginning has been made, and it is desirable that the work of colonization in the small areas of Government land available should be finished before Mr. Abbott leaves Jhang on completion of his settlement next April.

J. M. DOUIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

JHANG:

Dated 11*th November* 1905.

E. ABBOTT,

Settlement Officer.

REPORT

ON

CHUNIAN CANAL COLONY.

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—Twenty-nine chaks or an area of about 36,300 acres of crown lands were surveyed and demarcated during the year under report by the Canal Department. The land includes an area of 4,370 acres transferred from the Montgomery District, 1,145 acres situated in the Lahore Tahsil and the remainder in the Chunian Tahsil.

The work of "killabandi" is being done by the Revenue Patwaris, the total area done during the year under report, as far as Crown lands are concerned, being 27,380 acres. Including 15 estates colonized in the year 1903-04 and 20 villages colonized in 1897, the number of new villages of which the Chunian Colony is formed aggregates 59 as below :—

In the Chunian Tahsil	57
In the Lahore Tahsil	2

New estates sold by auction or otherwise are excluded from the number given above.

The survey of 17 old proprietary villages, with the object of introducing "killabandi," was proceeding during the year.

2. *Conditions.*—The conditions of colonization are the same as reported last year and no changes have taken place. The conditions relating to the old part of the colony differ on some points from those relating to the new part of the colony.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under report an area of 26,848 acres was allotted permanently as below :—

Statements Nos. I and II.

To civil grantees	Acres	998
To peasant grantees	„	25,850

No military grant was made. The area given for temporary cultivation measured 2,460 acres. This is mainly the area set apart for civil and military grants as well as the area forming the site of the proposed Lower Bari Doab Canal which passes through the rakhs. The information regarding Lower Bari Doab Canal was received rather late and the squares required for the canal which had already been allotted before receipt of the information were subsequently exchanged. This complicated affairs to some extent, but the exchanges were satisfactorily completed after the Kharif of 1904 was harvested. An area of 7,843 acres was allotted in the month of November 1904. Some of the new comers could not get canal water at all to sow their lands during the harvest, while others got a scanty supply and sowed some of the area with wheat ; the supply in the canal in the months of November and December being scanty, the water reached only those squares which lie low. Some of the Colonists cultivated these low squares jointly. Shortly after their arrival in the colony the severe winter set in (the season last year being exceptional) and the Colonists destitute of proper accommodation had to make the best shift for themselves in temporary dwellings and could not bring their cattle and families till April 1905. Experience has shown that November is not a good month for allotment. The best time for allotment is the month of March and next to that the month of August.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The 15 estates colonized in the year 1903-04, except parts of two villages, *viz.*, chaks Nos. 30 and 26, situated on the tail of the minors, had a fairly good start. The land of these villages was allotted in the month of May, and though it was late in the season,

Statement No. III.

c

the Colonists sowed cotton. As the land was new and the cold of winter set in rather late, the crop turned out fairly successful and was about average. The succeeding rabi crops of "toria" and wheat were excellent in these estates. The villages colonized during the year under report unfortunately had a bad start. The first rabi crop of wheat which ripened after surviving the severe frost was injured on the threshing floor by untimely local rainfall in the beginning of June 1905. The injury blackened the grain and rendered it unfit for sale in the market. Thus the crop served the purposes of home consumption only.

The cotton, which was the second crop of those who settled in the month of November 1904 and the first crop of the Colonists put in possession in the month of March 1905, has also just failed.

It is, however, a matter for congratulation that the Colonists, selected by the Extra Assistant Commissioner on special duty, with my approval, were of the right sort. Poor and coming from conjested villages they did not think of abandoning the Colony and returning to their homes, but quietly worked hard in reclaiming the land and supported themselves by selling the wood thus collected.

Statement III gives the figures for cultivation. The figures relate to the area sown in the old as well as in the new parts of the colony.

The percentage of the area failed was 5·85 during the Kharif 1904 and 1·11 during the Rabi 1905, and 2·71 on the total area sown.

Thirty-eight per cent. of the allotted area was sown.

The small percentage is due to the fact that the area colonized in the month of March 1905 is included in the area allotted, but its cultivation is not shown in the figures of the sown area, as the statistics for Kharif 1905 will be included in next year's report. No remissions on account of failure or calamity were necessary during the year under report.

The demand on permanent cultivation was as below:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue with cesses	20,432
Malikana	32,904
Abiana	99,803

The malikana figures include Rs. 13,692 on account of the previous year's demand, the collection of which was sanctioned in Financial Commissioner's letter No. 5738, dated 23rd September 1904. The whole amount was recovered during the year under report.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—During the year under report an area of 1,039 acres was sown by temporary cultivators. The Irrigation Department did the whole of the assessment work connected with this. A consolidated rent of Rs. 2-6 per acre, plus Abiana at the prescribed rate, is charged on the harvested area.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—A sum of Rs. 56,013-4-11, as noted on the margin, on account of arrears of the sale price of crown lands sold to the adjoining villages at moderate rates in 1896, regarding which correspondence has continued for years and a *mention* of which was made in last year's report, was collected during the year under report by the Extra Assistant Commissioner on special duty in accordance with the unofficial orders of the late Commissioner, Mr. Anderson. The account of previous balances is now clear. The matter is being reported for formal sanction.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Price	55,519	13	5
Costs in litigation	493	7	6

An area of 1,132·18 acres was sold by auction for Rs. 3,01,472, giving an average of Rs. 266-4 per acre. Of the above sum Rs. 1,45,119-9 has been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,56,352-7 at the end of the year.

The competition was very keen and the price realized beats the record. Details of the sale were reported in this office letter No. 126-C., dated 18th January 1905. The balance is all due from Jat purchasers, the non-agriculturist vendees having paid the full amount due from them by the date fixed. It is to be regretted that the cotton crop of 1905 totally failed and hence there is

no hope of speedy recovery. The matter is under my consideration. The nazrana due from Civil grantees amounted to Rs. 43,383, of which Rs. 13,159 was payable during the year under report. It was collected in full, Rs. 12,239 before the end of September and the balance Rs. 920 in October 1905.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights*—With a view to grant occupancy rights to the Colonists settled in 1897-98 in the old part of the colony, an enquiry was made by the Extra Assistant Commissioner on special duty as to the extent to which the Colonists had fulfilled the conditions of their grants. The result was that occupancy rights were granted in respect of 1,277 holdings, comprising an area of 28,969 acres, out of a total of 1,408 holdings with an area of 32,120 acres. The matter was reported in the correspondence ending with the Commissioner's letter No. 327, dated 6th May 1905 and the orders received from the Financial Commissioner in his Senior Secretary's letter No. 2770, dated 28th April 1905 are being acted upon.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The total number of mutation cases attested during the year under report was 1,703, leaving 12 unattested at the end of the year. The abnormal increase in the number of cases is due to the following causes:—

I.—Acquisition of occupancy rights were brought on the Mutation Register and after the Revenue Officer had passed formal orders, these were incorporated in the jamabandis. The number of such mutations was about 1,300.

II.—In checking the entries of each holding of the old part of the colony in the course of the enquiry regarding the fulfilment by the tenants of the conditions of grant some cases were discovered which were brought on the register at once and attested.

III.—Certain plots of land were required for use as manure depôts outside the "abadis." These were acquired and other land was given in exchange.

IV.—Some allotted squares in the old part of the colony were proved by experience to be too high for irrigation. These were taken back and the colonists provided with land in the new part of the colony in exchange.

The Financial Commissioner's explanation in his review of last year's report as to the manner in which Section 59 of the Tenancy Act is applicable to the question of succession in the old and new parts of the colony is being kept in view in disposing of mutation cases.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—During the year under report the work of "killabandi" was done in 23 villages. Shajras Khetwar and Field books were prepared of 23 estates. The "jamabandis" of 26 estates, colonized last year, were made. Besides the above the work of "killabandi" has been nearly completed in four estates owned by the private proprietors in the vicinity of the colony.

10. *Village sites.*—Considerable improvements have been effected in the abadi of the villages in the old part of the colony during the year under report. A few killas were acquired on two sides of each abadi outside the circular road and these were set apart for use as manure depôts. Each house in the abadi was allotted a piece of 40 karams by ten for this purpose. A katcha wall, some 3 feet high, was built on the abadi side of these plots to prevent extension of manure heaps towards the abadi and the circular road. Similar arrangements are being made at the time of allotment in the nearest villages. All heaps of manure lying inside houses have been removed and all manure pits within the abadis were filled in with fresh earth.

The houses hitherto half finished were completed, the compound walls being built and their doors put in.

From the beginning attention has been regularly paid to sanitation in building the new abadis. No one is allowed to make a burrow pit within the village site and all earth required for building purposes is brought from a chapar in the shamilat square.

Arrangements are being made for the entertainment from the Dhorat Fund of one or two sweepers for each village, as soon as these are entertained the sanitation will be fairly satisfactory.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—The appointment of lambardars in the newly colonized estates is under consideration. The question whether one square should be allotted to be held by the lambardar *ex-officio* came up for consideration when the land was nearly allotted. The matter was reported in the correspondence ending with our No. $\frac{424}{C}$, dated 28th July 1905, and Commissioner's No. 557, dated 25th August 1905. Two candidate-zaildars were appointed provisionally during the year under report and they are working satisfactorily

The appointment of other zaildar candidates is under consideration. Probably the creation of one more zail will be necessary, and the matter will be reported separately as soon as lambardars in the new estates are appointed. The zamindari agency is working satisfactorily in the colony.

12. *Census.*—A few villages were infected with plague during the year under report, but the mortality was by no means considerable. No census has been taken since 1901, but the population is undoubtedly increasing. The main colony falls within the jurisdiction of two Police Stations, Chunian and and Serai Mughal. The present police strength in those thanas cannot cope with the crime which is daily growing. A new Police Station at Patoki seems to me absolutely necessary and the sooner it is sanctioned the better. The "Janglis" have been allotted land near Patoki with the object of keeping them immediately under the eye of the Police Officer there. The Labanas and well behaved Mahtams have been given land along the Montgomery border to check offenders coming from the Montgomery "bar."

The Deputy Commissioner should press the Superintendent of Police for the early preparation and submission of the necessary application. The new villages, which have been founded within the last twelve months in the colony to the north of the railway line, render the early location of a thana at Patoki a matter of urgency.

R. E. Y.

13. *Towns and markets.*—Proposals for a new market and for another Cotton manufactory at Patoki are under consideration. Since the cotton crop has failed in the current kharif, the delay which has occurred in getting the proposals sanctioned, is not without its advantage. Had the market been now in existence the traders setting in it would probably have been discouraged by the absence of the expected trade.

I have recently been touring in the colony and have discussed with Mr. Hallifax his proposals for a new market town at Patoki. I hope to be able very shortly to submit definite proposals for the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

R. E. Y.

14. *Communications.*—The construction of the metalled road mentioned in last year's report is in progress.

The connection of the Patoki market with Chunian town by a metalled road and that of the colony estates with the surrounding villages with unmetalled roads, seem to me to be very necessary in the interest of the colony, and this matter has been reported for orders and with an application for funds in this office No. 319 C, dated the 4th May 1905.

These proposals have received the approval of the Financial Commissioner and have been recommended to Government.

R. E. Y.

The internal roads of the colony are in good order and they are duly maintained by the Colonists.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—I.—The claims of Janglis were enquired into by the Extra Assistant Commissioner on special duty and they were given squares of land in the colony.

II.—Considerable attention was paid to the planting of the roadsides with trees in the months of March and August last, but the abnormally severe cold at the end of March and in April, as well as in September 1905 after heavy rainfall damaged what had been done and very few of the trees planted have survived. The year under report was not at all favourable for tree planting.

III.—The rest-house at Patoki was completed.

IV.—The land transferred from the Montgomery District is generally brackish, "kallar," some of the land demarcated was found to be totally unculturable. Such land as has only a small amount of kallar was colonized with the result that some of the Colonists put in abandoned it and others are anxious for an exchange. I refused exchanges, but am arranging with the Canal Department to give plentiful water for at least two years, during which the "kallar" will, it is hoped, disappear if the Colonists work hard. For the present the canal supply is very scanty, the land being on the tail of the Rakh distributary.

16. *Extensions.*—I have no information on the subject.

17. *Establishments.*—Lala Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was put on special duty for colony work, and remained on this duty from 7th November to March 1905. The entertainment of a kanungo and four patwaris was sanctioned till the end of July 1905 (*vide* correspondence ending with the Commissioner's Office No. 108, dated the 10th February 1905). The establishment continues in employment and cannot at present be dispensed with. I am submitting an application for an extension of the period of their employment till the Patwari circles are revised. An extra establishment of four Patwaris is required to carry on the work of "killabandi" in old proprietary villages, and this matter will be reported separately.

I have to thank Lala Tilok Chand for drafting this report, and I beg to bring to your notice the good work he has done in the colony. He has continued to give it special attention while he has been Subdivisional Officer of Kasur, and the results of his work are, I venture to represent, very satisfactory.

I spent some days in the colony in December 1905 and visited some of the old villages as well as some of the new villages and also the area which has been given out as reward grants. I was well satisfied with the progress which has been made, and consider that much credit is due to Lala Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, for the care and attention which he has devoted to the colony. The principal needs of the colony are a new market town at Patoki, a new thana, a pukka road from Chunian to Patoki and the improvement of the kacha roads. These matters have all been referred to in the report. The bazar, which has been built by Rai Bahadur Buta Mal at Kot Radha, Kishenis quite in adequate to the needs of the place. I warned him personally that unless he builds a suitable bazar within a very short time, Government will be obliged to make its own arrangements for a proper bazar and market.

R. E. Y.

C. J. HALLIFAX,
Deputy Commissioner.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1904-05.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Bari Doab Canal, 3rd Division.	86,193	73,884	69,930	73,091	793
	Total ...	86,193	73,884	69,930	73,091	793

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1904-05.

PERIOD.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.	
	B. D. Canal, III Division.	Total allotted.
1	2	3
To end of September 1897	1,007	1,007
„ „ 1898	27,415	27,415
„ „ 1899	4,858	4,858
„ „ 1900	813	813
„ „ 1901	371	371
„ „ 1902	...	...
„ „ 1903	43	43
„ „ 1904	11,736	11,736
„ „ 1905	26,848	26,848
Total	73,091	73,091

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1904-05.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
3rd Division, Bári Doáb Canal.	Kharif 1904... ...	17,702	5·85	34	5·38
	Rabi 1905	36,391	1·11	1,005	·38
	Total ...	54,093	2·71	1,039	·57

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in Rupees.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Watercourse.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Watercourse.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Watercourse.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Watercourse.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore ...	III Division, Bari Doáb Canal.	3,01,472	43,383	26,243	...	...	3,71,098	1,45,120	12,239	24,950	...	...	1,82,309	...	...	...	1,56,352	31,144	1,293	...	...	1,88,789

Columns 15 to 17 to be omitted where system of recovery by takavi is not in force.

N. B.—For Jhelum Colony, for columns 5 and 6, 11 and 12, 20 and 21, substitute one column, each headed Rs. 2 acreage rate.

STATEMENT No. V—Extensions.

Name of extension.	I.—Sanctioned projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Total				

STATEMENT No. VI—Extensions.

Name of extension.	II.—Unsanctioned projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Total				

ROYAL ASIA

REPORT

OF THE

JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

I. *Survey and demarcation.*—The "killabandi" in Crown lands was completed last year and no work of this nature has been carried out during the year under report.

2. The remarks contained in the second paragraph of Section I of the last year's report regarding inter-village roads apply to the area on the Southern Branch, given out this year. The watercourse schemes did not contain an adequate system of inter-square or inter-village roads, and have been revised with a view of supplying the deficiency. Each village has also, where possible, been provided with a direct connecting link to a Feeder or District Board road, thus connecting it with the nearest trade centre.

3. Special soil surveys for the purposes of allotment were made before the land on the Southern Branch and Jungle Sobhaga was allotted, and were checked on the spot by the Officiating Colonization Officer and Assistant Colonization Officer. This work was of special importance owing to the shortage of land available for nazarana paying grantees and military pensioners. The soil survey of the whole of the Colony area has now been completed. This survey is really reliable only when every square has been attested by an experienced Naib Tahsildar, and even where the description of the soil by its surface appearance before cultivation is strictly accurate, that description cannot be utilized by the officer making the allotment until he has himself seen a greater part of the land. A Naib Tahsildar can be trusted to classify the squares as "chiptiwala" or "rari mairadar"; but he cannot be trusted to say whether the land is fit for allotment or not. Nor can the soil survey be utilized in accepting or rejecting applications for transfers. Land which appears excellent will often work out badly under canal irrigation and personal inspection is necessary in nearly every case.

4. Field maps (Haiti shajras) have been completed for all the permanently allotted chaks. Field books and khataunis have also been written up. Records-of-right of the chaks which have been settled for two years will be taken in hand and will be completed in the course of the winter of 1905-06. The records-of-rights will be in exactly the same form as those adopted for old proprietary villages in the district, and no special forms of any sort will be introduced for Colony villages. This will facilitate the absorption of the Colony into the District administration.

II. *Conditions.*—No changes of any importance are to be recorded under this head, and it will be sufficient to refer to the rules given in the various paragraphs of Section II of the report of the year 1902-03.

2. In several cases grantees have died before being put in possession of their grants. It has been ruled in the case of civil grantees that the grant should pass to the heirs of a deceased grantee in the same way as if he had been put in possession in his life-time, and the Colonization Officer has been authorized to deal with such cases under the ordinary rules of inheritance (*vide* Financial Commissioner's letter No. 4854, dated 9th August 1905). In the case of military grantees a similar sanction has been given, with the difference that the approval of the Officer Commanding the Regiment to which the grantee belonged is also necessary.

3. Allotment has now been made to a considerable number of civil grantees. Some of the Hoshiarpur and Jullundur grantee have already settled on the land and will no doubt be of advantage to the Colony; but on the whole, subsequent experience affords no reason for varying the opinion expressed in paragraph 3 of Section II of last year's report regarding this class of grantee. There have been continual

I hope residence will be vigorously enforced.

J. M. DOUIE.

applications for exemption from residence on the part of those whose decrepitude or importunity has not already won them this indulgence from the Head of the Department making the grant. It is difficult to conceive that the development of the Colony will be materially assisted by the occasional visits of a pensioned Pedagogue or a senile Salt Inspector, who flits backwards and forwards to his weed-strewn acres like a gibbering ghost revisiting the haunts of crime. We must of course encourage a local aristocracy in our Colonies; but I venture to think that this can best be created from among the peasant grantees who have been identified from the first with the Colony and have adapted themselves to its conditions.

I hope in any new Colony scheme the bulk of the yeoman grantees will be real agriculturists.

J. M. DOUIE.

4. *Peasant grantees.*—See paragraph 4 of Section II of last year's report. The "Jangli" grantees continue to improve as cultivators, but have not arrived at the stage in which they can be called skilled agriculturists. The majority of the Ghoripal peasant grantees are now well settled and very few exchanges are necessary. The Jhelum, Gujrat and Shahpur men are still backward in cultivation; the Sialkot and Gujranwala men show much skill as cultivators, but a somewhat subdued enthusiasm for horse-breeding. The Remount Officers are, I understand, satisfied on the whole with the progress made in horse-breeding, and in the care of young stock; and so far the experiment may be said to be satisfactory, while it has cost Government nothing. The system is not a very popular one with colonists, nor is it easy to administer. Difficulties have arisen in the course of the last two years which were not perhaps suspected when the scheme was first adopted, but which should, I think, be considered before a similar scheme is adopted elsewhere. In the first place, the conditions involve responsibilities on the State which do not exist in the case of an ordinary peasant grantee. The colonist undertakes to keep his mare, and the State on its side is bound to supply him with adequate means of carrying out his contract. If any part of his land is poor, it must at once be exchanged. If his water supply for any reason goes wrong, his case must be urgently represented to the Canal Department, or his fodder will fail. He needs special protection against the horse thieves who are always hankering after his young stock. We do not in fact make a gift; we enter into a contract, and our relations with the Colonist are no longer on the same footing. In the second place, the rule of primogeniture will always make the conditions unpopular. The many objections to it were foreseen before the rule was adopted, and I need not enter on them here; but I may note that everything tends to show how repugnant this rule is to native feeling. We shall always have the Colony full of men entered as tenants who have, in common estimation, the status of co-sharers, who are a burden to the actual Colonist (who has to keep the mare) unless they are ousted, and who, if they are ousted, will obtain popular sympathy as the victims of an unjust rule. This, together with the uncertainties of the horse-breeding system, tends to give a certain air of strangeness and, so to speak, unreality to the Colony conditions which will retard the development of the Colony. Finally, the conditions have the further effect of heightening the demoralisation occasioned by that dependence of the grantee on the State and its officials, which is an unfortunate though inevitable feature of the present irrigation system.

The Janglis have done very well in the Chenab Colony.

J. M. DOUIE.

Mr. Hailey has given from the point of view of the Colonization Officer a fair statement of the difficulties surrounding the horse-breeding experiment. I gathered from discussion with Captain Bruce, Remount Officer, that the prospects of producing good stock in the Colony are distinctly hopeful. But the question is what will the colts and fillies purchased cost Government before they are passed into the ranks, and what proportion of them will be fit for British Cavalry? A colt or filly 18 months' old costs Government about Rs. 270, and there is the cost of keeping it at the stud till fit for cavalry work. To make up a complete account a good many other items would have to be added. One important question is, whether the existence of horse-breeding conditions will effect the pitch of occupier's and land revenue rates on the canal. But we are fairly embarked on the experiment and everything must be done to make it a success. There are collateral advantages. Native Cavalry Regiments should be able to purchase remounts privately in the Colony, which have been passed by as not likely to shape into British Cavalry Remounts, and the existence of a large number of horses in a Punjab district not far from the frontier might be a matter of great importance in time of war, when stock would be bought, which in time of peace would not be taken in order to replace the great losses which a campaign entails.

J. M. DOUIE.

5. While pointing out the difficulties and (in some sense) the dangers of the system as a whole, I venture, at the same time, to think that there is nothing to show at present that the horse-breeding scheme in the Jhelum

Colony has in any way failed to effect what might reasonably have been expected of it, or that it shows any present signs of breaking down. I would add that one great danger, that namely which consisted in the difficulty and expense of finding replacements for mares which die or are struck off the register, has been solved by the recent orders on the proposal to start a *chanda* Fund. These orders provide that the Remount Officer shall have first claim on all fillies born in the Colony for the purpose of making replacements, and that purchases should be made by him for colonists on the *takavi* system.

6. *Stud Farm Grants.*—The results so far achieved have been disappointing. One Stud Farm has been abandoned, and the Remount Officer has reported that several other grantees has been very backward in observing their conditions. Penal measures will now be taken to enforce those conditions. The chief offenders are the Shahpur Malik grantees. The fact that other grantees are observing their conditions makes it clear that it is only the personal character of the Shahpur Maliks and their very low sense of duty which is responsible for this result.

7. *Military grants on horse-breeding conditions.*—It was anticipated that a considerable number of these grantees would not come forward to take up their grants owing to the difficulty of procuring mares. Nearly the whole of them, however, have come forward, as special arrangements were made by their Commanding Officers to provide mares. With few exceptions all have received land. The subject will be again referred to under the head of "Allotment."

8. *Military grantees on ordinary conditions.*—Allotment has been made to about two-thirds of these grantees. The subject will be again referred to under the head of "Allotment."

9. *Sales by auction.*—No sale by auction has taken place owing to the shortage of land. In a small number of cases purchasers have failed to comply with the conditions of sale and their grants have been confiscated. Under the orders of the Financial Commissioner these will be re-auctioned. An area of 180 acres situated close to Sargodha has been sold in small plots at fixed prices for gardens.

10. *Regimental Stud Farms.*—The ten farms sanctioned by Government have all been allotted, and in the majority of cases all the necessary buildings have been erected. In spite of the disposition to employ the local cultivators as tenants, these farms seem on the whole to be well and economically managed, and in many of them the profits have already been sufficient to allow of the purchase of a number of young stock. In every case nearly the whole of the land has been given up to cultivation and the young stock will be stall-fed. It may be added that in every case these farms consist of first class land.

11. *Bull run.*—It is only necessary to repeat the remark (which has become traditional in respect of this project) that no decision has been arrived at regarding the use to be made of the land reserved for the Run.

12. The conditions on which small grants are to be made for village nurseries have now been finally approved. (Punjab Government No. 409, dated 25th August 1905). Grants for this purpose have, as noted in previous reports, been made from the first in this Colony, and the grantees will now be brought under the new rules.

III. *Allotment.*—With reference to what was said in paragraph 1 of this section of last year's report, it may be noted that there was a further serious delay in the preparation of watercourses. So far from all watercourses being ready in time for Rabi 1905 those of the chaks on the left bank of D. $\frac{S.B.}{7 R.}$ and the Sulki Branch were still unfinished at the close of the year under report. With these exceptions all the chaks considered as fit for allotment have now been given out.

Statements Nos. I and II.

2. The course of allotment has been affected not only by the delay in the preparation of watercourse schemes, but also by the fact that large areas for which watercourses had been constructed have proved to be unfit for distribution. The result of the soil survey shows that there are a number of chaks in the Kirana Bar, lying west of the Kirana hills, which are unfit for allotment while out of 44 chaks lying lower down in the Doab, in and near the Jungle

Sobhaga, only 13 chaks proved fit for allotment. The case of these latter chaks offers additional proof that it is necessary to direct that irrigation should not be extended to Crown land before its quality has been certified by a Revenue Officer. Many of the chaks consist entirely of barren sandhills, the drift from which has already obliterated the watercourses and even the Minors. In many cases the only sign that a Minor has ever existed is an occasional culvert, apparently dropped from heaven on to a sandhill. It is hopeless to expect that these chaks will ever be cultivated, and the construction of Minors and watercourses has been a needless waste of Government money.

I have recommended that an experienced Revenue Officer shall be employed next cold weather to report on the soils of the tracts to be irrigated by the Upper Chenab, Upper Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canals.
J. M. DOUIE.

Yes.
J. M. DOUIE.

3. In disposing of the allottable balance provision was first made for the necessary transfers of *ghoripal* abadkars. A number of exchanges had been necessary on account of the provision of grants of 2 squares instead of 1½ per colonist. Nine villages, situated in the Bhera Tahsil, preferred to keep their grants of 1½ squares and were allowed to do so, with this exception the reconstruction has now been everywhere carried out. Fifteen Chaks on the Northern Branch, allotted to ghoripal abadkars, were found to be unfitted for horse-breeders, and the Colonists were provided for elsewhere. All ghoripal abadkars have now been fully provided for; all land complained of has been several times inspected, and no transfers on any considerable scale are now necessary. Six thousand and forty-one squares have been allotted to this class of grantees.

4. Provision was in the second place made for military grantees on horse-breeding terms. As has been noted above, it was expected that a number of these grantees would not take up their grants; but this expectation was belied, and owing to this fact, and also to the fact that the final date for submitting names was extended by Government from the 1st January to the 31st July, the chaks reserved for this class of grantees on the Southern Branch proved insufficient, and a number of late comers had to be accommodated in selected lands of the Jungle Sobhaga. The land on the Southern Branch is of first rate quality and no transfers will be needed. That in the Jungle Sobhaga has been carefully selected; but it remains to see how it will work out under irrigation. One thousand two hundred and twenty-six squares have so far been allotted to these grants, and the allotment may be regarded as practically complete.

5. In pursuance of the policy that the Jhelum Colony is to be devoted mainly to the horse-breeding scheme, provision was next made for the ghoripal safedposh grants. One hundred and eighty-five squares had already been allotted in the form of Stud Farm grants. On account of the shortage of good land, the area to be allotted to each grantee had been revised under the orders of the Financial Commissioner, and the total area thus reduced from 1,030½ to 628½ squares. During the year 485 squares were given out to these grantees and adequate provision has been set aside for the remainder in the chaks on the left side of $D\frac{N.B.}{7\ R.}$ and on the Sulki Branch, to be allotted during the coming winter. All grantees of this class will have good land.

6. The infantry grantees, who receive land without horse-breeding conditions, were next provided for. It was found possible to set aside a number of good chaks for them; but the general average of land was below that allotted to horse-breeding colonists. Out of 1,131 squares distributed by the Military authorities 809 have been allotted. Grantees have in some cases taken up land which is obviously too poor for cultivation, and it will be necessary to make a number of transfers. A careful inspection will be made of all land under crops during the coming spring, and such transfers, as are possible, will be carried out; but it is very doubtful whether any allotments can be made to grantees on account of the remaining 322 squares.

7. The balance of the lands available after this allotment were offered to civil grantees, excluding those of the North-West Frontier Province and the Delhi Division. A total of 450 squares was taken up out of a total of 1,470 to be provided. The allotment was made during the hot weather, and a great number of the grantees took the first land that was offered to them rather than

face the horrors of a ride through the chaks. In many cases the land is of inferior quality and some exchanges will be necessary. It is clearly impossible to rule that those civil grantees who did not take up land have forfeited their claims. The remaining land will with difficulty be sufficient to provide exchanges for those infantry and civil grantees who have selected thoroughly bad land, and it will be impossible to make further allotments to civil grantees.

I agree. We must try to provide for these men on the Kabirwala Extension of the Chenab Canal where the land is good.

J. M. DOUIE.

8. The case of all the *kashtbarani* tenants and holders of leasehold wells in the Kirana Bar (referred to in paragraph 4 of Section II of last year's report) has been decided. One hundred and fifty-eight squares have been allotted to them during the year, and sufficient areas have been set apart for the remainder at the edge of the Hithar villages. The grants will be allotted at the earliest possible opportunity as the Junglis are still living in their old *rahnas* in the Bar.

9. It will be seen from the above summary that there are still considerable areas on the canal which remain unallotted, although watercourses have been made for them. These areas consist entirely of lands which have been considered unfit for permanent allotment. Where possible they have been given out to temporary cultivation in order to test their quality; but, as I have noted above, it seems unlikely that they will yield more good land than is enough to provide transfers for grantees to whom allotment has already been made.

This is the proper policy to adopt as regards doubtful land. To permanently allot such land till it is tested is only to leave to our successors a legacy of administrative difficulties.

J. M. DOUIE.

IV. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The Kharif 1904-05 (45,073 acres) was on the whole a good crop, though the prevalence of plague in the spring of 1904 interfered with cotton sowings. The cotton crop covered an area of 14,479 acres or 36 per cent. of the total harvested area. High prices (due partly to the American "corner") prevailed up to the end of December. There was little cultivation of sugarcane, which will in all probability continue to be neglected until there is a greater pressure of population on the soil. A large percentage (40 per cent.) was under millets, which gave an average outturn.

Statement No. III.

2. In the ensuing rabi the cultivation amounted to 106,425 acres, mainly wheat and toria. The latter suffered severely from blight, and the outturn was very poor. A special feature of the year 1905 was the abnormally severe frost in January and February. Low temperature, followed by cloudy weather, prevailed up to the end of the latter month, and it appeared at one time likely that the wheat crop would be almost entirely spoilt. Canal irrigation and timely rains did something to relieve the situation, and, on the whole, the crop, though seriously retarded, did not prove to be damaged so much as had been expected; but what had promised to be a bumper crop proved when weighed out to be a very moderate one, and the outturn was probably not more than 75 per cent. of an average crop.

V. *Temporary cultivation.*—The total area given out to temporary cultivation during the year under report was 6,374 acres, of which only 2,650 acres or 30 per cent. was returned as bearing a matured crop. The land was mostly poor. About 20,000 acres have been given out (as explained in paragraph 2 of Section IV above) for cultivation during the ensuing rabi harvest.

All assessment of the temporary cultivated area was carried out by the Canal Department.

VI. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Statement No. IV gives the total demand and recoveries on account of capital.

Statement No. IV.

The first instalment of nazarana has been recovered from all the Stud Farm grantees. The second instalment has fallen due and measures are being taken to ensure payment. Allotments were made during the summer to a large number of nazarana paying Civil, Infantry, Cavalry and Ghoripal Rais grantees. The first instalment of nazarana is realized before a grantee is given possession. The total demand under this head was Rs. 1,37,665, of which Rs. 1,26,014 has been realized. The balance, Rs. 11,651, is due from Stud

Farm grantees, and in a few instances from grantees who have been allotted land but have not yet taken possession.

2. Of a total demand of Rs. 89,013 on account of acreage rate in Crown villages Rs. 32,613 has been collected up to date. While this rate causes little trouble in Crown villages, the case is different in the old villages. It is difficult to assess, because it is practically impossible to say what area is commanded; and it is uneconomical, because it brings in outsiders to do (and generally to do very badly) work which the zamindar would be glad to do himself for nothing. It is, moreover, wasteful in practice, because watercourses are frequently provided for large areas which zamindars never intend to irrigate; while the watercourses dug on survey lines are often so insufficient that zamindars have to provide others at their own expense. A separate report has been submitted to the Settlement Commissioner suggesting that for the future we should in all old villages allow zamindars to dig their own watercourses, merely taking a small sum from them for demarcation.

VII. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Nineteen auction purchasers have paid the full price for an area of 2,822 acres, the total paid being Rs. 4,31,288. The sale deeds in their favour are being completed. Auction grantees have generally been very slow in making payment. The rate of interest charged being below that at which they could borrow money, they have had no incentive to make prompt payment.

VIII. *Mutation cases.*—There have been 320 mutation cases for disposal in the Crown chaks. One hundred and seventy-nine have been disposed of. Mutual exchanges between colonists, if acted upon, are now attested by Tahsildars. Other mutations are decided by the Colonization Officer when on tour.

X. *Village sites.*—The construction of houses has been completed in 50 new chaks. The work of construction has started in all the recently allotted chaks, and those in the chaks given out last autumn are approaching completion. The construction of houses is carried out in the winter only, as the work is done entirely by Powindahs. Guest-houses and mosques have been built in all the settled chaks. During the year 114 shops have been built. No wells have been sunk as yet, but the leasehold wells included in many of the Kirana Bar Chaks have been put in order for drinking purposes.

2. A very large number of trees was planted in the village sites last autumn but suffered from the unusual winter frosts. The Colonists are slow to appreciate the value of trees and only plant them under pressure.

3. No rent has been taken for land occupied in the village sites in the newly allotted chaks.

4. Nurseries have been planted in all the chaks so far allotted. It must be admitted that in the majority of chaks the nurseries are badly kept and we have not as yet derived full benefit from these grants. The conditions will be enforced with greater stringency in the future. With the exception of a few Hindu chaks (where the nurseries have been given to Hindu Jats of Hoshiarpur or Jullundur) the *zakhiradars* are all Arains. The Colonists in the old allotted chaks planted a large number of trees in the squares and on inter-square roads; but, as remarked above, the trees suffered severely from the frost, and will have in most cases to be replaced in the spring.

XI. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—Lambardars were appointed during the year in only 14 chaks, as no new chaks had been given out in time to allow of their appointment. As noted in last year's report lambardars are appointed on probation for one year. Only one lambardar (a resident of Shahpur Bar) had to be removed during the period of probation for misconduct. Thirty-three lambardari cases arose for decision in the proprietary villages, all of which were decided during the year. No new zaildar has been appointed in the Colony. The zaildar of Sargodha, a most influential and useful man, was murdered during the year.

XII. *Census.*—Arrangements have been made to carry out a census of chaks during the spring.

XIII. *Towns and markets.*—A new house for the Officer Commanding Camel Corps has been constructed at Sargodha. Sites for the Sessions Court and the house for the Sessions Judge have been fixed, but the work has not as yet been commenced.

Civil station. Public buildings.

2. The conditions for sales of house sites, formerly somewhat stringent, have been relaxed. Three private houses have been constructed by Europeans. The construction of other bungalows in the civil station depends on the transfer of the Sessions Court from Bhera and the district headquarters from Shahpur. The trees in the civil station are doing well under the charge of the Irrigation Department. An extensive work, designed to carry off the drainage from the civil station, has been commenced by the Public Works Department.

Private building.

3. *Sargodha town.*—The eight blocks previously sold having been more or less developed, the sale of three more blocks was commenced during the year, the price of house sites situated at a distance from the Railway Station being reduced. (Punjab Government No. 98, dated 14th October 1904). The *Anaj Mandi* was completed and opened for trade during the year. The total number of shops completed up to date is 522, of which about three-quarters are occupied. The number of shops should be sufficient for many years to come, and it is not proposed to hold further sales of shop sites until all the shops are fully occupied. There are now 618 completed houses in the town, of which about two-thirds are occupied. Rents are still fairly high, but the development of the town has, as noted in previous year, been checked by the slow development of the Southern Branch chaks, while the trade has suffered by the delay in opening the through connection to Karachi.

3. The school has now been completed and has been handed over to the District Board for management. The building is an excellent one, and on the arrival of an efficient teaching staff, the number of pupils may be expected to increase. The construction of the dispensary has been sanctioned by Government, but the building had not been actually commenced at the end of the year under report. It has taken no less than a year and a half to discuss the position of windows and the location of doors. Meanwhile a temporary dispensary has been opened under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon in a hired building which is, it need hardly be added, completely unsuited for the purpose. A *zailghar* has been completed for use as a sarai by colonists. The metalling of the roads in the town has at length been completed and the drainage and waterworks schemes taken in hand. The temporary check due to a small outbreak of plague in the spring and to the dearness of labour during the harvests, does not seem sufficient excuse for the delay that has taken place in the execution of the drainage work. The small cross street drains were taken in hand first, but the outfall drain has not been dug, with the result that after rainfall the condition of the town is a good deal worse than it was before. It is not easy to understand why the major and most important part of the work—the outfall drain—was not taken in hand and completed before the minor works were commenced.

4. One cotton ginning mill is now in working order and three others are being constructed. A steam flour mill has been opened, and a site has been taken up for a saltpetre factory.

5. The town garden has now been laid out. It was well stocked with trees during the winter, but the severe frosts, followed by a complete failure of canal water in the summer, have rendered it necessary to restock the garden during the coming winter.

6. An adequate Police force for the protection of the town has been sanctioned and plans are being submitted for the construction of a thana and barracks.

7. On the whole the town has made fair progress during the year. There was a small outbreak of plague in the spring, with the result that the

town was immediately deserted, but otherwise public health has been good. I venture to think that it should now be possible to fix definitely the date at which the district headquarters are to be transferred to Sargodha. Large sums have been spent on the development of the town and the civil station; the construction of the Sessions Court has now been sanctioned, and there would seem no reason why the transfer of the district headquarters should not follow at an early date. The construction of the jail, of the necessary offices and bungalows will be a work of some time. Experience proves that it will take at least a year to get the plans and estimates sanctioned, and possibly two years to get the buildings completed. If the preparation of plans were commenced now, it would be at least three years before the district headquarters could be removed here. The decision is therefore not one that should be delayed for any length of time.

The matter has been referred for orders.

J. M. DOUIE.

The transfer should be made at latest when the offices of Colonization Officer and Deputy Commissioner are merged, till probably in October 1908.

J. M. DOUIE.

8. *Bhulwal.*—One hundred and fifty-nine shops have so far been built and a considerable number of dwelling houses are in process of construction. The grain market has been completed and is in a flourishing condition. The roads in the bazar and mandi have been finished. The drainage system has not yet been taken in hand, but it is essential that this should be done at an early date as the natural drainage is bad.

9. The civil rest-house, thana and treasury strong-room have been completed, but the question of opening a sub-tahsil is still pending the orders of Government. Bhera lies at one corner of the tahsil, at a considerable distance from the southern part of the Colony, and the sub-tahsil at Bhulwal is urgently required. The dispensary and school have been completed and handed over to the District Board for management. So far only one cotton ginning mill has been constructed.

10. *Chabba.*—The sarai with the shops attached to it has been finished. It is clear from the figures of exports that the place will enjoy a very considerable trade, possibly equal to that of Bhulwal. Arrangements have been made to auction more shops and residential sites and to make the necessary arrangements for provision of drinking water, &c.

XIV. *Communications.*—The extension of the Malikwal-Sargodha Railway has been completed down to the river Chenab, but will not be opened for through traffic until the spring of 1906. Until then export traders will be at a considerable disadvantage, as all goods travel to Karachi *viâ* Lahore.

2. A considerable passenger traffic has sprung up on the metalled road between Shahpur and Sargodha. A complete scheme of Feeder and District Board roads has now been sanctioned by Government and land is being taken up in order to give effect to the scheme. As a first instalment the metalling of the Sargodha-Bhagtanwala road has already been sanctioned and will be taken in hand during the winter, and it is hoped that the first length of the Sargodha-Chiniot road may also be sanctioned and taken in hand during the coming year. The District Board has been authorized to spend a considerable sum during the year on the clearance of those roads which will not be metalled, and it has been arranged by the Deputy Commissioner that this work shall be carried out under the supervision of the Colony establishment, the culverts meanwhile being constructed by the Irrigation Department. Substantial progress has, therefore, been made towards improving the communications in the Colony; but it is doubtful if the work can be brought to a successful conclusion without direct assistance from Provincial Revenues. The District Board funds are sufficient only to effect the bare clearance of the roads from trees and bushes, and levelling, filling of gaps, and bridging of drainages cannot be carried out with existing resources. It is only where a good road has been constructed that the zamindar begins to take an interest in the commercial aspect of his own industry. Where the roads are bad or inconvenient, the zamindar sits at home until the trader comes, at his own time, and with his own idea of prices, to buy the produce. The trader

deducts from the price a liberal allowance for conveying the grain to the market on camels or donkeys, work that has to be carried out by the professional carrier. Where the roads are good the zamindar himself takes the grain to market; he saves the cost of carriage, and he realizes the full market price. The difference to him may be estimated at anything from one to three annas in the rupee. It may be added that no light railway will take the place of a metalled road, or even of a good unmetalled road. It is uneconomical to charge for freight when the zamindar can provide the carriage for nothing; and the light railway does not bring the zamindar himself to the market, because zamindars cannot be expected to book grain to a market town, unload it, and then carry out the negotiations for its sale.

XV. *Miscellaneous.*—One hundred and twenty-seven land acquisition cases have been disposed of during the year. Land was given in exchange in 50 cases, while cash was paid in 77 cases. The amount paid was Rs. 42,937 for 1,336 acres.

2. With reference to what was said in paragraph (1) of the corresponding section of last year's report, it may be noted that almost all the stolen animals referred to therein were recovered. Little trouble is now experienced from the inhabitants of the Shahpur District, who have been kept in check by influence brought to bear through their own zaildars and by the use of the security sections. The Nisowana and Lali neighbours of the Colony in the Jhang District are, however, a considerable cause of trouble; and the Gadhi Balochis of Hisam in the Vichhand constitute a danger against which special precautions are necessary. A great deal could be effected if the security sections were utilised in the Jhang as fully as they have been in the Shahpur District. Most of the minor crime in the Colony would appear to be due to Mussallis, a very large number of whom now reside in the Colony. They are a difficult class to deal with, as they are migratory and possess no leading men on whom influence can be brought to bear.

A copy of this passage might be sent to the Commissioner of Multan.

J. M. DOUIE.

3. The scheme for the institution of a separate tahsil at Sargodha has received the preliminary sanction of Government, but the change has not been gazetted nor has the establishment been appointed. It is hoped in the interests of the Colony that early steps will be taken to constitute the new tahsil, as the present arrangement, which necessitates constant visits on the part of revenue payers to Shahpur, is harassing and inconvenient.

4. A Horse Fair was held at Sargodha in March, and was attended by about 2,000 animals. It seems likely that this fair will become one of the largest in Northern India. A considerably increased grant has been made for prizes during the ensuing year, and arrangements will be made if possible to secure a fuller attendance of purchasing officers.

5. A Cattle Fair was held at Sargodha during October, and a sum of Rs. 250 was awarded from Provincial and Rs. 250 from District Board Funds. The show met with a considerable measure of success.

6. As already noted there was a short outbreak of plague in the Colony during the spring. The cases reported were, however, few, and in the majority of chaks the colonists did not leave their villages; nor was the supply of agricultural labour seriously affected. The towns were speedily deserted on the occurrence of the first cases, but the outbreak was of very short duration, and the population returned during the summer. An attempt will be made to completely exterminate the rates in Sargodha during the coming winter, and the result will no doubt be observed with interest.

XVI. *Extension.*—Nil.

XVII. *Establishments :—*

Colonization Officers.

W. M. Hailey, Esquire, C. S., from 5th October 1904 to 23rd April 1905.

G. F. deMontmorency, Esquire, C. S., from 23rd April 1905 to 4th September 1905.

W. M. Hailey, Esquire, C. S., 21st October 1905.

The work of Colonization Officer was carried on from 11th September 1905 to 21st October 1905 by Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad, Assistant Colonization Officer,

Assistant Colonization Officer.

Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad (whole year).

Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Bhai Dalip Singh (whole year).

Tahsildars (Sargodha).

Munshi Rajab Ali Khan, from 1st October 1904 to 11th October 1904.
" Nazir Ahmad, from 12th October 1904 to 11th November 1904.
" Rajab Ali Khan, from 12th November 1904 to 30th September 1905.
" Jewan Singh (Bhulwal), (whole year).

Naib Tahsildars.

Munshi Fazal Hussain, from 1st October 1904 to 30th September 1905.
" Hakim Singh, ditto ditto ditto.
" Durga Parshad, ditto ditto ditto.
" Nazir Ahmad, from 1st October 1904 to 22nd May 1905 (with officiating vacancy).
" Amir Ahmad, from 1st October 1904 to 30th September 1905 (with leave vacancy).
" Ram Labaya, ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. deMontmorency held charge of the Colony throughout the summer of 1905 and carried out practically the whole of the difficult work of allotment to the military ghoripal and the infantry and civil grantees. The Colony owes much to his care and experience of Colony matters. Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad and Bhai Dalip Singh continued to render efficient service as Assistant Colonization Officer and Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, respectively. Munshi Jewan Singh and Munshi Ram Labaya did good work in the supervision of measurements in the old villages. The Head Clerk, Munshi Munir Husain, was appointed as Munsif during the year. Munshi Asdullah Jan and Munshi Jai Gopal acted as Officiating Head Clerk and Reader, respectively.

An interesting record of a year of good work. Mr. Hailey has managed the Colony very well, and Mr. deMontmorency did excellent work in the summer as Officiating Colonization Officer.

J. M. DOUIE.

W. M. HAILEY,
Colonization Officer, Jhelum Canal.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1904-05.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Main Line	21,568	20,803	19,861	18,757	1,104
2	Northern	240,579	221,481	199,215	140,413	58,802
3	Southern	233,290	229,697	218,675	144,718	73,957
	Total ...	495,437	472,071	437,751	303,888	133,863

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1904-05.

PERIOD.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.			
	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Branch Main Line.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1902	42,349	3,724	3,346	49,419
„ „ 1903	70,513	16,683	5,714	92,910
„ „ 1904	119,739	21,288	6,867	147,894
„ „ 1905	140,413	144,718	18,757	303,888

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1904-05.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Main Line	Kharif	1,912	17·3	37	...
	Rabi	4,336	6·2	171	8·7
	Total ...	6,248	9·6	208	7·2
Northern Branch ...	Kharif	36,293	18·2	578	30·6
	Rabi	80,301	10·5	3,411	23·2
	Total ...	116,594	12·9	3,989	24·3
Southern Branch ...	Kharif	7,087	22·7	11	18
	Rabi	18,113	7·9	102	1
	Total ...	25,200	12·	113	2·6
	GRAND TOTAL ...	148,042	12·6	4,310	22·9

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in Rupees.

District.	Branch.	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.				
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Rs. 2 acreage rate.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Rs. 2 acreage rate.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Rs. 2 acreage rate.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Shahpur ...	Northern	18,078 3 0	66,089	1,56,185	3,189	2,43,541 3 0	4,934	56,644	1,00,332	2,351 1 8	1,64,261 1 8	13,144 3 0	9,445	55,853	837 14 4	79,280 1 4
	Southern	...	67,510	10,559	...	78,069 0 0	...	65,184	3,278	...	68,462 0 0	...	2,326	7,281	...	9,607 0 0
	Main Line	...	4,186	139	...	4,325 0 0	...	4,186	71	...	4,257 0 0	...	...	68	...	68 0 0

STATEMENT No. V.—Extensions.

Name of Extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
LOWER JHELUM CANAL.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Second Division.				
Watercourse of M. 1 L. of D. $\frac{S.B.}{7}$	6,420	...	6,420	Kharif 1905.
Do. M. 2 L. to 8 L. of do.	54,824	22,092	32,732	Rabi 1906.
Do. Bhabra Distributary (Khadir Feeder).	6,402	...	6,402	Kharif 1905.
Do. remainder of Khadir Feeder and its Minors.	52,543	...	52,543	Do.
Do. Khadir Distributary	103,440	...	103,440	Do.
Third Division.				
Ramdana Minor	6,582	3,718	2,864	Rabi 1906.
Ditch Minor from R. D. 163,000, Northern Feeder	1,835	1,098	737	Kharif 1905.
Watercourse scheme of Crown waste land of Faruka Distributary.	3,878	3,878	...	Rabi 1906.
Total	235,924	30,786	205,138	

STATEMENT No. VI.—Extensions.

Name of Extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
LOWER JHELUM CANAL.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Third Division.				
Massan Distributary and its Minors	73,587	14,804	58,783	
Minor 6 R. of D. $\frac{N.B.}{11 R.}$	9,803	...	...	
Total	83,390	14,804	58,783	

REPORT ON THE PUNJAB COLONIES, 1906.

IX 11

Agents for the sale of Punjab Government Publications.

IN LONDON.

E. A. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W.

Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Haymarket, W.

Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W.

Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C.

P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W.

Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, W.

B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Friedlander & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.

Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.

Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig.

Ernest Leboux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

Rudolf Haupt Halleas, Germany.

IN INDIA.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta & Simla.

Newman & Co., Calcutta.

R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.

Thacker & Co., Bombay.

Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

V. Kalyanaram Iyer & Co., 189, Esplanade Row, Madras.

G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

A. Chand & Co., Imperial Book Depôt Office, Delhi.

Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

Manager, Punjab Law Book Depôt, Anárkali Bazar, Lahore.

S. Mumtaz Ali & Son, Rafah-i-'Am Press, Lahore [for Vernacular Publications only].

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

CHENAB, JHANG, CHUNIAN, AND JHELUM COLONIES

For the year ending 30*th September* 1906.

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1907.

COLONY REPORT.

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Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agricultural (Irrigation Department, No. 28, dated 26th February 1907.

READ—

Letter No. 104, dated the 6th February 1907, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, submitting, with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the annual colonisation reports for the year ending 30th September 1906.

REMARKS.—

The Chenab Colony.

1. 1,829,880 acres have now been allotted, leaving a balance of 97,515. 13,083 acres were allotted during the year. 4,000 acres of Government waste will be available on the sanctioned Sultan Pakhra extension, the construction of which will commence early in the current year. 172,000 acres of Crown land will probably be commanded on three other extensions, not yet sanctioned, where irrigation is expected to be begun in 1909. A small area refused by persons to whom it was offered as a compensatory grant was given out on temporary cultivation; 18,000 acres were bought by tenant grantees during the year, and occupancy rights were acquired over 344,000 acres.

2. *Killabandi* was completed on the Dang Ali extension and in two old villages. 228 villages were remeasured, and records of rights were prepared for them, including the village sites.

3. A census of the colony taken in September shewed a total population of 858,000, an increase in five years of only 67,000; the smallness of the growth is ascribed to the facts that Jhang grantees in many cases do not reside on their land, and that tenants originally employed for clearance have been dispensed with.

4. The failure of the cotton crop, and the poor outturn of sugarcane marred what would otherwise have been a successful year. The rabi crop of wheat was excellent and high prices did much to compensate for the cotton disaster. The sown area rose from 1,647,000 to 1,818,000 acres permanently allotted, but 15 per cent. failed as compared with 3 per cent. in the previous year.

5. The spread of kallar and the tendency to overcrop are matters which must be carefully watched and should be noticed in next year's report.

6. Among the prominent features of progress, the establishment of a local Agricultural Association for the discussion of agricultural topics and the popularisation of scientific methods and machinery is peculiarly interesting. The Lieutenant-Governor also observes with satisfaction the efforts of the Colonisation Officer in the direction of arboriculture. The success of mule-breeding is very encouraging.

The Jhang Colony.

7. 7,482 acres out of 19,190 have been allotted during the year; but the Financial Commissioner, it is observed, is enquiring into the reason for an apparent suspension of allotments during the latter part of the year. Good prices have been realised for the sale of sites at Shah Jiwana and Jhang.

The Chunian Colony.

8. It is stated in the report that 2,864 acres still remain unallotted, but the Lieutenant-Governor shares the difficulty felt by the Financial Commissioner of understanding exactly what is meant, as His Honour believed that the whole available area had been disposed of. 4,213 acres were given out on temporary cultivation. 838 acres of Crown land and 17 proprietary villages were surveyed

and demarcated. In 16 colony villages the records of rights were prepared, and in 12 old villages revised in connection with the introduction of the system of *killabandi*, which is being pushed on, though not without some difficulty.

9. The colony shared the general cotton failure, but had a good rabi. The remarks in paragraph 4 of the report regarding the stamp of colonist are very satisfactory, as is the fact that no balance of the Government demand remained uncollected. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Financial Commissioner as to the desirability of insisting rigidly on compliance with the condition of residence.

The Jhelum Colony.

10. The Crown land remaining for allotment is 98,969 acres. It is satisfactory to observe that all grantees on horse-breeding conditions have now got land which will amply repay them for the cost of the upkeep of a mare. During the year out of 15 chaks to be allotted, 3 were considered too poor for any but Janglis. It appears from the report that all cavalry grantees and all the Janglis have now been provided with suitable grants. Only 16 civil grantees out of 45, and 67 infantry grantees out of 211 accepted the land offered them, and even when they did the Colonisation Officer was unable to regard the allotments as satisfactory. It is not quite clear how many squares Government is now under an obligation to provide, nor how the available unallotted balance is to be disposed of, but it seems evident that, subject to the results of two or three years' temporary cultivation of the remaining Jhelum land, the Chenab extensions will have to be utilized in making good promises already made.

11. The system of *killabandi* has been completed over all the Crown land, and the preparation of the record of rights has been rapidly pushed on. Practically all the colonists to whom land was allotted up to October 1905 have now built their houses, and almost 8,000 new houses were erected in the year. The enforcement of the condition of residence, and the marked tendency of the colonists to settle down in the colony are matters for satisfaction. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to see the attention bestowed on tree-planting and village nurseries.

12. The steady, if slow, improvement of the Janglis, the satisfactory results of regimental stud farms, and the arrangements for replacing wastage of brood stock are noteworthy features of the report. But perhaps the most gratifying matter recorded is the definite and steady progress which is reported to have been made in horse-breeding, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that it has been possible to give effect to his wishes as expressed in paragraph 13 of last year's review.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to have the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the excellent work in the colonies done by Messrs. Hailey, deMontmorency, and the other Colonisation Officers and Assistants during their tenure of charge.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—27-2-07—732—327—J. B.

No. 104.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:

Dated Lahore, 6th February 1907.

FROM

L. H. LESLIE JONES, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secy. to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

TO

A. B. KETTLEWELL, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the Annual Colony reports for the year ending September 30th, 1906. The text of the reports exceeds by $1\frac{1}{4}$ pages the limit of 23 pages prescribed by Government. The Jhang report is unnecessarily long and should be curtailed in future.

2. The Financial Commissioner's remarks will follow the order of treatment in each report and the marginal references below are to the paragraphs of the several reports.

THE CHENAB COLONY.

3. (*a*) *Mule-breeding conditions*.—The continued success of mule-breeding is very encouraging; and although mule-breeding conditions can only be made applicable to those lambardars who hold lambardari grants, a considerable number of colonists who are not bound by such conditions have taken to mule-breeding of their own accord for profit. Punjab Government letter No. 172, dated 20th September 1906, conveyed sanction to a statement of conditions, including mule-breeding conditions for village headmen. The Financial Commissioner has recently submitted a separate report on a proposal originally made by the Director-General of Contracts and Registration that grants of any land which may in the future become available for colonization in the Punjab should be made only to such persons as will agree to undertake the breeding of mules, and he will not discuss the question here. A separate remount circle for the Chenab Colony has been sanctioned since the Colonization Officer wrote his report.

Paragraph 2.

(*b*) *Mazhbis*.—The Financial Commissioner is glad to see that the Mazhbi grantees are being held to a stricter observance of the conditions of their grants. The increased recruitment from these villages is satisfactory.

(*c*) *Camel grantees*.—In the report above referred to under (*a*), and also in connection with the report of the committee that sat at Simla last year to consider the working of the Punjab Military Transport Act, the Financial Commissioner has discussed generally the probable future of camel-breeding in the Western Punjab. The remarks under this head in the present report fully bear out his view that the practical cessation of private camel-breeding must be accepted as the inevitable result of the extension of canal irrigation and of railways. The deterioration of the quality of grantee camels in the Chenab Colony in spite of all that has been done to foster the system is far from encouraging, and it must, Mr. Gordon Walker thinks, ultimately become a question whether mule-breeding will not have to be substituted for camel-breeding grants. The takkavi rules and forms of agreement referred to by the Colonization Officer have since been sanctioned by Government, the former as executive instructions.

4. The percentage of the area sown to that allotted is extremely high. The large failed area, amounting to 15½ per cent., was the result almost entirely of the attacks of bollworm on the cotton crop. The Financial Commissioner has already, on a reference from the Chief Engineer, considered the question of general over-irrigation on the canal. From the figures then put before him, it appeared that the distribution was uneven rather than the general irrigation excessive; and, in agreeing to a proposal of the Chief Engineer that irrigation should be gradually reduced to 70 per cent. for all distributaries except those in khadir tracts, he urged that any steps taken in this direction should be accompanied by an increase of irrigation up to that percentage in estates where at present it falls short.

Paragraph 4.

5. The orders referred to by the Colonization Officer were issued by the Financial Commissioner. The land now under temporary cultivation was refused by the zamindars of the Chenab and Jhelum riverains to whom it was offered.

Paragraph 5.

6. Records-of-rights have now been prepared for the great bulk of the colony estates, and the Colonization Officer is engaged in framing proposals for the reassessment (which if sanctioned in time will take effect from kharif 1907) of that portion of the Jhang Branch area which was first allotted.

Paragraph 9.

7. Good progress has been made in the preparation of records-of-rights for village sites, and they are now almost complete for the whole colony. The Financial Commissioner has no doubt that the system of rewards, defrayed from the proceeds of ground rent, for village sanitation will produce an excellent effect. Arboriculture by zamindars is in a flourishing condition, and in the Lyallpur District 350 miles of district roads have been planted with avenues out of a total mileage of 990 miles. At the present rate of progress the whole mileage should be completed in another five or six years.

Paragraph 10.

8. The Financial Commissioner has received a separate report regarding the colony census which he has forwarded with his own remarks to Government. The population of the colony has only increased from 791,861 in 1901 to 857,829 in 1906—a result which seems to be mainly due (*a*) to the exemption of Jhang grantees from the condition of residence, and (*b*) to a greater measure in the rest of the colony of self-cultivation by grantees who have been getting rid to a considerable extent of tenants who were employed for the purpose of clearing the land. But the colonization of the Jhelum Canal tract and improved agricultural conditions in Montgomery are also doubtless contributing causes.

Paragraph 12.

9. The Shahdara-Sangla and Chichoke-Shorkot Road chord railways will, the Financial Commissioner hopes, prove profitable undertakings. The latter line will not only greatly relieve the congestion of traffic on the old Wazirabad-Khanewal railway but will also prove an immense boon to the colony villages in the Samundari tahsil, many of which are at a very considerable distance from the old line. The proposed extension of the Shahdara-Sangla line to Chiniot and Jhang has been indefinitely postponed. Apparently only one short lead, less than 3 miles, of district roads has been metalled during the year, and it is to be hoped that more progress will be made in 1906-07.

Paragraph 14.

10. The establishment of an agricultural association in the Chenab Colony has already been discussed in the annual report of the Director of Agriculture.

Paragraph 15.

11. This is the first intimation that the Financial Commissioner has received of the sanction of preliminary plans for the Sultan-Pakhra extension, which has not been communicated to him by the Irrigation Department. Inquiry will be made. The gross area of the Kabirwala extensions available for allotment will be about 201,000 acres. Of this about 49,000 acres will be included in the Pir Mahal Forest area, and a further area will no doubt have to be devoted to

Paragraph 16.

providing grants for disappointed Jhelum grantees. It is unnecessary to discuss here what should be done with the remainder. There are many interests to be considered in disposing of it. Sir William Willcocks has declined to accept the terms offered to him by Government for an allotment of 25,000 acres to an Egyptian syndicate.

12. Mr. French vacated the appointment of Colonization Officer on being appointed to officiate as Director of Land Records towards the close of last cold weather. The Financial Commissioner, who has recently concluded a tour in the Chenab Colony, has the highest opinion of Mr. de Montmorency's work as Colonization Officer, and can fully endorse Mr. Douie's remarks. Mr. Williamson is doing excellent work as Assistant Colonization Officer. A separate report has been submitted to Government containing proposals with regard to future arrangements for colony business, as the appointment of the Colonization Officer expires at the end of the current financial year.

THE JHANG COLONY.

13. The meaning of the second sentence of paragraph 1 is not understood.

Paragraphs 1 and 3.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang does not explain why no further allotments have been made since the date of Mr. Abbott's departure on leave. Inquiry on this point will be made.

Paragraph 13.

The bulk of Mr. Sams' report is taken up with a too minute discussion of towns and markets. In a report of this nature it is only necessary to state general results, and the Financial Commissioner has no intention of examining in this review all the details entered into by the Deputy Commissioner. Good prices have been realised by the sale of sites at Shah Jiwana and Jhang, but the proposed market town at Rustum Sargana failed to attract high bids. It is not very clear from Mr. Sams' report what has happened regarding the sites sold in Rustum Sargana by Mr. Abbott. Presumably they have been kept by their purchasers, and if so, the Financial Commissioner who has not seen the correspondence to which the Deputy Commissioner refers is hardly able to appreciate the difference between this and other small market towns except as regards size.

THE CHUNIAN COLONY.

14. The Financial Commissioner has received no recent report regarding any difficulty in the application of the rules for initial remissions, and the question whether harvests under temporary cultivation should count against permanent grantees was disposed of by the Financial Commissioner in his letter No. 1759, dated 13th March 1905, to the address of the Commissioner, Lahore, in which Sir Lewis Tupper held that unless the temporary cultivation was necessitated by delay on the part of permanent grantees in taking up their allotments they should receive the full remissions allowed by the rules. The Commissioner should refer the Deputy Commissioner to those orders.

Paragraph 2.

15. The total allotted area in the colony proper is now 74,638 acres. The Financial Commissioner is unable to understand exactly what is meant by details given of the commanded area not allotted permanently. Perhaps the figures under heads (2) (3) and (4) refer to sanctioned grants not yet taken up. The Commissioner should report whether this is so.

Paragraph 3.

16. The area sown represents a high percentage of the area allotted, but the Chunian Colony suffered severely from bollworm, and the percentage of kharif failures was extremely high, being nearly 73 per cent. of the whole.

Paragraph 4.

17. The Deputy Commissioner has had some difficulty in securing the proceeds of the auction sale of 1905, when very high bids were made; a considerable sum has been collected during the year; but a balance of Rs. 87,514

Paragraph 6.

is still outstanding. Lenient instalments have been allowed and it is hoped more resales will not be necessary. The results of those which have actually taken place go to show that the prices originally bid were not highly inflated, but the area concerned is too small to afford a very safe guide.

Paragraph 7.

18. The great majority of the tenants in the old part of the colony have now fulfilled the conditions of their grants, and there should be no hesitation in ejecting those who have still failed to comply with them. Probably a very few examples will do all that is necessary.

Paragraph 13.

19. The sites included in the extension of the Pattoki market on the north side of the railway have been sold since the close of the year under report on lines closely following those formerly adopted in the case of the Jhelum Colony. In view of the existence of the old market, the sum realised, viz., Rs. 57,650, was decidedly good.

Paragraph 15 (iii).

20. The question of the charges made by the Irrigation Department for brickmaking in the new portion of the colony has not been referred to the Financial Commissioner. It seems to him to be only fair that the new colonists should enjoy a suitable period of exemption, and he will address the Chief Engineer with the object of securing for them this concession.

Paragraph 17.

21. The management of this small colony is, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, quite satisfactory, and the credit for this is very largely due to Lala Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who is also in charge of the Kasur Sub-Division.

THE JHELUM COLONY.

Paragraph II, 2.

22. The Financial Commissioner fully agrees with Mr. Douie as regards the importance of a strict enforcement of the condition of residence. Grantees who decline to reside after agreeing to do so are usually entitled to no consideration. The number of exemptions sanctioned during the year has been very small indeed.

Paragraph II, 3.

23. The improvement in cultivation by "janglis" on which the Colonization Officer remarks, is a reproduction of what occurred in the Chenab Colony. It is satisfactory that all the *ghoripal* peasant grantees are now in possession of good grants, and recent arrangements for the replacement of mares will, the Financial Commissioner hopes, prove a permanent solution of what was at one time an undoubted difficulty in connection with these grants. The Colonization Officer's remarks regarding the progress of horse-breeding are quite encouraging.

Paragraph II, 4.

24. The apathy of the Tiwana Maliks regarding their stud farm grants was noticed in paragraph 30 of the Financial Commissioner's last review. Mr. Gordon Walker can only repeat what was then remarked, namely, that if the Maliks will not observe the conditions of their grants they must make way for other grantees.

Paragraph II, 9.

25. The proposal of the Director of Agriculture to take up part of rakhs Risala and Dhrema has been referred to the Financial Commissioner for opinion, and is being disposed of. At present these rakhs are held by the silladari camel corps.

Paragraph III.

26. The permanently allotted area has been increased by 33,894 acres, the total area so allotted being now 338,782 acres, leaving an unallotted balance of 98,969 acres. The report does not, however, show the area of the grants for which provision has still to be made. In paragraph 31 of the Financial Commissioner's last review it was remarked that civil grantees could be offered land which was proved by the experience of temporary cultivation to be fit for

permanent allotment, but in the present report there is an indication that other land, which the Colonization Officer himself considered unfit for allotment, has been permanently allotted. But the question whether such grantees should be allowed to obtain exchanges on the Chenab Canal is not one which it is profitable to discuss in a review of a general character, and the point should be reported separately with reference to the date, when fixed, of the opening of the Chenab extensions. The Financial Commissioner has not received the Colonization Officer's separate report regarding the disposal of the balance area still unallotted.

Paragraph IV.

27. The cotton failure of kharif 1905 was followed by an excellent rabi harvest, the area sown being nearly double of that of rabi 1905. It was perhaps the first really good crop that the colonists have been able to harvest, and it is to be hoped that it was the beginning of their permanent prosperity.

Paragraph V.

28. The results of the extension of temporary cultivation are, the Financial Commissioner thinks, by no means entirely disappointing. It is impossible to expect that poor land which could not be allotted permanently will at once yield excellent crops. Presumably land of this class was never cultivated with barani crops, and in view of our difficulties regarding the shortage of area on this canal even a small measure of success is gratifying. It is not stated whether any of the land dealt with in paragraph V of the report has since been permanently allotted. If not, there is apparently an area of some 15,000 acres which may be expected to become fit for permanent allotment. In any case temporary cultivation is the only means at our disposal for testing the land now left over, and no efforts in this direction should be relaxed.

Paragraph VI.

29. The Financial Commissioner has received Mr. Douie's proposals regarding the abolition of acreage rate in the case of future canal projects. He quite agrees that the present system has worked very unequally and is troublesome in practice, and he has suggested to the Chief Engineer the substitution of small crop rates to be imposed for such period as may be required to cover the expenditure incurred on objects the cost of which is now defrayed from the acreage rate.

Paragraph X (4).

30. The Financial Commissioner is glad to learn that the village nurseries are proving successful. If any special staff is required here the need for it is probably equally acute in the Chenab Colony where the number of such nurseries is, of course, much larger. The Financial Commissioner will ask the Settlement Commissioner to consider the question after consulting both Colonization Officers.

Paragraph XIII, 7 and 8.

31. Sargodha is making steady progress towards prosperity, and the Financial Commissioner has now under his consideration a proposal to notify it as a small town under the Municipal Act. He has already recommended that the head-quarters of the Shahpur district should be transferred to Sargodha. The results of the auction sale held at Sillanwali were remarkably good. All the towns will, of course, benefit immensely by the opening of the Jech Doab railway to Shorkot Road.

Paragraph XIV, 2.

32. The metalling of roads in the Jhelum Colony is, the Financial Commissioner believes, a matter which is engaging the close attention of the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings Branch, to whom a copy of this report will be forwarded. Satisfactory progress has been made by the District Board as regards the clearance of unmetalled roads.

The Irrigation Department schedules of rates for avenues on roads have recently been revised, *vide* Punjab Government Notification No. 325 R. I., dated 29th October 1906, and occupiers' rates are now calculated for each canal mile (of 5,000 feet) instead of for each tree. The main object of this alteration was to enable District Boards to follow the practice of the Irrigation Department of

planting in lines, instead of at long intervals, and thereby to reduce the cost of establishment merely employed on preservation.

Paragraph XVII.

33. The Financial Commissioner desires to express his concurrence in the Settlement Commissioner's commendation of Mr. Hailey's work as Colonization Officer. The peculiar conditions of colonization business on the Lower Jhelum Canal made Mr. Hailey's task one of special difficulty, and he deserves special credit for the tact and energy which he has displayed.

The present report has been written by Mr. H. A. Smith, who has now succeeded Mr. Hailey as Colonization Officer. He did excellent work as assistant, and Mr. Gordon Walker is fully satisfied of his ability to carry on his present responsible duties with credit.

I have, &c.,

L. H. LESLIE JONES,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

REPORT

OF THE

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—The Killabandi of the Dang Ali tract and two proprietary mauzas has been completed during the year.

2. *Conditions.*—The total number of lambardars now bound is 1,244, 131 new lambardars have been added to the number of those bound last year. 700 mares were branded for mule breeding in the Colony during the year; a certain number of these were branded for replacements or for the new lambardars bound during the year; but the majority belonged to persons not bound by the conditions. Mule breeding has become a popular and profitable pastime of the grantee of the Colony. Those actually bound find it hard to get mares or replacements from the private mare owner. Twice during the year all the suitable mares in dealers' stables in Lahore have had to be branded to meet the needs of those who had to fulfill conditions as they were unable to obtain them in the Colony, and even now at the end of the year 62 lambardars bound by conditions are still in search for mares. 30 mules were bought in last cold weather tours by the Army Remount Department, and this spring has heralded the birth of mules in most of the chaks in the Colony. There are 41 donkey stallions in the Colony and new stallions' stables are being built at Burala, Jaura, Jaranwala, Pacca Anna and Samundari. The present success of the scheme is established beyond doubt. The question of replacements and the encouragement of pony breeding with that end will have to receive careful study. Without the latter the greater the spread of the mule breeding the nearer looms its suicide. A separate Army Remount Circle for the Chenab Colony Districts has not as yet been sanctioned. The figures given above which do not include horse breeding will show that the need for the separate circle is daily increasing.

(a). Mule breeding.
A lambardari square being attached to the office of lambardar, it is feasible to attach mule-breeding conditions to the holding of that square. It is most satisfactory that there is so much private mule breeding in the Colony.

J. M. D.,
Settlement Commissioner.

The question of the Mazhbi mortgages has been taken up. A number of mortgages have been redeemed. Some grants have had to be confiscated as an example. 79 recruits were obtained in the Mazhbi villages during the year, and a recruiting officer camped in all the villages. His tour has had a marked effect. The Mazhbis, however, do not give the best of their young men to the army and prefer the short service and remunerative wages of the coolie corps to the hard life of a Pioneer Regiment.

(b) Mazhbis.
When the Mazhbi scheme was started, it was proposed to make grantees responsible for the supply of recruits, but this did not find favour with the Commander-in-Chief.

J. M. D.,
Settlement Commissioner.

The Dang Ali allotments have now brought up the strength of the Service Grantee Camel Contingent to four full corps. The substantial class of grantee to whom the grants were made will improve the morale of the corps. Otherwise the year has not been free from adverse circumstances. 983 camels have been branded during the year; 469 of these were for new grants and the large number of 514 were to replace casualties. The old class of camel at one time so prevalent in the Bar seems to be dying out. Replacements and new camels have had to be bought further afield in Bahawalpur and the Amritsar fair, and the class produced, though fulfilling the Government standard, is not the equal of that which formed the rank and file of the corps four years ago, either in constitution, strength, or measurements. The camels imported from Amritsar showed a heavy mortality. The number of female camels and young camels in the Bar is decreasing The grazing question has been taken up thoroughly during the year, and Rakh Sayad-

(c) Camel grantees.

wala, the Rhodukoru, Bhagat and Buchiana escapes, and a tract on the extensions have been secured for permanent grazing areas. The measurements of the Burala Branch tract brought to light a large number of cases of putative camel owners, of which only isolated cases had come to light before. The Beloch gets some one else's camel branded in his own name and installs the real owner on his squares *sine die*. The latter takes the whole or nearly all the produce, the real Beloch grantee occupying the position of a servant or mortgagor. These cases were settled with some difficulty, new camels being produced by the grantee, or the real owner being made to settle accounts and give receipts for the price of the branded camel, which had generally been paid for in produce three or four times over. Attempts are being made to instill some idea of Co-operative Credit Societies into the Beloch; but one who was for years the obedient servant of the large Bar grazier incubates the sense of co-operative initiative slowly. A new scheme for takavi loans to Beloches for the purchase of replacements has been drawn up and sanctioned. Some details with regard to the form of agreement and rules have still to be settled.

3. *Allotment.*—13,083 acres have been allotted during the past year, the bulk of the allotment being the new chaks on the Dang Ali Distributary and one new mauza on the Bagh Minor of the Jhang Branch.

Statements Nos. I and II.

Allotment is practically over till the Kabirwala extension has been made.

J. M. D.,
Settlement Commissioner.

1,815 exchanges were made during the year, involving an area of 14,554 acreages. These were mainly in the remeasurement area of the Lower Gugera and Burala Branches. In the older part of the canal exchanges are now only made of recent lambardari mule breeding grants, or on the special recommendation of the Irrigation Department.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The fate of the cotton crop in the Chenab Colony in Kharif 1905 is already a matter of history and has been alluded to in last year's report. The percentage of failed crops in the kharif on the various branches was Rakh Branch 41 per cent., Jhang Branch 37 per cent. and Gugera Branch 44 per cent. A total remission of the demand on cotton was given with the power to re-assess fields subsequently found to give substantial yield; but the failure was so complete that no re-assessment was done. The kharif was a calamitous crop for the Colony. Owing to the winter frosts much sugarcane seed had been destroyed and owing to the attacks of a stem borer the small area sown ($\frac{1}{6}$th of the previous year) gave poor outturn. Maize and millets also were attacked by fly and caterpillar.

Statement No. III.

The rabi crop however was a success. Less "Toria" was sown than in the previous year owing to apprehensions of "Tela", but the crop did well and the outturn was above average. The failure of the cotton crop and timely rains in the autumn caused a larger area of wheat and gram to be sown which was matured by the help of timely spring rains. Practically no rabi kharaba remissions were required or given. The outturn was above average and the prices of wheat, gram and toria ruled high during the year. This did much to compensate for the cotton fiasco.

This year the Colony is threatened with a repetition in a less marked degree of last year's cotton disaster, the cause being the same. The boll worm has accounted for all the early flowers and buds and it is only the October flowerings which will give any produce. The sowing of bhindi as a trap crop has not been successful chiefly because it needs water at more frequent intervals than the ordinary rotations of canal irrigation can supply.

The area sown was 1,818,359 acres from an allotted area of 1,829,280 or 99 per cent., of which 284,437 acres failed. This high percentage sown is to some extent accounted for by the timely spring and autumn rains which enabled canal water to go further. The evil of overcropping however still exists to a marked degree and from the point of view of future prosperity a decline in the sown area would represent a gain in stability and the prospects of the generations that are to

I agree that it would be wise to enforce some restriction of irrigation (see my No. 2001, dated 7th June 1906).

J. M. D.

come after. High class farming no doubt developes as fertility decreases and provides some remedy, but where the power to cause recuperating fallows and to limit overcropping is in the hands of the Irrigation Department, it should, in the interests of posterity, be exercised in all the older parts of the Colony where the pioneers have already settled and secured their profits.

It has been noticed in going over the Upper Jhang Branch villages for re-assessment purposes that in a few villages there is a marked spread of "Kallar" and small areas have recently gone out of cultivation therefrom. In view of past experience on the Jamrao Canal the point deserves careful attention. The Deputy Director of Agriculture intends to conduct borings and report on its cause, prevention and cure in the present cold weather. He has already taken up the subject of reclamation of virgin "Kallar" soil on the Bahlak Branch and Killianwala Extension.

One cannot assume that the case of the Jamrao Canal is quite in point. The Sindhi is a very bad cultivator.

J. M. D.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Only a very small area was given out during the year. Under the orders conveyed in Settlement Commissioner's No 2603 of 18th July 1906, the poor unallotted balance on the Bhangu and Khikhi distributaries will now be given out for temporary cultivation for two years, at the end of which period the temporary cultivators will have the option of retaining their grants permanently if their experience guarantees their doing so.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The nazrana demand balance is due on one new grant to Miss Warburton and as second instalments from other grantees. The acreage rate is to be paid by new grantees or grantees found to be in possession of excess area on remeasurement. Some of the Jhang Branch balance will be struck off as it is payable by grantees on the Bhangu Branch who have no intention of retaining their land.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Occupancy rights have been acquired during the year on 12,285 holdings totalling 343,992 acres in area, the majority of which were situated in the remeasurement area.

During the year 100 persons have paid in Rs. 2,88,955 and thereby acquired full proprietary right on 12,870 acres and conditional proprietary rights by payment of instalments on 5,261 acres.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The total number of mutations attested during the year was 8,000 of which 909 were attested by the Colonization Officer or his Assistant. At the close of the year there were 1,770 mutations written up still requiring attestation.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—The tract under remeasurement consisted of 278 villages with a total area of 466,070 acres on the Lower Gugera and Burala Branches and one village on the Jhang Branch. Record-of-rights for these villages were prepared. New base lines were laid down and the old defective squares plotted on to an accurate square system. Two Multan joint compensatory grant villages were partitioned. The measurement of the Killianwala Extension, which is entirely allotted in killa grants given in compensation to owners of Ravi riverain villages in Montgomery who are not bound to reside, involved more labour and detail than the usual Colony measurements. From a colony point of view these small killa grants are a failure. They involve the Irrigation Department in difficulties, in fixing rotational turns of water. The colonist himself is apt to regard his fortune as that of the washerman's dog in the proverb. The rest of the tract is inhabited by Beloch camel grantees, Montgomery Hitharis, Bar nomads, pensioners, Ambala grantees, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Arains. It also includes some fine estates of Montgomery and Multan yeomen who to their shame only visit their lands at harvest or on information of domiciliary visit by the Colonization Officer or his Assistants. The Ambala grantees are generally absentees also, and some Ambala grants were confiscated. Ludhiana seems to be about the limit within which colonists can be drawn with success. Social considerations, such as marriage, have much to do with the Ambala absenteeism.

10. *Village sites.*—Village site record-of-rights have been prepared for 278 villages on the Gugera Branch and now exist for nearly every village on the canal. Quadrennial village site jamabandis are prepared with the regular quadrennial jamabandis.

Excellent.

J. M. D.,
Settlement Commissioner.

A system of grants-in-aid has now been sanctioned for village sanitation and 124 villages have applied for a grant and are being inspected. Once the system obtains a footing, it is anticipated that these grants will be eagerly sought after and the number of applications become very numerous. In one pensioner's village a self-constituted "Panchayat" enforces the application of self-made sanitary rules by levying fines from offenders which are paid into the malba.

The number of new wells sunk in the Colony is 22.

The demand for ground rent was Rs. 1,01,146. A modification of the ground rent rules which are hard on the smaller fry of the village is under consideration.

Tree planting continues to make good progress and is good in nearly every village site. Planting out from village nurseries on to watercourses and village roads is being done in most villages. The recent hard winters have done incalculable damage to transplanted saplings and gardens. The fresh mileage of District Board roads planted in the Colony during the year are: Jhang 8½, Lyallpur 120 and Gujranwala 20.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Forty-nine new lambardars have been appointed during the year and 61 cases of succession to lambardaris disposed of.

The scheme for the reduction of petty lambardaris is now complete and will be sent for sanction during the coming cold weather.

One new zaildar has been appointed for the Killianwala Extension tract during the year. A scheme is under preparation for making the zaildari arrangements in the Colony coincide with the ordinary graded system now in vogue in the majority of Punjab districts.

12. *Census.*—Under the orders conveyed in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 485, dated 6th June 1906, a census of Chenab Colony villages was held in September 1906. The census was carried out by the ordinary revenue staff with the help of volunteers as enumerators and educated yeomen or zaildars as circle officers. The total population of the Chenab Colony was 857,829 souls and of the Lyallpur District Colony villages 6,54,831 persons. An outbreak of cholera at and in the environs of Gojra vitiated the record for that part of the Colony. The details of religions and castes are still being worked out and will be reported separately.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The towns of Chiniot Road and Toba Tek Singh have been handed over to the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur, in accordance with the orders conveyed in Punjab Government No. 22 of 9th January 1906.

Administrative sanction has been obtained for the construction of a serai at Samundari.

Sites have been acquired for serai at the stations of Varyam on the Jech-Doab Railway, and Daban and Momin on the Shahdara-Sangla Railway. Sites for towns have been acquired at Tandlianwala and Jaranwala on the Gugera Chord Railway. Owing to a change in the alignment the Muridwala site has been abandoned.

The Lyallpur Clock Tower was completed during the year and was formally opened by Sir Lewis Tupper, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, on 13th December 1905. Some minor additions and improvements are still being carried out.

14. *Communications.*—The Jech Doab Railway opened for traffic on 14th May 1906. It affords an outlet to the north-western part of the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil at Varyam Station. Another station called Khanora is being established between this and Shorkot road.

Railways.

The preliminary survey of the Jhang, Chiniot and Sangla Railway was carried out during the year, but the construction of this line has now been postponed.

The Shahdara-Sangla line is practically complete and will open for traffic on 1st December 1906 from Sangla to Chichoki. The Lower Gugera Chord line surveys have been completed, and the land is in process of being acquired. The section between Lahore and Burala will be taken in hand first. On this section there will be six stations in colony limits. It is intended to locate a small town at Jaranwala, the headquarters of a sub-tahsil and thana and the centre of a rich tract with good communications; small serais will porbably be built at some other stations.

The North-Western Railway have taken in hand a system of flag stations between Colony stations on the Wazirabad-Khanewal line. Land has been acquired for five such stations during the year.

Roads.

The short lead from Gojra town to the bridge over the Jhang Branch has been completely metalled during the year. The leads Lyallpur to Narwala, Miranwala, Gojra to Samundari, Chiniot to Chiniot Road and Pauliani to Jaranwala will be taken in hand during the coming year. One road in the civil station has been metalled by the Municipality, and the establishment of the Agricultural College will necessitate the metalling of three parallel roads within Lyallpur municipal limits in the direction of the college and farm. A direct road from Lyallpur to Awagat to join the Awagat-Jaranwala road and the metalling of the lead from Samundari to the future railway station of Tandlianwala are among the immediate needs of the Colony. A system of District Board roads on the Bahlak and Bhangu Branches have been laid down and cleared during the year.

Telegraphs.

The posting of an Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs to Lyallpur inaugurated an energetic policy of telegraphic development. A connection has been sanctioned for the exchange of paid traffic direct between Lyallpur Government departmental office and the railway system. This obviates the previous exchange through Lahore. Proposals have been sent up for sanction for office and lines at Thikriwala, Dijkot, Shahkot, Samundari and Khurrianwala.

Post Offices.

The Post Office Department has made very steady progress in making its expansions commensurate with the extension of the Colony. There are now 211 post offices within the confines of the Colony, from which Rs. 15,97,146 were remitted by money order during the last financial year.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The Cattle Show was held in March and was largely attended, 10,000 cattle changed hands, representing a monetary value of Rs. 2,23,680. The reasons for the increase appear to have been a great demand by outside graziers and an unloading of extra stock by grantees who were hit by the cotton failure. The fair is now one of the large cattle fairs of the Punjab.

There are 31 Hissar bulls now in the part of the Colony embraced by the Lyallpur District.

The Horse Fair was held in November 1905, 4,149 horses attended the fair, 216 sold for Rs. 27,200, *i.e.*, at an average price of Rs. 126. A special concession in water supply for grantees setting aside a part of their grant for a *bonâ fide* grass paddock for mares and young stock has been obtained, which should encourage real breeders.

This is a very interesting development, and I hope the association will have a long and prosperous history. There are grantees in the Colony who are intelligent and energetic enough to adopt any improvement which promises to pay. J. M. D.

One of the features of the year is the establishment of the Chenab Colony Agricultural Association. This association has been formed with the object of furthering the improvement of agriculture, of bringing together the producer and the exporter for the discussion of common topics and of enabling those interested in agriculture to hear and discuss the suggestions of the new department of agriculture and assist them in experiments and the dissemination of knowledge.

The members are substantial and enlightened grantees drawn from the chief agricultural classes in the Colony, representatives of the European and Native Exporting Firms, the Director of Agriculture and Deputy Director of Agriculture, Punjab, the Superintending Engineer, Lower Chenab Canal, the Circle Veterinary Officer, the Deputy Commissioner and the Colonization Officer, Lyallpur, and their Revenue Assistants. There have been two meetings at which interesting discussions have taken place. Seed selections, the wider cultivation of red Australian wheat, the growing of jute and linseed for fibre, spraying oilseed for the prevention of "tela," a use of the simpler forms of agricultural machinery such as reapers, winnowers, bullock ginning plant and sale direct to the exporters are among the subjects which are occupying the attention of the society.

Education in the Colony is receiving careful attention from the Deputy Commissioners who have parts of the Colony in their charge. The schools now established are as follows:—

Particulars of Schools.	In Lyallpur District.	In Colony limit of Gujranwala.	In Colony limit of Jhang District.	Total.
High Schools	1	...	...	1
Vernacular Middle Schools	2	...	...	2
Primary Schools for boys	55	13	1	69
Ditto for girls	6	...	...	6
Indigenous Schools aided by District Board grants ...	22	15	3	40
Ditto unaided by District Board grants ...	8	1	1	10
Total ...	94	29	5	128

16 *Extensions.*—The preliminary plans for the Sultan Pakhra Extension have been approved and sanctioned, and the detailed estimates are now being prepared. It is expected that the construction will be put in hand early in 1907.

The detailed plans of the extensions of the Lower Gugera and Burala Branches have not yet been sanctioned. It has now been settled that the Bhagat Irrigated Plantation will comprise 48,915 acres and the proposal for constituting the Reserved Forest have been notified.

This forest consists of excellent land and ought to become a very valuable property.

J. M. D.

17. *Establishments—Assistant Colonization Officer.*—The post of Assistant Colonization Officer has been twice vacant during the year for short periods. Mr. Williamson took up the post on 13th February 1906 and has carried out his new duties with energy. He acted as Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, from 10th June 1906 to 17th July 1906 in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Williamson has settled down to Colony work, which is a difficult business for any one coming new to it.

J. M. D.

Extra Assistant Colonization Officer.—Talib Mehdi Khan has left the Colony to direct the fortunes of Mamdot State and has been succeeded by B. Ghazanfar Ali whom I have to thank for his capable arrangements for the Colony Census.

Revenue Assistant.—Lala Rang Ram, Tahsildar, officiated in the leave vacancy of Karm Shah. Among the Settlement staff, Kesar Ram, Settlement Tahsildar, M. Thakur Singh and Ghulam Ali Shah worked well during the year.

M. Thakur Singh has received officiating promotion to the post of Tahsildar and the Financial Commissioner has accepted L. Kesar Ram as an E. A. C. candidate.

J. M. D.

Mr. David, my Head Clerk, officiated for three months in a privilege leave vacancy in the Financial Commissioner's Office, Ghulam Husain, Second Clerk, filled his place capably during the period. Mr. David's work has again been thorough.

Mr de Montmorency's work as Colonization Officer, so far as I have seen it, is quite satisfactory. He is an officer of very great promise.

J. M. D.

G. F. DE MONTMORENCY,
Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1905-06.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Rakh Branch	597,154	460,375	460,375	453,754	6,621
2	Jhang „	805,845	644,670	541,105	574,213	70,457
3	Gugera „	1,063,678	822,350	819,925	801,913	20,437
	Total	2,466,677	1,927,395	1,821,405	1,829,880	97,515

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1905-06.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.			
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761
„ „ 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626
„ „ 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774
„ „ 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335
„ „ 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457
„ „ 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088
„ „ 1898	431,022	389,066	...	821,088
„ „ 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419
„ „ 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605
„ „ 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546
„ „ 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130
„ „ 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398
„ „ 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994
„ „ 1905	453,732	572,586	790,479	1,816,797
„ „ 1906	453,754	574,213	801,913	1,829,880

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1905-06.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch	Kharif 1905	132,275	41·840	...	...
	Rabi 1905-06	298,913	1·063	...	...
	Total ...	431,188	14·034	...	...
Jhang Branch	Kharif 1905	174,460	37·019	...	...
	Rabi 1905-06	370,327	1·746	30	36·666
	Total ...	544,787	13·118	30	...
Gugera Branch	Kharif 1905	302,343	44·129	...	...
	Rabi 1905-06	540,041	3·524	...	...
	Total ...	842,384	18·098	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,818,359	15·643	30	36·666

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and recoveries on capital account in rupees, 1905-06.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Lyallpur	Rakh Branch	*9,829	1,160	141	..	...	11,130	...	1,160	141	...	...	1,301	...	...	...	*9,829	...	...	...	...	*9,829
	Jhang „	...	3,050	1,786	34,713	4	39,553	...	2,384	1,580	18,415	...	22,379	...	...	...	...	666	206	16,298	4	17,174
	Gugera „	...	44,518	6,364	29,157	1,086	81,125	...	44,184	5,507	24,378	1,086	75,155	...	...	...	...	334	857	4,779	...	5,970
	Total ...	*9,829	48,728	8,291	63,870	1,090	1,31,808	...	47,728	7,228	42,793	1,086	98,835	...	...	...	*9,829	1,000	1,063	21,077	4	30,973
Jhang	Jhang Branch	...	1,498	7,041	701	..	9,240	..	1,498	3,858	701	...	6,057	...	...	...	...	...	3,183	...	...	3,183
	Total ...	...	1,498	7,041	701	...	9,240	...	1,498	3,858	701	...	6,057	...	...	...	...	..	3,183	...	...	3,183
Gujranwala	Rakh Branch	...	...	269	...	...	269	...	...	246	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23
	Gugera Branch	...	1,182	304	1,803	...	3,289	...	1,182	215	797	...	2,194	...	...	...	...	...	89	1,006	...	1,095
	Total ...	...	1,182	573	1,803	...	3,558	...	1,182	461	797	...	2,440	...	...	...	...	...	112	1,006	...	1,118
Lahore	Gugera Branch	...	2,200	...	1,381	134	3,715	...	450	...	679	2	1,131	...	...	...	...	1,750	...	702	132	2,584
	Total ...	...	2,200	...	1,381	134	3,715	..	450	...	679	2	1,131	...	...	...	...	1,750	...	702	132	2,584
	Grand Total ...	9,829	53,608	15,905	67,755	1,224	1,48,321	...	50,858	11,547	44,970	1,088	1,08,463	...	...	...	9,829	2,750	4,358	22,785	136	39,858

* Due from Mr. A. Coates—

	Rs.
Principal	8,241
Interest up to 31st December 1900	1,588
Total ...	9,829

STATEMENT No. V.

EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Sultan Pakhra	43,000	4,000	39,000	Construction will commence early in 1907.
Total ...	43,000	4,000	39,000	

STATEMENT No. VI.

EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
(1). Samundri Extension	153,677	95,358	58,319	Within 2 years.
(2). Khiki Extension	30,752	28,200	2,552	Do.
(3). Bhagat Forest Extension	*48,915	48,915	...	
Total ...	233,344	172,473	60,871	

* This includes some old village land but as it has been gazetted for acquisition as a Reserved Forest, the area is not shown in column 4.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THIS COLONY DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT AND THE PERIOD FOR WHICH HELD THE POST.

Date from and up to which held the appointment during the year under report.	Name of Officers.	Designation.	Remarks.
1st October 1905 to 6th February 1906.	Mr. L. French	Colonization Officer ...	Offg. as D. L. Records, Punjab.
7th February 1906 to 30th September 1906.	Mr. G. F. de Montmorency	Ditto.	
12th December 1905 to 6th February 1906.	Ditto ...	Asst. Colonization Officer	Joined on 12th December 1905 on expiry of privilege leave.
1st October 1905 to 1st December 1905.	Mr. J. M. Dunnett ...	Ditto ...	Post of Assistant Colonization Officer was vacant from 2nd December 1905 to 11th December 1905 and from 7th February 1906 to 12th February 1906.
13th February 1906 to 30th September 1906.	Mr. H. S. Williamson ...	Ditto.	
1st October 1905 to 27th April 1906.	M. Talilb Mehdi Khan ...	Extra Colonization Officer	Appointed Manager, Meamdot State, S. Karm Shah held the appointment in addition to his own duties from 28th April 1906 to 29th April 1906.
30th April 1906 to 30th September 1906.	B. Ghazanfar Ali ...	Ditto.	
1st October 1905 to 25th July 1906.	S. Karm Shah	Revenue Assistant ...	On 2½ months' privilege leave.
26th July 1906 to 30th September 1906.	L. Rang Ram	Ditto.	
1st October 1905 to 30th September 1906.	Ch. Kesar Ram	Settlement Tahsildar.	
1st October 1905 to 4th December 1905.	P. Arura Mal	Settlement Naib Tahsildar	Transferred to Gurgaon Settlement.
1st October 1905 to 25th September 1906.	M. Thakur Singh ...	Ditto ...	Transferred to Delhi Settlement.
1st October 1905 to 23rd November 1905.	M. Nazir Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Do. to Karnál Settlement.
1st October 1905 to 30th September 1906.	M. Mohammad Shaffi ...	Ditto (Reader to Coln. Officer).	
1st October 1905 to 1st November 1905.	M. Sher Mohammad ...	Settlement Naib Tahsildar	Do. to Jhelum Colony.
1st October 1905 to 30th September 1906.	M. Hans Raj	Ditto.	
1st November 1905 to 14th November 1905.	M. Moti Ram	Offg. Settlement Naib-Tahsildar.	Exchange of appointments of Ms. Sher Mohammad and Sultan Mohammad. *vice* Pandit Arura Mal.
4th December 1905 to 30th January 1906.	Ditto	Ditto.	
12th January 1906 to 30th September 1906.	L. Behari Lal	Accountant, Naib Tahsildar	
15th November 1905 to 30th September 1906.	M. Sultan Mahmud ...	Settlement Naib Tahsildar	
24th November 1905 to 14th September 1906.	M. Gulam Ali Shah ...	Ditto ...	Transferred to Delhi Settlement.
1st October 1905 to 31st May 1906.	Pir Taj-ud-din	Ditto (Reader to Asst. Coln. Officer).	On 6 months' combined leave.
1st June 1905 to 30th September 1906.	M. Mohammad Hussain	Ditto.	

REPORT
OF THE
JHANG CANAL COLONY.

1.—*Survey and Demarcation.*—The portions of the Survey and Demarcation referred to as incomplete by Mr. Abbott in the Colony Report of last year have now been completed. The arrangement whereby the cultivation was maintained in the whole system until canal irrigation should be extended has worked well.

This report is interesting as showing the progress made but no remarks seem to be called for.
H. P. P. LEIGH,
18th November 1906. *Commissioner.*

2.—*Conditions.*—In para. 7 of letter No. 328-S., dated 1st August 1905, from the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner to the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, it was recommended that the grants should be on peasant terms without horse breeding conditions and should be assessed at circle rates, with a fluctuating malikana of 25 per cent. Cesses should be at the same rate as in proprietary estates and the initial remissions of land revenue and water rates should be those allowed for land in the Jhelum Colony. Sanction to these was conveyed in Punjab Government letter No. 81, dated 7th December 1905.

3.—*Allotment.*—Out of an allotable area of 19,190 acres Mr. Abbott allotted in the course of the year 7,842 acres. The figures as returned by the patwaris and reproduced in the statement are, with the exception of those for "Allotted area" doubtful and without delaying the report it should be impossible to verify them completely. Orders, however, are issuing on the subject and if the figures are found to be entirely wrong a report will immediately be made. In any case the figures include the areas of Rakhs Pir Bahlol, Kachian and Janpur which have under sanction of Punjab Government letter above quoted, been abandoned as Forest Reserves and put at the disposal of the Settlement Officer.

Statements Nos. I and II.

No other allotments have been made since Mr. Abbott's departure, but arrangements are being made to allot the rest of the area or as much as possible during this cold weather.

In the year under report two applications for tabadala were made and accepted by Mr. Abbott.

4.—*Cultivation of the permanently allotted Area.*—Irrigation has been extended to Chaks Shah Murad Kachian and jungle Pir Bahlol but irrigation is not yet complete and the zamindars complain of the shortage of water. The minors are in fact quite new in some cases and cannot be expected to hold the full supply of water.

Statement No. III.

The high percentage of kharaba in the kharif is of course due to the failure of the cotton crop.

5.—*Temporary Cultivation.*—Only 15 acres have been used as temporary cultivation. This cultivation is unauthorized and the cultivators are charged full rates on the sown area without allowing for kharaba.

6.—*Receipts by way of Capital.*—The bulk of receipts is of course on account of sales in market towns. Only Rs. 22-8-0 has been demanded or recovered as *acreage rate.* A demand register has now been opened for six villages, *viz.*, Chak Bahadur, Bakar Mehran, Sharin Awanwalla and Chak Sarkar Bahiwal, Shadipur and Bhawana Wiran. The instalments commence with kharif 1906 and the first instalments are thus now due.

Statement No. IV.

7.—*Acquisition of Proprietary and occupancy Rights.*—No remarks.

8.—*Mutation Cases.*—No remarks.

9.—*Settlement Proceedings.*—On the eve of his departure, Mr. Abbott completed the Settlement jamabandis for all the chaks. Where final allotments have not yet been made, the land has been entered as Government property.

No tenancy register has yet been opened, but steps are now being taken to do so.

10.—*Village Sites.*—The remarks recorded by Mr. Abbott still hold good and there is nothing further to add in the year under report.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—All lambardars were, where the land had been allotted, appointed by Mr. Abbott before he went on leave, except in the case of Chak Jalal Din where the actual appointment has not yet been made. On further allotment being made, it may be necessary to increase the number.

12. *Census.*—No remarks.

13. TOWNS AND MARKETS.—

A. Progress in works. On 29th and 30th January of this year Mr. Abbott, late Settlement Officer, went to Shah Jiwana and auctioned a considerable number of sites in the market and bazar and allotted sites in the residence allotment, *viz.*:—

Shah Jiwana.

	Rs.
In mandi 39 for	43,885
In bazar 30 for	17,915
In home sites 22 for	3,400
Total ...	65,200

No other auction took place until July, when on 14th of that month I held an auction in the Station Hall, but obtaining nothing like the bids offered in January, closed the auction. At this sale only three mandi sites were disposed of for Rs. 930. Whereas at the sale in January the average mandi site went from Rs. 800 up to Rs. 1,000, and only Rs. 300 were offered in July. The reason assigned for this falling off was that in January it was understood that there would be no other market town between Jhang and Sargodha and that the whole of the trade would go to Shah Jiwana. In June, however, sites for a market town were sold at Mangowana (Silianwali) two stations up the line, and this fact very materially affected the spirit of the bidders. It appears, however, that there was no ground for their entertaining the idea that they would have a monopoly of the trade of this part of the Vichan.

Though not properly coming within the period of 1905-06 it may be added that on 27th October I again held an auction at Shah Jiwana when the following sites were disposed of:—

		Rs.
By auction ...	Market 20	3,555
	Bazar 27	7,015
	Home sites 11	1,650
	Total ...	12,220

It was found that the bazar sites were more popular than the market sites, the purchasers believing that even if the market does not enjoy a great prestige yet the new abadi will be a success.

The whole bazar of 68 sites has now been sold; two sites in the mandi reserved for the Post Office are still unsold; it is probable that for the Post Office other and perhaps more suitable arrangements will be made, and in that case the two remaining sites will be auctioned. Eighty-nine house sites have still to be allotted, but it is anticipated that as soon as the market town begins to progress, these will quickly be taken up.

Building operations began on 1st August and are now in full swing. Two brick kilns supply the material, and a special watercourse is on the eve of completion: it was found that friction arose between the purchasers and the zamindars over turns of water, and it was considered advisable to make our own arrangements. Every facility and inducement is given to the purchasers to push on with the work of building, and it is anticipated that by the end of next September very great strides will have been made. I propose to allot sites for a mosque, dharmsala and if preferred by the Postmaster-General to the sites in the mandi, a Post Office. As soon as the buildings are fairly complete, steps will be taken to metal the principal roads in the mandi and bazars.

(*ii*) Jhang.

There is at present only a market here between the railway line and the Toba Tek Singh Road. All the sites, except two reserved for the Post Office, were auctioned on 17th July and realised Rs. 45,935 which may be considered a very fair price. Here there has been some difficulty about a supply of water, and hence it was decided to sink a masonry well in the centre of the market at a cost of Rs. 958 approximately. The well will, of course, be of benefit to the residents of the mandi when finished and this may have, I think, been well spent. Orders have been issued to begin building on 1st November, and it is anticipated that before long this mandi will be complete. It bids fair to be popular and will, I am confident, be a success, especially if the proposed Jhang-Chiniot-Sangla Railway is completed. The mandi is outside municipal limits, and thus all the worry, delay and vexation inseparable from octroi will be avoided. On the other hand, it is not anticipated that the mandi will compete unfairly against the trade of the town, as proposals are about to be submitted, whereby the octroi limits are going to be contracted and a tax put on trades and callings beyond that limit. As long therefore as the mandi confines itself to wholesale trade, the Municipal Committee need not regard it jealously, but if retail trade is started it will perhaps be necessary for the Municipal Committee to extend its limits, so as to include the mandi. This, however, is anticipating. It may be advisable to start a small bazar here for the use of the mandi people.

Rustum Sargana (III).

On 9th April Mr. Abbott went to Rustum Sargana to auction the sites of the market town there and disposed of—

	Rs.
28 shops in the bazar	12,940
22 house sites	3,450
Total	16,390

No sites in the mandi were disposed of.

On 21st July I went to this place to complete the auction, but finding that the bids were worse than at Shah Jiwana, closed the auction, and came to the conclusion that a market town at Railway Station would not be a success. After some demi-official correspondence between the Settlement Commissioner, the Colonization Officer, Chenab, and myself, it was decided to abandon Rustum Sargana as a market town and to have there in its place a sarai mandi, *i. e.*, a small sarai for travellers, and a mandi of some 14 shops for storing grain while waiting for lading in the trucks.

An official report on the subject has been submitted to the Settlement Commissioner, and as soon as orders are passed, a sarai mandi will be started here.

Chund IV.

The sarai at Chund was taken over on 18th August 1906, and on 13th September was auctioned up to the end of March for Rs. 30. There was no competition, but as soon as the feeder communications are opened up, and the Chenab bridge is open to traffic, it is expected that a better offer will be made. The lessee is responsible for the safety, sanitary condition and petty repairs of the sarai and is subject to some simple conditions of tenure that safeguard the public and leave all final control in my hands. Some trees will be planted in and round about it and it will be made to look less desolate than at present.

Thatta Mala.

Thatta Mala was taken over by us on 24th October 1906, and will be auctioned on 17th of this month (November), a direct road from the station to the Jhang Khiva road will be made, and it is then anticipated that the sarai will be well patronized. This sarai has attached to it a small bungalow.

Pindi Madoke.

This sarai was taken over by us on 10th October and will be auctioned on 29th November. This sarai like Chund has no bungalow attached to it.

IV.—At Shah Jiwana, Jhang and Rustum Sargana sites have been leased temporarily to small shop people to provide for the needs of travellers, and at Shah Jiwana also of site purchasers also. Rent ranging from annas 8 to Rs. 2 per mensem is charged, and a stamped agreement is taken from each to the effect, among other things, that the Deputy Commissioner can give one month's notice to demolish. These temporary shops have been found specially useful at Shah Jiwana.

V.—In order not to tax the District Board staff and also to expedite the work of construction, a mandi overseer on Rs. 30 per mensem was entertained from 14th July. He has been employed in demarcating sites for purchasers, and seeing that the construction is carried out safely and in accordance with the designs and plans already approved by Government. This pay is being met from the allotment of Rs. 20,000 up to which Mr. Abbott was authorized to spend for the purpose of dealing with the management of market sites (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 386, dated 24th March 1905).

LAND REVENUE ACCOUNT—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

(*i*). *Income.*

	Jiwana.	Jhang.	Rustum Sargana.	Sarai Chund.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mandi sites	43,060	22,986	...	...
Shop sites	21,330	...	6,485	...
House sites	6,900	...	2,050	...
Sales of surplus land	...	805 (*a*)	...	...
Refund of compensation paid for land on being returned (*b*).	...	...	124	2,410
Total ...	71,290	23,791	8,659	2,410
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	1,06,150

(*a*) For land subsequently acquired by the Railway.

(*b*) Refunded by owner of land which was returned as no longer required.

(*ii*). *Expenditure.*

		Land acquisition.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land acquired at ...	Shah Jiwana	585	68	161	814
	Jhang	...	68	80	148
	Rustam Sargana	345	68	142	555
	Total	930	...	...	...
Cost of sarais	Chund	3,286	23	1	3,310
	Thatta Mala	944	22	41	1,007
	Pindi Madoke	922	23	41	986
	Total	5,152	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	6,082	272	466	6,820

* Under the order of Mr. Abbott the pay of the establishment has been debited proportionately to each mandi and sarai separately.

(iii). Personal Ledger Account income and expenditure—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Shah Jiwana	(a) (c)	40	0	0
Jhang	(a) (b)	31	2	0
Rustum Sargana	(c) (b)	21	1	0
Chund	(b)	96	8	0
Pindi Madoke	(b)	11	0	0
Total		199	11	0

(a). Rent of kacha shops.
(b). Rent of cultivated land.
(c). Rent for brick-kilns, etc.

(iv). Balance due at end of year under report for sale of sites—

	Rs.
Shah Jiwana	2,490
Jhang	22,949
Rustum Sargana	7,855
Total	33,294

The balances for Shah Jiwana are falling due and have in part been realised. Those for Jhang are due in February and those for Rustum Sargana will not of course be realised now that the market town has been given up at that place.

(v). The credit and debit Land Revenue account standing for each station at the end of September 1906 was—

	Rs.	
Shah Jiwana	+67,866	
Jhang	+19,805	
Rustum Sargana	+2,899	
Total credit balance		90,570
Chund	—9,435	
Thatta Mala	—1,835	
Pindi Madoke	—3,692	
Total debit balance		14,962
		75,608

The total transactions therefore at the end of September show a credit balance of Rs. 75,608 under Land Revenue. The credit balance under the Personal Ledger Account is Rs. 188.

(vi). Under sanction conveyed by Punjab Government letter No. 468, dated 3rd May 1906, the advance allowed to the mandi moharrir was increased to Rs. 50. A security for Rs. 200 has been placed by the present incumbent in the Post Office Savings Bank.

14. *Communications.*—There are no communications special to these Chaks. The District Board roads however on either side of the Jech Doab Railway will eventually add greatly to the convenience of the abadkars. Existing roads are being cleared and properly culverted. It is proposed to have a short length of road to link up the roads which run along the distributaries Kot Sultan and Massan where they converge north of Shah Jiwana. Another short length is proposed from the tail of the Massan Distributary to Masson village through Chak Daryiwala. The canal roads along this distributary will thus be linked up with the Jhang-Massan-Machhiwal Road. Another short length may, if funds permit, be taken from the tail of the minor that runs through Chak Pir Bahlol to Massan to link up with the same road.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—No remarks.

16. *Extensions.*—In the II Division there is neither proposals for sanctioned nor unsanctioned extension.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

In the III-Division the Massan Distributary has been extended to Mehran Bakar, Shirin, Awanwala, Shadipur, Bhamrala, Shah Murad, Kachian Jungle, Pir Bahlol, and Chak Said Birham and is now irrigating these Chaks.

A minor called 6 R. of $\frac{D. \text{ or } B.}{4 R.}$ has been sent up for sanction and will probably irrigate in Kharif 1907.

17. *Establishments.*—No special establishment is entertained for Colony work, the usual patwari and kanungo agency being employed. For the market towns, however, a mandi moharrir on Rs. 20 and mandi overseer on Rs. 30 is employed, *vide* paragraph 6 *supra*.

H. A. SAMS,
Deputy Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1905-06.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Massan	23,336	16,770	6,450	6,366	10,404
2	Khadar	3,912	2,420	2,225	1,476	944
	Total ...	27,248	19,190	8,675	7,842	11,348

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1905-06.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.		
	Branch Massan.	Branch Khadar.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1906	6,366	1,476	7,842

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1905-06.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Khadar	Kharif	18	44	...	...
	Rabi	50	...	2	...
	Total ...	68	7·9	2	...
Massan	Kharif	139	32·4	5	60
	Rabi	312	18·	8	...
	Total ...	451	...	13	...
	Total ...	519	21·5	15	20

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees, 1905-06.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	At Rs. 2. Cost of survey.	At Rs. 2. Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	At Rs. 2. Cost of survey.	At Rs. 2. Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.
Jhang	Mandis	1,39,443 12 3	...	...	...		1,39,443 12 3	1,06,149 6 11	...	...	...	...	1,06,149 6 11	...	...	...	33,294 5 4	...	...	...	...	33,294 5 4
Do.	Acreage rate ...	...	...	3 12 0	18 12 0	...	22 8 0	...	...	3 12 0	18 12 0	...	22 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,39,443 12 3	...	3 12 0	18 12 0	...	1,39,466 4 3	1,06,149 6 11	...	3 12 0	18 12 0	...	1,06,171 14 11	...	...	...	33,294 5 4	...	...	...	...	33,294 5 4

Columns 15 to 17 to be omitted where system of recovery by takavi is not in force.

N.B.—For Jhelum Colony, for columns 5 and 6, 11 and 12, 20 and 21, substitute one column each headed "Rs. 2 acreage rate."

STATEMENT No. V.—Extensions.

Name of extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Massan Rajbaha	9,028	6,450	2,578	Now irrigating.
Khadar	2,855	2,225	630	Ditto.
Total	11,883	8,675	3,208	...

STATEMENT No. VI.—Extensions.

Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Massan Rajbaha	1,065	...	1,065	Kharif 1907.
Total	1,065	...	1,065	...

LIBRARY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

REPORT

ON

CHUNIAN CANAL COLONY.

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—An area of about 838 acres of Crown lands in Rakhs Bhail Bhuchoke and Paimar as noted in the margin was surveyed and demarcated during the year under report. The survey and demarcation of the former Rakh were carried on by the Canal Department, while in the latter Rakh the work was done by the Revenue Patwaris. On remeasurements of the Rakh Bhail Bhuchoke by the Revenue Patwaris it was discovered that a line of squares Nos. 85 to 88 shown in the contoured plan received from the Canal Department had no existence on the ground and this mistake is being brought to the notice of the Canal Department.

Rakh Bhail Bhuchoke, 580 acres.
Rakh Paimar, 258 acres.

An area of 29,575 acres owned by the individual proprietors in 17 old zemindari villages to which irrigation has lately been extended was surveyed and demarcated by the Canal Department with the object of introducing "Killabandi." In fact the lines of the squares of the Colony estates were extended to these villages as the latter were situated on either side as well as in the middle of the Crown estates. The work done by the Canal Department in these villages was not quite accurate but no serious mistake has been discovered. "Killabandi" has been completed in 12 of these villages leaving 5 in which the operations are still proceeding.

In the above 12 villages the "kháls" and bridges have not yet been made by the Canal Department, and difficulty is being experienced by the zemindars in irrigating their new fields from the old "kháls." The Canal Department is being moved to expedite the construction of new water-courses.

2. *Conditions.*—The conditions of colonisation are the same as reported last year. These conditions were, however, supplemented by the detailed rules on the subject of initial remissions sanctioned in the Punjab Government's letter No. 86, dated 14th December 1905.

A difficulty arose in applying the new rules to the case of such civil grantees as were given land which had already been brought under cultivation by temporary tenants. This land could not be called waste but at the same time was not thoroughly cleared land, as the temporary tenants did not, as a rule, take the trouble to remove the roots of trees or to level the land. The question has been separately referred for orders. The Kharif crop of 1905 was the second harvest for the colonists who were put in possession of the land during Rabi 1905 and the first for those given land during Kharif 1905. As the main crop (cotton) totally failed during the year under report it was deemed equitable that they should be allowed remission of revenue for a further harvest instead. My predecessor accordingly proposed that in case of the former colonists two harvests Rabi 1905 and Kharif 1905 should count as one fairly good harvest and that the colonists should be given remission up to and including Rabi 1906 and that in the case of the latter colonists their first harvest should be counted as Rabi 1906. The proposal has been sent to the Superintending Engineer for approval under rule III of the rules referred to above.

It may be noted here that the above colonists harvested a very poor Rabi during 1905 as they settled late in the season and could not sow a large area owing to the scanty supply of water during the winter months. Besides this, untimely local rainfall injured their wheat on the threshing floors, blackening the grain and rendering it unfit for export.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under report an area of 1,547 acres was allotted permanently as below:— Statements Nos. I and II.

	Acres.
To civil grantees	... 408
To peasant grantees	... 1,139

The allotted area in the Colony has now risen to 74,638 acres. This does not include the area of 15,335 acres sold in 1896 and given as military grants in 1897 and 1898. No military grant was made this year.

The area given for temporary cultivation measured 4,213 acres. The details of this area are as follows:—

	Acres.
Reserved for military grants	1,252
„ civil grants	1,084
„ Lower Bari Doab Canal., &c.	1,877

The number of villages in the Colony as reported last year was 59. Four new estates, *viz.*, Chaks Nos. 52, 61, 62 and 63 were formed during the year under report thus making the total No. 63. In Chak No. 48 some brackish land which could not be allotted during previous years owing to its bad quality was given as an experiment in September last to some very poor and hard-working Mahtams and Arains. The supply in the Montgomery minor by which this land is irrigated has since been increased and it is hoped that these hard-working people will now be able to make the land culturable and fertile.

Some of the colonists in Chaks Nos. 46 and 48 showed an inclination to abandon the land allotted to them owing to the poverty of the soil and asked for other land in exchange. When this was refused they resumed work on the land and settled down. Their progress is being watched.

The commanded area not allotted permanently was 2,864 acres at the end of the year under report with the following details:—

		Acres.
(1)	Commanded but nearly unculturable owing to its being brackish (peasant grant)	730
(2)	Civil grant	704
(3)	Military grant	1,263
(4)	Peasant grant	167

The uncommanded area in the Colony measures nearly 4,374 acres. A considerable part of this area can be brought under cultivation by means of lift irrigation if the Canal Department can increase the supply of water in the different rajbahas working in the Colony and will allow the erection of jhallars on them. The soil is of good quality.

The treatment of the new comers by the residents of old villages in the Lahore District is, on the whole, fairly good. But the cattle lifters of the adjoining Bar tract in the Montgomery District give considerable trouble by carrying away the cattle belonging to poor colonists.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted Area.*—The year under report was not favourable from an agricultural point of view because the valuable cotton crop totally failed. The Colony and particularly the colonists settled during Kharif 1905 sowed a large area under cotton and accordingly their loss was considerable. It pressed heavily on the poor people who had migrated recently but being colonists of the right stamp they did not lose heart but worked hard for the Rabi 1906 which fortunately turned out successful. The prospects of the current Kharif are fairly good and the condition of the Colony is on the whole slightly above the average.

Statement No. III.

Statement III gives the figures for cultivation. The percentage of the area failed was 72·93 during the Kharif and 6·41 during the Rabi. The high percentage during the Kharif is mainly due to failure of the cotton crop. The failed area was resown for the Rabi and thus the area under Rabi crops was too wide to secure sufficient irrigation, the supply from the canal being as usual scanty during the winter months. The crops on the new land were therefore in jeopardy until February when they were fortunately saved by the heavy rainfall in that month. The above circumstances account for the percentage of the area failed during the Rabi being rather above the normal. 81·16 per cent. of the allotted area was sown which is satisfactory proportion. The heavy rainfall in the month of September 1905 encouraged the colonists to sow some land as "Barani" without aid of canal irrigation.

The demand on permanent cultivation was as below :—

	Rs.
Land revenue with cesses	24,633
Malikana	33,028
Abiana	1,32,465

The whole amount was recovered during the year under report.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—During the year under report an area of 3,571 acres was sown by temporary cultivators. The Irrigation Department did the whole of the assessment work connected with this.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—The opening balance under this head was Rs. 1,56,352-7-0 on the 1st October 1905. Two sales of 94·59 acres were set aside for default of payment of instalments on due dates during the year under report and the above area was resold by private treaty with sanction of the Financial Commissioner with the result that Rs. 350 were realised over and above the amount bid at the auction. With the addition of this sum as well as Rs. 1,367-3-1 on account of interest which accrued during the year, the total demand under this head amounted to Rs. 1,56,352-7-0 plus Rs. 350 plus Rs. 1,367-3-1 equal to Rs. 1,58,069-10-1. Of this sum Rs. 70,555-7-4 were collected during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 87,514-2-9 outstanding at the end of the year.

Statement No. IV.

The total demand for nazrana due from the civil grantees during 1905-06 amounted to Rs. 8,677. Of th sum Rs. 8,177 was collected up to the end of September 1906 and the remainder on 18th October 1906.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—In the previous year occupancy rights had been granted in all but 131 of the holdings in the older part of the Colony. In the year under report further enquiry was made as to the extent to which the tenants of these 131 holdings had fulfilled the conditions of their grants. As a result of this enquiry occupancy rights were given in 64, holdings (1,520·59 acres) thus leaving only 67 holdings (1,630·34 acres) without such rights at the end of the year. It has been proposed to serve the colonists with notices of ejectment in the case of 36 of these holdings on the ground they have, without sufficient cause, failed to comply with the important condition of residence in the Colony, although the land was granted to them 7 or 8 years ago. They appear to be unwilling to take up their residence in the Colony because they have sufficient land for their subsistence in other villages. No proprietary rights were given and the conditions do not allow it except in the case of military grants.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—The total number of mutation cases attested during the year under report was 109 leaving 31 unattested at the end of the year. Some tenants died without having acquired rights of occupancy under condition 22 in the new part of the Colony. Their grants lapsed to Government under the rules, but to avoid hardship their grants were continued, not as a matter of right but as a matter of grace, to one or two of the deceased's heirs in all cases in which the latter were considered fit to be good colonists. No transfers were made or attempted by colonists of any class.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—The important work done under this head was the exchange of different lists of land in old proprietary villages necessitated by introduction of the "Killabandi" system. This was done with the consent of the people but with a certain amount of difficulty. It is by no means an easy task in the Manjha tract of the Lahore District as the people are quarrelsome and obstinate.

The records of rights in 16 Crown villages were prepared during the year under report. The tenancy registers are in a proper state. The records of rights of 12 old zemindari villages in which the system of "Killabandi" was introduced were revised.

10. *Village Sites.*—Two squares were generally retained for each abadi. The abadi was, as a rule, built in the centre leaving some land on each side for purposes of public utility. On two sides small plots were allotted for collecting and depositing manure and on the other two sides the people were allowed to make pits for taking earth required for building purposes and "chapars" for retaining drinking water for cattle.

The burning grounds and graveyards were located at a distance from the abadis. The "Abadis" are kept as clean as possible. Some 36 sweepers and 11 Bhishtis were entertained from the "Dhart" fund in 18 estates of the old part of the Colony.

Wells for drinking purposes are being built in new villages. Taccavi was given for the purpose to each village jointly.

The progress in building houses was considerably retarded during the eight months from October to July owing to the failure of cotton crop but as the following Rabi turned out well the work was resumed vigorously. The colonists in the new part of the Colony have generally built one "Kotha" hitherto while they require three "Kothas," one for living, the other for a godown and the third for cattle.

They will take one or two years more to complete their houses. The poor people spend on building as much as they can save.

11. *Chaukidars, Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Chaukidars were appointed and their circles fixed in the new part of the Colony.

In some 15 estates of the newly colonized area 27 lambardars were appointed during the year under report and the files regarding the appointment of headmen in other estates are being completed. Each estate was divided into pattis. The pattis were formed with due regard to the parent villages of the colonists and to their castes and "gots"; one lambardar was appointed for each patti provided its revenue and abiana were deemed sufficient to bring a remuneration to the lambardar of between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 per annum.

In cases of smaller pattis two were put under one lambardar's charge. The principle kept in view was that good men cannot be induced to take up the appointment unless sufficient remuneration is attached to it. It may be noted in this connection that the post is not hereditary in Crown estates and that it was not found possible to give the lambardars an extra square.

The question of selecting two more zaildar candidates and creation of a new zail is under consideration.

12. *Census.*—The population in the Colony is growing substantially. Generally the grantees bring with them "kamins" such as blacksmiths and carpenters from their parent villages while many sweepers of the Montgomery District migrated into the Colony and got employment. The tenants in the old part of the Colony are now fairly well off and those in new part of the same are improving their position. The health of the Colony is, on the whole, good.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—The proposals regarding the extension of the Pattoki market on the north side of the Railway line have been sanctioned and a notice of sale of the shop sites has been issued. The 26th November 1906 is fixed for auction.

The opening of a personal ledger account in the name of Deputy Commissioner has also been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 4,000 advanced for the purpose of preparing the shop sites, etc., and of purchasing 1·05 acres of land from the adjoining village Naroke which is required for straightening the line of new mandi.

The existing mandi is in a flourishing state. During the preceding Rabi the export of grain from the Pattoki Station considerably exceeded that of the previous year.

14. *Communications.*—The metalled road from Pattoki Station to Halla is still in progress. It has taken a long time to construct it.

The connection of the Pattoki market with Chunian town by a metalled road at a cost of Rs. 60,000 and of the Colony estates with the surrounding villages by unmetalled roads at the cost of Rs. 10,000 has also been sanctioned. The former will be undertaken by the Public Works Department and the latter by the District Board. Work has not yet been begun on either of them.

This matter should receive the early attention of the District Board.

R. E. Y.

The internal roads of the Colony are in good order and are properly maintained by the colonists.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Thieves from Montgomery District infest the Colony, and particularly the villages on the border. Crime is on the increase, and it is hoped that it will soon be found possible to carry out the proposal to establish a police station at Pattoki.

This should be attended to without delay. I will enquire how the case stands and what is the cause of the delay. R. E. Y.

II. Tree planting in the Colony received considerable attention this year, and the result has been on the whole satisfactory. The roadsides are being planted with trees.

III. In letter No. 095 R. I., dated 31st August 1905, from the Secretary to Punjab Government, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, sanction was given for the remission until the 1st of October 1905 of charges for the supply of water for

(*a*) brick making and pisé wall building, and

(*b*) laying concrete or brick or stone masonry to the Colony villages in the Chunian Tahsil.

These orders appear to have related to the old part of the Colony where the colonists settled in 1898-99 and were allowed to enjoy exemptions for 6 or 7 years closing with 1st October 1905, but the Canal Department has interpreted them as applying to the whole of the Chunian Colony including the new villages the colonization of which began in Kharif 1904. A certain sum has accordingly been collected on this account direct in some new villages. It has been suggested to the Executive Engineer, Bari Doab Canal, 3rd Division, that the period of remission of these charges should be extended up to 1912, and meanwhile he has been asked to suspend the collection of the charges in the new part of the Colony. It seems hardly worth while to levy these charges which are regarded as vexatious by the villagers, and in any case it is undesirable to demand payment in new villages where the initial cost of building is considerable.

IV. The supply of water in the Canals was sufficient except during a portion of the winter, and the management with respect to distribution of water in the Colony was satisfactory during the year under report. The means of irrigation of certain villages on the tail of different Rajbahas were improved.

16. *Extensions.*—I have no information on the subject.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishment.*—A temporary field establishment consisting of one kanungo and four patwaris continued to be employed during the year. The patwaris are now being brought on to the regular patwari establishment of the district.

The services of an office moharrir on Rs. 20 have been sanctioned for two years up to 31st March 1907.

Lala Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, while holding charge of the Kasur Sub-Division, remained in charge of the Colony under Deputy Commissioner's supervision throughout the year under report.

His colonization allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem was sanctioned up to 6th November 1906 (*vide* correspondence received with Commissioner's endorsement No. 667, dated 31st October 1906).

He has continued to devote great care and attention to the work of colonization, and it is largely owing to his efforts that the affairs of the Colony are in a satisfactory condition.

L. Tilok Chand's work continues to be thoroughly satisfactory. R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND.

R. A. MANT,
Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1905-06.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Bari Doab Canal	87,285	77,502	74,202	74,638	2,864
	Total	87,285	77,502	74,202	74,638	2,864

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1905-06.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.	
	Branch Bari Doab Canal.	Total allotted.
1	2	3
To end of September 1897	1,007	1,007
Ditto ditto 1898	27,415	27,415
Ditto ditto 1899	4,858	4,858
Ditto ditto 1900	813	813
Ditto ditto 1901	371	371
Ditto ditto 1902	...	...
Ditto ditto 1903	43	43
Ditto ditto 1904	11,736	11,736
Ditto ditto 1905	26,848	26,848
Ditto ditto 1906	1,547	1,547
Total	74,638	74,638

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1905-06.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Bari Doab Canal ...	Kharif 1905	27,228	72·93	1,015	77·83
	Rabi 1906	44,567	6·41	1,589	6·73
	Total ...	71,795	31·64	2,604	34·45

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees, 1905-06.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lahore ...	Bari Doab Canal ...	3,01,822	43,383	26,243	...	...	3,71,448	2,14,308	21,836	26,243	...	...	2,62,387	...	...	...	87,514	21,547	...	...	...	1,09,061

STATEMENT No. V.—Extensions.

Name of Extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Total				

STATEMENT No. VI.—Extensions.

Name of Extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Total				

REPORT

OF THE

JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

I. *Survey and demarcation.*—As reported last year, "killabandi" in Crown lands is complete. During the preparation of village maps, however, it was discovered that killa boundaries were in many cases crooked and inaccurate. These are now being put right under the supervision of the patwaris.

2. Further extensions of village roads were found necessary in the chaks on the Southern Branch. These have been made and the internal communications of every allotted chak are now satisfactory. Connections with feeder roads have also been the subject of a detailed enquiry. Each chak is now linked up with the nearest market town by a good road. The subject is dealt with again under "communications."

3. Detailed soil surveys were made for the chaks on the Lalian Distributary and the Sulki Branch which were allotted during the year. These were checked in detail by the Assistant and Extra Assistant Colonization Officers. The surveys of these small areas were satisfactory, and no considerable exchanges have been found necessary in these chaks.

4. The compilation of chak *jamabandis* has been undertaken for all the more settled chaks, while for the others, field maps, field-books and *khataunis* have been prepared. Chak *jamabandis* are in exactly the same form as those of proprietary villages. Owing to the inexperience of the patwari staff considerable inaccuracies have been found in the maps, and in many cases the maps have had to be remade. However the work is well in hand, and it is anticipated that the *jamabandis* of about 200 chaks will be filed before the hot weather of 1907.

II. *Conditions.*—No changes of any importance have been made under this head. In the case of grantees who died before taking possession, to which allusion was made last year, the grants have been continued to their heirs in all cases except those of the military pensioners. Here the Officer Commanding exercises the option of continuing the grant to the heirs of the deceased pensioner, or nominating a fresh grantee from the regiment in his place. Most Commanding Officers have adopted the second course, which appears on the whole the more appropriate.

2. Where residential conditions have been imposed they are strictly enforced, though temporary leave of absence is freely granted. The marked falling off in the number of applications for such leave shows that the colonists are settling down and making their homes in the Colony.

Strict enforcement of conditions of residence is in my opinion most important. The non-resident yeoman grantee is worse than useless. Grantees are probably now learning that this condition must be carried out.
J. M. D.

3. *Peasant grantees.*—The "Jangli" grantees are steadily improving as cultivators, though their progress is slow. They have in most cases small areas to deal with and can find an adequate supply of labour in their own families—an advantage which the grantee from outside sometimes lacks. The Jangli is distinctly more successful, proportionately, with bad land than with good. As stated in last year's report, grantees from Gujrat, Shahpur, and to a less extent Jhelum, still show incapacity to make the most of the large areas they have acquired. With more experience of irrigation, however, and the additional labour which the growth of their families will both require and supply, these grantees will probably learn to exploit their land to the best advantage. The Ghoripal peasant grantees are now well settled on their grants. The extension of irrigation to the land south of $\frac{\text{D. S. B.}}{7\text{ R}}$ (the Lalian Distributary) produced a whole crop of petitions for exchange. All these complaints were investigated on the spot by the Assistant Colonization Officer and some seventy exchanges were finally made. Although it is impossible to say that no further exchanges will be needed, it can be asserted with confidence that all exchanges which were imperative have been

carried out, and that no Ghoripal grantee has now got land whose cultivation does not amply repay him for the upkeep of his mare. The difficulty of providing replacements for branded mares, that die or are stolen, has been met by the recent orders of Government, authorising the Remount Department to supply colonists with replacements on *takkavi*. This system has already become very popular. From May to September 1906, Rs. 20,000 were expended from *takkavi* on the purchase of fillies, practically all of which were bought from colonists. These were handed over to others as replacements. The price, which is fixed by the Remount Officer, varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350. The purchaser pays a small sum (Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 as fixed by the Remount Officer) on the spot to the vendor. The balance is paid at once to the vendor from *takkavi* and recovered in four years, with interest at 4 per cent. from the purchaser. The new Colony Bill provides for the recovery of the loan as arrears of land revenue. Meanwhile recovery is secured by a formal agreement, which has been prescribed by Government. This system involves three definite concessions to the colonist. He pays a price which is often only half the market price of a branded mare. The payment is spread over four years, and he has not the trouble of breeding until the filly is of age.

Very satisfactory.

J. M. D.

Presumably fillies bought are such as can soon be used as brood mares.

J. M. D.

The Remount Officers are of opinion that definite and steady progress is being made in horse-breeding. Colonists are coming to realise, first that neglect of their horse-breeding conditions involves punishment, or at least discomfort, and second that breeding a good foal, and selling him where he was bred to the Remount Department, is a profitable business involving little trouble.

I believe the Remount Officers are satisfied with the stamp of horse that is being secured. Improvement is likely, as the poor mares accepted at the very beginning of colonization die off and are replaced.

J. M. D.

4. *Stud Farm Grants.*—These grants are still the unsatisfactory feature of the Colony. The grantees take little or no interest in their studs and only conform to the bare letter of their conditions when compelled to do so. The chief people in fault are the Tiwana Maliks. One of them surrendered 15 of his squares during the year, while another only paid the instalment of his nazarana after distraint had been levied on his crops. Wazir Khan, horse dealer of Lahore, is a notable exception to what has been said above. His grant of 30 squares was allotted during the year, and he has already brought all the mares to the Colony and nearly completed his stables and paddocks.

Very satisfactory. It was a good move the bringing of a professional horse breeder into the Colony.

J. M. D.

5. *Military grants on horse-breeding conditions.*—All these grantees have now had the chance of taking up land, and most of them have taken it. From their traditions of discipline they are more ready than the ordinary peasants to comply with their conditions, while their knowledge of horses gives them in most cases an additional advantage.

6. *Military grantees on ordinary conditions.*—Land has now been offered to all these grantees, and taken up by about three quarters of them. This subject, and the preceding one, will again be dealt with under the head of Allotment.

7. *Sales by auction.*—A small area—14 squares—confiscated from the original purchasers in default of payment, was resold in February by order of the Financial Commissioner. The average price was Rs. 148 an acre.

8. *Regimental Stud Farms.*—The buildings on these farms have now been completed, and cultivation is proceeding tranquilly. Commanding Officers, when they come to inspect, appear to be satisfied with the results, though the moderate outturn, compared with the rest of the Colony, which their accounts show, would seem to suggest that more careful supervision at harvest time would repay the extra trouble involved.

9. *Bull Run.*—This project is now taking definite shape and the Director of Agriculture has decided on a site in Rakhs Dhrema and Risala. The sanction of Government is now being applied for to the allocation of this land.

III. *Allotment.*—On this subject there is little to add to what was said last year. The watercourses on the Lalian Distributary and the Sulki Branch were ready early in the cold weather and the land was at once allotted. Of the 12

Statements Nos. I and II.

chaks on the left bank of the Lalian Distributary three were taken up by the Ghoripal exchanges already mentioned. One was given to Wazir Khan as a Stud Farm, three to Ghoripal safedposh grantees, and two to Infantry grantees. The rest were considered too poor for allotment to colonists from outside and were given to the remaining Jangli grantees, who are now finally disposed of. The three chaks on the Sulki Branch were allotted to Ghoripal safedposh grantees.

There remained only the debatable land west of the Kirana hills, in and near the Jungle Subhaga. This comprises some 44 chaks, of which, as was reported last year, only 13 were found fit for allotment by Mr. deMontmorency. Two of these have since been given up. Though the remaining area is as a whole decidedly inferior there are occasional patches dotted over it which are capable of cultivation, while the extension of the Jech Doab Railway has brought the tract within the zone of civilisation. Consequently it was decided to see if any one was willing to take land here. One chak was found to be good enough for Ghoripals and was allotted to the remaining Cavalry grantees. The next choice was given to the Civil and Infantry grantees on the northern branch, some of whom had admittedly received poor land. A large number made tours of inspection, but very few accepted exchanges.

Next the remaining Civil grantees of the neighbouring Divisions, Rawalpindi and Lahore, and the Infantry grantees of the Northern Command, were sent for to see the land available. 45 Civil grantees were summoned, 43 appeared, and 16 finally took land to the extent of 43 squares. 128 Infantry grantees of the Punjab Command were sent for. 80 appeared and 51 took land to the extent of 76 squares.

Later on in the summer the remaining Infantry grantees of the other commands were sent for. There were 83 of them in all. 22 came up, and 16 took land to the extent of 42 squares.

Of those who took land, many confessedly did so, in spite of definite warnings, with the idea of getting an exchange to better land, once they had obtained a footing in the Colony. Some of them undoubtedly have land which will repay cultivation and is likely to improve under it. I cannot, however, view with any satisfaction these recent allotments. An industrious and thrifty Jat from the Malwa or the Manjha might make something of them, but the land is distinctly not of the type that a man whom Government wishes to reward has a reasonable right to expect. I venture to hope therefore that if any of these grantees find it unprofitable to retain their grants, and offer to surrender them during the next year, Government will see fit to decide that they have not prejudiced their claim to other land, when it becomes available elsewhere. I understand that land will be found on the Chenab Canal Extension for those who could not be accommodated here.

This refers to a proposal to give bad land rejected by others to local men, especially such as formerly took up *kasht barani* leases in the Kirana Bar. I shall submit it when I have submitted my report on the differentiation of water-rates on the Jhelum Canal.

J. M. D.

With regard to the balance remaining unallotted, a detailed statement of the case has been submitted for orders, with a view to local allotment.

The case of the *kasht barani* tenants and holders of leasehold wells was decided on paper last year. Land, principally on the Jhang border, has now been allotted to them in ample recompense for their former cultivation. They have been ordered to leave their old *rahnas* in the heart of the Colony, where their predatory propensities are a constant source of trouble to the colonists, and take up their residence permanently on their land.

IV. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The area sown for kharif 1905 was 91,432 acres, or nearly double the area sown in 1904. The cotton failure of 1905 is a matter of history. Stimulated by the large outturn which was combined with high prices in 1904, colonists put an extra large area under cotton (37,194 acres). While the total increase of the kharif area was, as stated above, nearly 100 per cent., the increase under cotton was 156 per cent. The plants grew well, but the fruit was entirely destroyed by boll-worm. Those who had sown American cotton, and they were very few, got enough seed for the next year; the rest barely got that. Millets (24 per cent. of the kharif)

Statement No. III.

matured well. As this was a free harvest for a large proportion of the colonists, the cotton failure would have hit them doubly hard, had not Government intervened and allowed another free harvest in the place of kharif 1905.

The rabi crop was 186,392 acres, as against 102,750 acres last year. Wheat accounted for 137,859 acres and toria for 25,926. The toria crop, though slightly injured by rust, was a good one. Toria is popular because of the short time it occupies the ground and the high prices it will sometimes fetch.

Wheat is here still more than on the Chenab Canal *the* crop on which the colonist depends. J. M. D.

When it became obvious that the cotton would be a complete failure the more prudent cultivators cut it down and planted wheat. Hence the area under wheat was disproportionately high. The wheat proved a bumper crop. There were no untimely frosts as in 1904-05, while the clouds which threatened the wheat with rust in February, broke up before much damage had been done. A succession of high winds in March caused some of the weaker staples—notably wadhanak—to lodge badly where it had been over-watered, but the damage in the Colony as a whole was insignificant.

V. *Temporary cultivation.*—In compliance with the Financial Commissioner's instructions, large areas were offered to temporary cultivators, both for kharif and rabi.

For kharif 1905, an area of 17,476 acres was taken up. The actual area cultivated, however, was only 4,125 acres, of which 1,789, or 43 per cent. failed.

For Rabi 1906 an area of 43,764 acres was taken up, of which 11,648 were put under crop. Of the area under crop 2,598 acres or 22 per cent. failed. Thus out of a total of 55,412 acres taken up by local cultivators, accustomed to the land in its unirrigated aspect, only 11,386 or 20 per cent. came to maturity.

VI. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Statement No. IV gives the total demand and recoveries on account of capital. The demand on account of auction purchases is Rs. 68,832. Recoveries total Rs. 29,359, of which Rs. 22,802 were recovered for the year under report.

Statement No. IV.

Large sums are at present overdue from the purchasers, but for the reasons given in last year's Report they have every inducement not to pay up. Steps are however being taken to enforce payment. The total demand for nazarana is Rs. 1,63,519. Of this Rs. 89,956 have been recovered. The balance relates principally to the Southern Branch which was recently allotted, and where consequently the bulk of the nazarana is not yet due.

The total demand of the Rs. 2 acreage rate is Rs. 1,64,713. Of this Rs. 26,383 have been recovered. Payment is not due until after two harvests and in special cases after three. The question of the acreage rate in proprietary villages was discussed last year and has formed the subject of correspondence.

I have proposed to do without this charge in future canal projects? If equivalent is required it would be better to reduce the number of free crops than to maintain a charge which in old estates cannot be fairly assessed. J. M. D.

VII. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Eight auction purchasers completed their purchases during the year, thus acquiring proprietary rights over 1,536 acres, at a total cost of Rs. 2,40,409, or Rs. 157 per acre.

No occupancy rights have as yet been acquired.

VIII. *Mutation cases.*—There have been 200 mutation cases for disposal in Crown chaks during the year. 110 have been disposed of. Most of those pending are succession cases, and great delay is caused at present by the necessity of reference to a man's old home to verify his heirs. Now that a *shajra nasb* has been completed in every settled chak this will be unnecessary, and the remaining cases will be disposed of speedily. Mutual exchanges between colonists are sometimes attested by the Tahsildar when on tour, but most of these, and all other mutations, are disposed of by the Colonization Officer.

IX. *Settlement proceedings.*—See Head I 4.

X. *Village sites.*—Powindahs visited the Colony in large numbers during the winter. Consequently the work of constructing *abadis* proceeded apace. Practically all colonists to whom land was allotted up to October 1905 have now built their houses. During the year under report 7,788 houses were built in new villages. Two hundred and sixty-seven new shops were opened. Mosques and guest houses are completed in the older chaks and under construction in those recently allotted.

2. No rent has been imposed on the land occupied by village sites.

3. A number of trees have been planted along the roads and in the villages. Those that have escaped the village cattle are doing well, and the people are now learning to protect the young trees. It is only under pressure however that the villagers take an interest in them.

4. Ninety-two village nurseries were allotted during the year. Nearly every allotted chak has now its nursery of young shishams or kikars. In most cases the *zakhiradars* are taking pains, though it has been found necessary to confiscate in isolated instances. The trees are doing well and should in a short time form a valuable asset to Government. It will soon be necessary to appoint a small peripatetic staff to superintend the thinning of the trees if these nurseries are to be worked to commercial advantage.

XI. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Lambardars were appointed in 118 Crown chaks during the year. Two were removed for misconduct. One was suspended for absence, and subsequently reinstated. In the proprietary villages 16 cases of succession to lambardari came up, all of which were disposed of during the year. Twenty-seven new lambardars were appointed with the sanction of the Settlement Commissioner. Their appointment was due to the sub-division of estates, necessitated by the extension of irrigation and consequent increase of revenue.

No new zaildar has been appointed in the Colony during the year.

XII. *Census.*—A census of men and cattle was taken on April 1st in connexion with the Assessment Report. Its results were not altogether reliable and as a fresh census is to be taken in February 1907 it seems superfluous to tabulate the results of the first.

XIII. *Towns and Markets.*—The Government of India decided during the year to move the head-quarters of the Army Remount Department, Jhelum Canal Colony Circle, from Mona to Sargodha, and work has commenced on the Officers' houses. The decision is in every way advantageous to the Colony. Mona lies at one corner of the horse-breeding tract, while Sargodha is in the middle of it. The change will greatly facilitate communication between the Remount Department and the Colonization Office, to their mutual advantage.

Sargodha Civil Station. Public Buildings.

The Sessions Court, and the Sessions Judge's house have been completed, and the Sessions Judge will probably move to Sargodha during the present winter. A house has been sanctioned for the Sub-Divisional Officer but not yet begun.

2. One more private house has been built in the Civil Station and three sites for bungalows have been taken up. A shop for the sale of European stores has also been built. A serai for the convenience of travellers is under construction at the private expense of Malik Mobariz Khan, Tiwana. It is close to the Railway Station and will be very useful.

Private Buildings.

The Civil Station drainage has been completed at a considerable outlay and is now in working order. The trees in the Civil Station have suffered considerably from want of water during the summer.

This was noticeable when I visited Sargodha in October. J. M. D.

3. *Sargodha Town.*—The three blocks of dwelling-houses Nos. 9—11 which were begun last year have now been finished and some sites have been taken up in blocks 13 and 14. Block 12 is occupied by the School and Dispensary. The School is Anglo-Vernacular Middle and is well attended. There is considerable demand for a High School and a proposal was set on foot to move the High School from Bhera to Sargodha. This has not been sanctioned, but Sargodha will shortly require a High School of its own.

The Dispensary was opened during the year. It is a good building and with the improvements suggested by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals should suffice for the needs of the town for some years.

A Veterinary Dispensary has also been opened and is doing useful work.

The City Drainage scheme has been completed for blocks 1—4 and half of 5. More water, however, is needed to flush the drains than is at present available. The Irrigation Department intend to improve the supply, and when that is done the drainage of the town, which has a good slope, should be effective. Sanction has been obtained for the expenditure necessary to drain the remaining blocks.

After a prolonged delay, due to the non-arrival of the engines from England, the Water-works have been completed and are expected to be in working order by December 1906.

The American United Presbyterian Mission has acquired a site near the City for a fully-equipped hospital on which Rs. 35,000 will be spent. A resident Doctor has already been appointed.

4. Two cotton ginning mills are now working, and a third is under construction. A European, Mr. McLeod, has started a saltpetre factory and sites have been taken up for a flour mill and an ice-factory.

5. The town garden has been restocked with trees, which are doing well.

6. The City Police have now been in the town for nearly a year. A thana and barracks are in contemplation, and meanwhile the Police are accommodated in a private serai.

7. The town continues to make fair progress, though here, as in the Colony generally, the year under report has been one of consolidation rather than extension. There are now 632 shops in the town, 462 of which are let. Sargodha together with Bhulwal and Chabba has been assessed to Land Revenue under the orders of Government during the year. A few sporadic cases of plague occurred in Sargodha in the spring, but rat-baiting has been carried on consistently throughout the year and the comparative immunity of the town testifies to its efficacy. There was a small outbreak of cholera in August. Thirty-two persons were attacked, of whom 18 died. It is in large measure due to the energy of the Assistant Surgeon M. Feroz Din Maroof that the epidemic was stamped out so quickly.

8. *Bhulwal.*—An auction of shop sites was held in April at which 30 shops were sold, the prices ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,500. There are at present only 176 shops actually in occupation, but those sold in April will be built this winter, and there is little doubt they will be readily taken up. The drainage of the town has not been begun yet, but is urgently needed. *Kacha* drains were laid in the Anaj Mandi during the year but have not proved effective.

Plague broke out in Bhulwal in April and spread rapidly. The town was quickly evacuated. This summer rat-baiting has been instituted, with considerable success.

The cotton ginning mill does a good trade, and a site has recently been taken up for a flour mill.

The sanction of Government has been received to the formation of a sub-tahsil at Bhulwal. Its boundaries have been decided and the sub-tahsil will be constituted from January 1st, 1907.

Chabba.—The town is not making the progress that was anticipated though it does a considerable trade.

Pakhowal.—A few shops were sold at Pakhowal Station in April. There is no idea of developing a big mart here but a small mandi of some 20 shops will find ample business.

Sillanwali.—An auction of shops at Sillanwali Station was held in July. Forty-one shops were sold for a total of half a lakh of rupees. Sillanwali appears to have a great future before it, as besides the Colony villages it will attract the trade of Sahiwal and Faruka, whose nearest railway station it is.

XIV. *Communications.*—Through traffic to Shorkot Road on the southern extension of the Jech Doab Railway was opened in May. One passenger train was run each way during the summer, but the growth of traffic has led the

Company to put on an extra train up and down. The goods traffic has been very large—hampered though it is by the shortage of wagons during the busy season. The opening of the railway has given a considerable impetus to trade, but Sargodha is still at a slight disadvantage, in point of distance from Karachi, as compared with Lyallpur.

The advantage of a direct route to Karachi will be very great, as it means a saving both in freightage and time. Hitherto grain, &c., has had to be sent *vid* Lala Musa. J. M. D.

2. The metalling of the Sargodha-Bhagtanwala Road is nearly completed, and the first part of the Sargodha-Chiniot Road has been taken up. Three short roads from Bhulwal and one near Sargodha are also under construction. There are now three roads urgently in need of metalling. The first, a short length of 4 miles, connects Sargodha with Luddewala. Luddewala is on the old District Board road from Shahpur to Lahore, and is also the starting point of an important road to Mari, Lak and Kalra. The other two are needed to connect Sahiwal with Sargodha and Sillanwali. Metalling is specially necessary on these Ara roads as they pass through land which alternates between sand and swamp. It is less necessary in the Bhulwal Tahsil where also two connecting roads are urgently needed, as a good kacha road can be constructed here.

Considerable progress has been made with the preliminary clearance of feeder roads. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was allotted by the District Board for this purpose. With half this money 15 old roads were cleared of trees and bushes, and made good enough for wheeled traffic, while 15 new roads were aligned and cleared. Thus the total length of road added to the colony during the year was 662 miles. While satisfactory progress has thus been made, much still remains to be done. Roads will now be taken up for preliminary clearance one by one, as funds become available.

A satisfactory record. J. M. D.

Tree planting on roads is hampered by want of funds. The annual allotment from Provincial Funds (Rs. 4,000) barely suffices to pay the beldar establishment on roads already planted. Although in a few years these trees will not want much, if any, supervision, at present it is essential to maintain an establishment adequate to their preservation. 30 miles of road were, however, planted with trees, chiefly shishams; during the year 21,000 trees were put down including replacements of trees that had died. A scheme has been drawn up in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner for planting all the important roads in the colony during the next five years. The execution of the scheme depends upon the provision of funds.

Mr. Hailey did a great deal in connection with tree planting on roads, and I hope the work will not be allowed to languish for want of funds. J. M. D.

Trees have also been planted in two of the main streets in Sargodha town, chiefly bors, pipals and tuns. More will be planted next spring.

XV. *Miscellaneous.*—111 land acquisition cases arose during the year. Of these 91 have been disposed of. Land was given in exchange in 12 cases, and money in 79 cases. The total amount paid was Rs. 30,384.

2. As already noted, trouble arises from time to time on the Jhang border where thefts of mares and cattle occur. The Janglis have now been turned out of the Bar and relegated to their holdings in the Hithar. The police post at Kandiwal has been restored, two new thanas have been established in the Bar, and the local zaildars, who have grants of land they are unwilling to lose, are able in most cases to recover the stolen animals. Cattle theft is thus likely to decrease.

The Sargodha Tahsil which was sanctioned last year came into existence in February. The building is nearly complete. Meanwhile the staff is accommodated in the Colonization Officer's kacheri.

4. The annual horse fair was held at Sargodha in March. Despite the inclemency of the weather 1,140 animals came in. Rs. 1,500 was distributed in prizes, and the Remount Officers, who formed the Judging Committee, were well satisfied with the standard attained.

5. On the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Sargodha in April a special parade of colony mares and young stock was arranged. Over 3,000 animals were brought in for His Excellency's inspection.

6. The second cattle fair was held at Sargodha in the Diwali holidays. 385 head of cattle were judged and Rs. 500 distributed in prizes.

7. Plague broke out in the colony in the spring, but its incidence was local. Ajnala, a large village 8 miles from Sargodha suffered severely, and several chaks round Bhulwal were infected. All of these were baited with rat poison in September and will be baited again in February. Plague appears to be endemic in the old proprietary villages of the Chak Chenab.

XVI. *Extensions.*—None of any importance.

XVII. *Establishments*:—

Colonization Officers.

W. M. Hailey, Esquire, C. S., from 21st October 1905 to 30th September 1906.

Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad held charge of the office from the 11th September 1905 to the 21st October 1905.

Assistant Colonization Officers.

Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad from the 1st October to 1st November 1905.

H. A. Smith, Esquire, C. S., from the 1st November 1905 to the 30th September 1906.

Extra Assistant Colonization Officer.

Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad from the 1st November 1905 to the 30th September 1906.

Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Bhai Dalip Singh (whole year).

Tahsildar.

Munshi Rajab Ali Khan, Sargodha (whole year).

Munshi Jiwan Singh, Bhulwal (whole year) (with leave vacancy).

Naib Tahsildar.

M. Fazal Husain (whole year).
M. Durga Pershad (whole year).
M. Ram Labhaya (whole year) (with leave vacancy).
M. Sher Muhammad from 6th November 1905 to 30th September 1906.
M. Hakim Singh from 1st October 1905 to 11th February 1906.
Pandit Sri Kishen Kaul from 8th March to 30th September 1906.
M. Muhammad Nazir from 24th March to 30th September 1906.
M. Sultan Mahmud from 1st October 1905 to 6th November 1905.
M. Jai Gopal (Reader) from 29th November 1905 to 23rd June 1906.
M. Ram Chand (Offg. Reader) from 23rd June 1906 to 30th September 1906.

Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad and Bhai Dalip Singh continued to work with efficiency throughout the year as Extra Assistant Colonization Officer and Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, respectively. Munshi Rajab Ali Khan, Munshi Jiwan Singh and Munshi Ram Labhaya have done good work in connection with the preparation of village papers in the old villages.

Mr. Hailey has now left the Colony which he has administered since its start with great energy and conspicuous success.

J. M. D.

M. Asadulla Jan was confirmed as Head Clerk, and M. Jai Gopal, reader, appointed Naib Tahsildar during the year.

H. A. SMITH,
Colonization Officer, Jhelum Canal.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1905-06.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Northern Branch ...	240,579	221,481	199,215	147,605	51,610
2	Southern ,, ...	233,290	229,697	218,675	171,589	47,086
3	Main Line ...	21,568	20,893	19,861	19,588	273
	Total ...	495,437	472,071	437,751	338,782	98,969

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1905-06.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.			
	Main Line Branch.	Southern Branch.	Northern Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1902	3,346	3,724	42,349	49,419
,, ,, 1903	5,714	16,683	70,513	92,910
,, ,, 1904	6,867	21,288	119,739	148,894
,, ,, 1905	18,757	144,718	140,413	303,888
,, ,, 1906	19,588	171,589	147,605	338,782

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1905-06.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Main Line	Kharif 1905 ...	2,592	11·18	303	54·12
	Rabi 1906	5,280	13·08	..	...
	Total ...	7,872	12·46	303	54·12
Southern Branch ...	Kharif 1905 ...	46,236	27·44	98	25·51
	Rabi 1906	110,629	7·69	3,959	10·53
	Total ...	156,865	12·87	4,057	10·8
Northern ,, ...	Kharif 1905 ...	42,604	23·7	3,724	42·91
	Rabi 1906	70,483	11·89	7,689	28·36
	Total ...	113,087	16·87	11,413	33·12
	Grand Total ...	277,824	15·57	15,773	27·81

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in Rupees.

District.	Branch.	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.				
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Rs. 2 acreage rate.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Rs. 2 acreage rate.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Rs. 2 acreage rate.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Shahpur ...	Northern Branch...	60,186 14 7	65,412	26,598	2,096	1,54,292 14 7	25,694 10 7	44,329	16,805	2,086	88,914 10 7	34,492 4 0	21,083	9,793	10	65,378 4 0
Do. ...	Southern Branch ..	...	92,330	1,33,430	....	2,25,760 0 0	...	44,063	8,463	...	52,526 0 0	...	48,267	1,24,967	...	1,73,234 0 0
Do. ...	Main Line ...	8,645 4 4	5,777	4,685	...	19,107 4 4	3,665 3 5	1,564	1,115	...	6,344 3 5	4,980 0 11	4,213	3,570	...	12,763 0 11

STATEMENT No. V.—Extensions.

Name of Extension.	I.—Sanctioned Projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Massan Distributary and its Minors	70,703	9,119	61,584	Now irrigating (Kharif 1906).
Sulki Branch and Ara Assessment	..	...	...	The estimate of water-courses sanctioned in September 1906.
Circle water-courses:—				
Rabana Distributary	10,980	..	10,980	
Kakrani Distributary and its Minors	15,846	1,389	14,457	
Ghazni Distributary and its Minors	43,002	...	43,002	
Sulki Feeder and its Minors	22,873	751	22,122	
Sahiwal Distributary...	11,290	1,056	10,234	
Gondal Distributary	4,971	..	4,971	
Total	179,665	12,315	167,350	

STATEMENT No. VI.—Extensions.

Name of Extension.	II.—Unsanctioned Projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Minor 6 R. of Naurangwala Distributary	9,803	...	9,803	The estimate is submitted for sanction. Irrigation will probably start from Kharif 1907.
Total	9 803	...	9,802	

REPORT ON THE PUNJAB COLONIES, 1907.

D = 116

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

CHENAB, JHANG, CHUNIAN, AND JHELUM COLONIES

For the year ending the 30th September 1907.

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1907.

Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agriculture (Irrigation) Department, No. 73, dated 6th April 1908.

READ—

Letter No. 115, dated the 15th February 1908, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, submitting with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the annual colonization reports for the year ending 30th September 1907.

REMARKS.—

The Chenab Colony.

No fresh allotments have taken place during the year, land on the extensions referred to in paragraph 1 of the review of last year's report not having become available for allotment. The post of Colonization Officer was abolished on 1st April 1907, being absorbed in that of Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur, who also retains charge of the special colony work in respect of the portion of the colony which lies within the Jhang district. The control of the colony villages in the Lahore and Gujranwala districts has been handed over to the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

2. It is probable that there will be some further delay in carrying out the Sultan Pakhra and Kabirwala extensions, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that in the meantime some endeavour will be made to remedy the defects in supply pointed out in paragraph 16 of the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur.

3. On the whole the working of the canal has been fairly good, and over cent. per cent. of the area allotted was irrigated in the year 1906-07. With the exception of the cotton crop, the autumn harvest of 1906 was good; but the spring harvest of 1907 was seriously damaged by untimely rains, locusts and hailstorms, and as a result remissions on a large scale became necessary. As the Financial Commissioner has noted, it was one of worst harvests that the colony has yet experienced, and special measures of relief had to be adopted.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor views with some concern the congestion of traffic at railway stations in the colony, referred to in paragraphs 14 of the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur and 9 of the Financial Commissioner's review. In a year of scarcity like the present it is especially regrettable that there should be any unnecessary obstacle to the free movement of grain. His Honour is fully satisfied that the export trade from the colony is at times very seriously hampered by the inability of the railway administration to cope with it, and that the insufficiency of covered goods accommodation is severely felt. These questions are under separate consideration by the Local Government.

5. With reference to what is said in paragraph 15 of the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, regarding the scarcity of labour in the colony His Honour observes that the existing difficutly about the supply of casual labour is, as noticed by the Deputy Commissioner, not confined to the colony, though it exists there in a very aggravated form. The remedy is certainly not in the hands of Government, and, with reference to Mr. Diack's marginal remarks it is not easy to see what practical effect could be given to the suggestion that the matter should "receive the consideration of Government in connection with the construction of new canals and the preparation of new colonization schemes." In this connection His Honour is glad to note the growing interest in labour-saving appliances, due apparently to the efforts of the Agricultural Association in the Chenab Colony.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with pleasure the success of the experiment of granting rewards for village sanitation and the improvement in tree-planting mentioned by the Financial Commissioner.

7. The question of the spread of *kallar* is one of great importance to the colony. His Honour will be glad to have at an early date the conclusions at which the Agricultural Department may arrive as the result of the enquiries referred to in paragraph 4 of the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur.

The Jhang Colony.

8. Allotment in this colony has nearly been completed. Of the total area allotted, only 13·5 per cent. was irrigated and about 9 per cent. of the crops sown failed to mature. This result is disappointing, and the attention of the Irrigation Department will be called to paragraph 4 of the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang. There is no apparent reason why the Jhang market should not be a success, but it is too early yet to pronounce judgment on either of the markets in this colony. His Honour approves of the cautious attitude adopted by the Deputy Commissioner with regard to the institution of new 'mandis'.

The Chunian Colony.

9. A comparatively small area remains for allotment in the Chunian Colony. Orders on the question referred to in paragraph 16 of the Financial Commissioner's review have now been received and communicated to the Financial Commissioner. Crops were reaped on 92 per cent. of the area allotted, and in spite of a partial failure of wheat and cotton the harvests on the whole were above average. In view of these results, the working of the canal appears to have been good. The progress of building operations, the improvement of communications and the good prices realised at sales of residential sites all indicate that the colony is in a flourishing condition.

10. With reference to what is said in paragraph 14 of the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, it should be noted that it has been decided that the new Kasur-Lodhran Railway will not pass through Chunian. The proposals to establish a police station at Pattoki, referred to in paragraph 14 of the report, has not reached Government, and enquiry will be made on the matter.

The Jhelum Colony.

11. Practically all the good land in the Jhelum Colony has been allotted. The experiment has been tried of improving the remainder by leasing it to the original inhabitants of the Bar ("Janglis") for temporary cultivation. The Lieutenant-Governor is in full sympathy with what the Financial Commissioner has written regarding the claims of the "Janglis," and will be glad to consider favourably any proposals that may be made with a view to allotting to them culturable land sufficient for their needs.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure the marked and continued success in the horse-breeding operations.

13. His Honour notes that the Colonization Officer's representation regarding the shortage of water is being considered by the Financial Commissioner in correspondence with the Irrigation Department. Crops were matured on approximately 86 per cent. of the allotted area, from which it would appear that the defects complained of must exist in particular distributaries, and not on the canal as a whole. If it should appear that the chaks referred to in paragraph 2 (*b*) of the Colonization Officer's report cannot be given an adequate water-supply, it may be necessary to waive the horse-breeding conditions as far as the grantees in these areas are concerned. The matter is therefore one of urgency, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive an early report on the subject.

14. The preparation of a complete zaildari scheme for the colony, referred to in paragraph 12 of the Colonization Officer's report, should not be delayed, as it has now been decided that the resettlement of the Shahpur district will not be started in 1908.

15. The misfortunes which have affected the prosperity of the colony in previous years have been repeated in the year under report. Plague, untimely rain and crop disease have all combined to retard its development. The prevailing scarcity of labour made itself acutely felt in the spring of 1907, when crops were, as in 1904, left standing for want of hands to reap them. Improvements in communications have been delayed from the same cause. But in spite of these drawbacks substantial progress has been made. The towns are increasing in size, and considerable progress has been made in arboriculture.

16. With regard to the remarks contained in paragraph 32 of the Financial Commissioner's review, it may be noted that Government has made provision for arboriculture in the Jhelum Colony during the present year, and arranged that the district board, Shahpur, should made adequate arrangements for operations of this nature in the future. The drainage scheme of Bhalwal, referred to in paragraph 13 of the Colonization Officer's report, has been sanctioned by Government, and funds provided for the most urgent portion of the undertaking.

General.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to endorse the Financial Commissioner's appreciation of the value of the work done in the Jhelum Colony by the officers of the Remount Department, and he is further pleased to acknowledge the continued good work of Messrs. deMontmorency, H. A. Smith and Rai Sahib Tilok Chand.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

W. M. HAILEY,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—7-4-08—1204—320—K. C. M.

No. 115.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :

Dated Lahore, 15th February 1908.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. E. D. MACLAGAN,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the Annual Colony reports for the year ending September 30th, 1907. Under the orders of the Financial Commissioner consequent upon the disintegration of the Chenab Canal Colony which took place on April 1st, 1907, on the abolition of the appointment of Colonization Officer, the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala has submitted a report (pages 1 to 7) for the portion of the Chenab Colony in his charge. The report on pages 9 to 18, which is by Mr. deMontmorency, refers to the main portion of the Colony, which is situated in the Lyallpur and Jhang Districts ; while the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has included in his report on the Chunian Colony a notice of the villages of the Chenab Colony in Lahore district. The arrangement of the reports dealing with this Colony is confusing, and the Financial Commissioner is issuing instructions with a view to bringing all the figures together in future reports so that it may be possible to judge of the progress of the Colony as a whole. Complete Statements I and III including the figures of all four districts concerned are appended to the present review. The marginal references in the following paragraphs are to the paragraphs of the several reports.

2. In view of the investigation now being made by the Colonies Committee the remarks of the Financial Commissioner will be brief.

CHENAB COLONY.

3. The revision of the tenancy registers has provided the Deputy Commissioner with a much required record upon which to base decisions as to the grant of occupancy rights. With reference to the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, on this subject in paragraph 7 of his report it does not appear to the Financial Commissioner to be necessary to wait for the tenant to move in the matter. Occupancy rights should be given automatically when due, whteher claimed or not.

Paragraph 2.

Paragraph 17, Lyallpur.

4. The gross area allotted as given in the three District Reports amounts to 18,27,077 acres, a reduction of 2,803 acres on the area reported last year. The balance in the whole colony is returned as only 97,409 acres, the larger part of which is on the Jhang Branch of the canal in the Lyallpur District.

Paragraph 3.

5. The sown area reported by the three Deputy Commissioners amounts altogether to 18,87,976 acres on an allotted area of 18,27,077, so that the proportion of allotted area actually irrigated within the year was more than cent. per cent. About a quarter of the demand that would have been realisable on this area, had full water-rates and land revenue been charged, was remitted on account of failure of crops. In spite of a partial failure of the cotton, the Kharif seems to have been a good harvest, the sugarcane, maize and millet being above average. In the Rabi however locusts and hail, plague and untimely rain contributed to make the harvest one of the worst that this colony has so far experienced. The usual

Paragraph 4.

system of field to field remission was inadequate to meet such an abnormal succession of calamities, and under the general orders quoted by the Deputy Commissioner, very liberal general remissions were sanctioned. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of such a procedure, it must have afforded great relief to the distressed cultivators. The despatch from the post offices of the district of over 15 lakhs of rupees goes to show that, notwithstanding the calamities of the year, large profits must have accrued to the colonists as a whole.

Paragraph 4, Lyallpur.

Paragraph 14, Lyallpur.

6. The expectation expressed last year that the rewards for village sanitation would produce an excellent effect has been realised. Very good progress has been made during the year with roadside tree-planting.

Paragraph 10.

7. The zaildari and inamdari arrangements for the whole of the colony have been finally settled during the year. The chief features in the arrangements sanctioned have been the assimilation of the emoluments in the Jhang, Gujranwala and Lahore portions of the colony to those obtaining in the rest of these districts, and the substitution of the ordinary system under which these village officers draw their emoluments by a deduction from the revenue of a village in their zail for the direct payments from the Treasury formerly made.

Paragraph 11.

8. The proposals of the Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, for the disposal of the land taken up for market purposes at stations on the newly opened Shahdara-Sangla line have lately been forwarded to Government for sanction. For the present they involve the construction of serais at Moman and Dhaban Singh, the two stations nearest Sangla, and the establishment of a market town at Chuharkana, 27 miles from Sangla.

Paragraph 13.

On the Shorkot Road-Chichoki Railway the Deputy Commissioner's preparations for the sale of sites at Jaranwala have been completed, but it seems advisable to postpone the auction until it is decided whether Jaranwala is to be the head-quarters of a new tahsil. Proposals to this effect will shortly be submitted to Government.

9. The account given by the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, of the congestion of goods traffic at Colony stations discloses a lamentable state of affairs. The Financial Commissioner understands that Government has addressed the Manager, North-Western Railway, on the subject of the alleged shortage of waggons, and trusts that something will soon be done to avoid such serious delays and losses as occured last year. The provision of sufficient covered goods-sheds as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner would not be a very expensive undertaking and should, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, be taken in hand at once.

Paragraph 15.

10. The scarcity of labour noticed by the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur is a disquieting feature in the interior economy of the colony. Similar conditions are reported from the Jhelum Colony also. The reason attributed by the Deputy Commissioner appears to be only too true. The deplorable loss of life from plague throughout the Punjab must make itself felt on the supply of labour available. It will be interesting to see whether the reaping machines ordered from England will be successful in lessening the need for manual labour. In the Financial Commissioner's opinion it is time further efforts were made to provide schools for the education of the colonists' children.

Paragraph 15.

11. The effect of the proposed Sultan Pakhra extension upon the already short supply on the tails of some of the Jhang Branch distributaries has doubtless already been fully considered by the Irrigation Department. A large proportion of the proposed new irrigation is in old village land in the Chenab riverain, which it is very desirable to admit to a share in the benefits of canal irrigation. The Financial Commissioner understands that the Deputy Commis-

Paragraph 16.

sioner of Lyallpur will shortly submit a scheme for the allotment of the Crown waste, and it may be possible to accommodate on this land some of the disappointed Jhelum grantees. It will still be some time before the Kabirwala extension project can be completed.

12. Mr. deMontmorency was in charge of the whole Colony as Colonization Officer up to the reduction of the appointment and, as Deputy Commissioner Lyallpur, of the Lyallpur and Jhang portions for the rest of the year with the exception of six weeks during which Mr. Smith officiated in addition to his own duties as Colonization Officer, Jhelum Canal. He has continued to do excellent work.

Mr. Williamson held the appointment of Assistant Colonization Officer throughout the year and did useful work in revising the tenancy registers.

Mr. Estcourt as Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala was in charge of the portion of the colony in that District from April 1st to the end of the year, and has evidently taken pains to master the condition of his new charge.

JHANG COLONY.

13. The allotment of most of the available areas was carried out during the year, and only a small balance of presumably inferior soil remains. The Deputy Commissioner has separately explained that the delay which was noticed last year was due to the preparation of lists of the persons entitled to receive grants. The irrigation arrangements appear to be very inadequate, as less than 13 per cent. of the allotted area was sown.

Paragraph 3.

14. It is satisfactory to find that most of the balance on account of auction purchases has been recovered. The balance of acreage rate still due however is large, though possibly in view of the complaint of shortage of water the demand has been formulated in some cases before cultivation was possible.

Paragraph 4.

15. The condition of the markets at Shah Jiwana and Jhang does not appear to be satisfactory, but when the intended improvements are carried out better results may be obtained. The market at Rustam Sargana has already been abandoned and the Deputy Commissioner now doubts whether a serai is required. It will, as he says, be advisable to await developments before constructing one.

Paragraph 13.

CHUNIAN COLONY.

16. In future reports the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore should deal with the information regarding the Chunian Colony, which is irrigated from the Bari Doab Canal, entirely separately from that for the small portion of the Chenab Colony which lies in his district. The total area of the Chunian Colony proper appears to be 87,285 acres, of which 75,312 acres have been allotted. The allotment of the 1,263 acres to military grantees is suspended until the orders of the Government of India are received on the subject of the area to be allotted to each grantee, which was referred in Mr. Leslie Jones' letter No. 728, dated 3rd October 1906.

Paragraph 3.

17. The attention of the Chief Engineer will be drawn to the desirability of realigning the water-courses of the proprietary villages along the lines of the new squares.

Paragraph 1.

18. It will be seen from Statement III that in the Chunian Colony proper practically 97 per cent. of the area allotted was sown during the year. Although the outturns of both cotton and wheat were below average, the colony has evidently little to complain of as far as the supply of water is concerned.

Paragraph 4.

19. The explanation of the large area under temporary cultivation in this colony is that the land which will eventually either be given to military grantees or be taken up by the Irrigation Department for the Lower Bari Doab Canal is being at present utilised in this manner. That it is excellent land may be judged from the fact that out of 3,648 acres given out 3,146 were actually sown, the failed area being only 11 per cent.

Paragraph 5.

Statement III.

20. Some progress has been made with the collection of the outstanding proceeds of the auction sale of 1905: the balance however is still large. No difficulty was experienced in collecting the proceeds of the sale held at Pattoki during the year, and the recovery of demands on account of nazarana appears to be well in hand. Out of an addition of Rs. 19,111 during the year to the demand on account of cost of survey all but Rs. 1,337 were recovered.

Paragraph 6.

21. The prices realized at the sale of the new mandi at Pattoki are eminently satisfactory, and with the money thus made available it will be possible to do much to improve the condition of the town.

Paragraph 13.

22. With reference to the question of the charges made by the Irrigation Department for brick-making in the new portion of the colony noticed in paragraph 20 of last year's review, it has been ascertained that these charges were remitted for a period of five years with effect from October 1st, 1905.

23. The Financial Commissioner has read with much pleasure the note made by the Commissioner on the administration of this colony and thoroughly endorses his appreciation of the work done by Rai Sahib Tilok Chand.

JHELUM COLONY.

24. The Financial Commissioner notes with satisfaction the marked success obtained during the year in horse-breeding in spite of the unfavourable circumstances and appreciates the extent to which this is due to the skill and tact of the supervising staff of the Remount Department. He is glad, too, to learn that there has been an improvement in the Private Stud Farms, upon which unfavourable comment was passed last year.

Paragraph 2.

25. The gross area allotted now amounts to 3,40,466 acres with a balance of 97,285 acres; but allotments have practically ceased for the present, as the Colonization Officer considers that the balance is not fit for allotment to colonists from outside. It is at present given out on temporary cultivation to old residents of the tract in the hope that it may improve to such an extent as to make it fit for allotment to outsiders. During the year the Financial Commissioner received a proposal that the land should be permanently allotted to the temporary cultivators, but he considered that the experiment had not been given a fair trial and issued instructions that the system of temporary cultivation should be continued for two years. The list of disappointed Jhelum grantees which is under preparation has not yet been received, but in the meantime the Financial Commissioner has been able to provide for a few of these men from land becoming available on the Chenab and Chunian Colonies. In his opinion all promises of grants made by competent authority must be fulfilled before any new grants are promised.

Paragraph 3.

26. The area sown during the year is 3,28,307 acres, which amounts to 96 per cent. of the allotted area. On these figures the shortage of the water supply generally does not appear to be very serious. The Financial Commissioner understands, however, that it is the unevenness of the distribution which is the source of grave complaint. The special report referred to in paragraph 2 (*b*) was received by the Financial Commissioner in the beginning of October and has been referred to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, who has not yet replied to the questions put. Mr. Wilson has no doubt that the Irrigation officers are doing all that can be done to remedy the shortage. He recognises that the equitable distribution

Paragraph 4.

of the water of a large canal is no easy matter, and that it must take years of patient observation and experiment before a solution of the difficulty can be finally attained. The kharif harvest was a good one, the results obtained with American cotton and sugarcane being especially interesting. Plague and rust however completely destroyed the success of what had promised to be an excellent rabi. Here too, as on the Chenab Canal, the ordinary rules were found to be inadequate in the exceptional circumstances and special remissions were granted on a very liberal scale. The figures for failed area in Statement III do not include these special remissions and by no means represent the magnitude of the disaster.

Paragraph 5.

27. The figures for temporary cultivation show excellent results. It is clear that the patches of culturable soil can be profitably worked by the jangli to whom the surrounding unculturable desert offers the strong inducement of fair grazing for his cattle. Mr. Wilson has much sympathy with Mr. Smith in his appeal for liberal treatment of these indigenous inhabitants, and proposes to take up the subject, unless it is dealt with by the Colonies Committee.

Paragraph 6.

28. The collection of auction proceeds, nazarana and acreage rate in the Colony has been satisfactory. The difficult question of the assessment of acreage rate in proprietary villages is one of those engaging the attention of the Committee.

Paragraph 9.

29. Settlement proceedings are well in hand, including the disposal of much heavy partition work. Mr. Hailey's Assessment Report has been received and is under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

30. As a result of the enquiry promised in para. 30 of last year's review, the Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal, reported that no special staff was required for the superintendence of village nurseries in that Colony. The Colonization Officer, Jhelum Canal, proposed the entertainment of a small establishment, but the Financial Commissioner found himself unable to recommend the proposal.

Paragraph 13.

31. The flourishing condition of the colony towns is a matter for congratulation, as they must reflect to a large extent the condition of the colony generally. In particular the immunity, which Sargodha enjoyed during the severe epidemic of plague in the spring, reflects credit not only on the townspeople but also on the administration of the Colony.

32. The question of tree-planting was referred by the Colonization Officer during the year, on the lapse of the annual grant in aid of Rs. 4,000 made for five years by Government in 1902. A renewal of the grant for five years was asked for and the enhancement of the amount to Rs. 6,000 until such time as the District Board can make a grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The Financial Commissioner was able to recommend the continuance of the grant of Rs. 4,000 for one year only, and this has been sanctioned by Government as terminating the assistance to be given on this object. It appears that the programme of tree-planting made out last year may have to be temporarily abandoned, as the funds which the District Board can make available this year only provide for the maintenance of the existing plantations. Much, however, has already been achieved, and with the liberal assistance afforded the District Board of Shahpur has obtained a very valuable property, for the improvement of which it must now be entirely responsible.

33. Mr. H. A. Smith has been in charge of the Colony as Colonization Officer for practically the whole year and also held collateral charge at Lyallpur for six weeks. He is to be congratulated on the progress made in the Colony notwithstanding the trying circumstances of the year; and Bhai Dalip Singh deserves credit for his record-work.

I have, &c.,

E. R. ABBOTT,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

CHENAB COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.

Allotment 1906-07.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allottable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in Column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
1	Rakh	597,184	457,170	457,170	453,949	3,893
2	Jhang	805,845	644,670	541,105	574,086	70,584
3	Gugera	1,063,833	821,974	816,652	799,042	22,932
	TOTAL	2,466,862	1,923,814	1,814,927	1,827,077	97,409

STATEMENT No. III.

Area sown in 1906-07.

Number.	Name of Branch.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rakh	628,892	24·44	...	...
2	Jhang	346,168	19·06	6	16·06
3	Gugera	912,916	24·94	199	26·60
	Total	1,887,976	23·66	205	25·08

COLONY REPORT.

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REPORT

OF THE

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

I.—GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—No survey or demarcation operations were in progress during the year under report.

2. *Conditions.*—No changes have been made during the year under report in the conditions of the different tenures. There are four classes of grantees, namely, capitalists, yeomen, peasants and grantees to whom special concessions have been made as regards Nazrana or Owner's Rate. No land is held on camel service or horse-breeding conditions. 176 lambardars out of the total number of 274, however, hold a square each on mule-breeding conditions. Only peasant lambardars are eligible for such grants and the idea is that no lambardar of this class should remain without a grant on mule-breeding conditions. To carry out this idea the acceptance of such a grant has been made an essential condition as regards future lambardari appointments.

There are some differences in the tenures on the Rakh and the Gugera Branches. On the former capitalists as well as yeomen can sell their lands after obtaining the proprietary rights. On the latter this privilege is enjoyed by capitalists only: and yeomen can sell their lands only with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner. As regards peasants there is no difference in the conditions on the two branches except this, that unlike other villages in Mauza No. 578 on the Gugera Branch the heirs of a peasant dying before the acquisition of occupancy rights cannot succeed as a matter of right though the land may be re-allotted to them at the Colonization Officer's discretion

3. *Allotment.*—A register is kept at the Sadr showing the allotable area in each village and the allotments made from time to time are entered in it. There is no unallotted area now on the Rakh Branch. The total allotable area on this branch has been shown as 159,753 in Statement No. 1 and the total area allotted as 160,336. The excess of the latter is due to the fact that some allotments have been made out of areas reserved for chiragahs, and the total area of these allotments exceeds the balance of unallotted area. On the Gugera Branch the unallotted area amounts to 859 acres, 67 acres were allotted on the Rakh Branch and 19 on the Gugera Branch during the year under report. As regards the allotments on the former branch it is necessary to note that they were made only in estates where areas were available for allotment. The allotments on both the branches were made to peasants only.

Statements Nos. I and II.

On the Rakh Branch 8 estates are held by capitalists, 8 by yeomen, 2 by grantees to whom special concessions have been made, 8 by *Janglis* and 76 by peasants. In addition to these we have two towns, namely, Sangla and Shahkot. The peasants have been drawn from the districts of Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Gujranwala. On the Gugera Branch 2 estates are held by capitalists, 2 by yeomen, 5 by *Janglis*, one by Christians, and 24 by peasants who have been drawn from the Gujranwala, Lahore and Hoshiarpur districts. There is no town on this branch in this district.

No exchanges were allowed during the year under report.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The total allotted area on the Rakh Branch is 160,336 acres, and of this area 40,279 acres were sown in Kharif and 118,105 acres in Rabi or 158,384 acres in both the harvests.

Statement No. III.

On the Gugera Branch the total allotted area is 38,436 acres; 10,489 acres were sown in Kharif, 26,749 acres in Rabi, or 37,238 acres in both harvests. It will appear from these figures that cultivation is keeping pace with allotment on both the branches. The recoverable demand and the collections were as follows:—

	Demand.	*Collections.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue malikana	3,91,968	3,70,812

No remissions were allowed for free crops as the grants sanctioned during the year were made to the existing grantees only.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—There is no temporary cultivation at present.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—On the Gugera Branch Rs. 439-4-9 were due on account of Nazrana and the whole of this sum has been realized. Rs. 1,809-10-2 were due on account of acreage rate, and of this Rs. 1,341-10-3 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 467-15-11. Most of the balance is due from Mauza No. 578, where the supply of water is very deficient. There, is however, a proposal to irrigate this estate from the projected Upper Chenab Canal. On the Rakh Branch the only item of demand was Rs. 591-8-0 due on account of acreage rate and of this Rs. 485-15-1 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 15-8-0.

Statement No. IV.

There were no auction sales during the year.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Proprietary rights were granted over 882 acres to some capitalists and yeomen on their paying Rs. 17,496-10-9. Occupancy rights were granted to a few peasants; but there are yet many who have not obtained them. Practically there is no difference between occupancy and non-occupancy tenants, and peasants do not think it worth their while to apply for occupancy rights.

The conditions as to residence and cultivation are being duly enforced.

8. *Mutation cases.*—3,748 mutation cases were attested during the year, *viz.*, 1,014 before and 2,764 after the transfer of the Colony to this district. Of the latter 2,365 were attested by the Naib-Tahsildar in charge of the Colony, 369 by the Revenue Assistant and 30 by the Deputy Commissioner.

4 mutations cases were submitted to the Financial Commissioner for orders.

The Naib-Tahsildar can attest only mutations relating to undisputed cases of inheritance where the heirs are the deceased's sons. Much of the work has, therefore, to be disposed of by the Revenue Assistant or the Collector on reports submitted by the Naib-Tahsildar. This involves a multiplication of work which appears to be to some extent unnecessary. I think some nstructions should be laid down as to how far the ordinary rules of inheritance should be followed and the Naib-Tahsildar's powers should be widened. The Collector will be able to exercise the necessary control as a Court of Appeal.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—There were no settlement proceedings during the year under report.

10. *Village sites.*—Allotments of village sites are made from time to time but no record is kept at the Sadr. Care is taken that kamins are not allotted sites except in enclosures set apart for this purpose. Special sites have been allotted for shops on the Gugera Branch, while on the Rakh Branch any sites except those reserved for Kamins may be allotted.

Ground rents are paid by shopkeepers, tenants, kamins and peasants occupying more land than that to which they are entitled. A penal rent has to be paid by shopkeepers, kamins occupying enclosures reserved for peasants. The demand on account of ground rent was Rs. 8,666, and the whole of it was covered. Formerly the lambardars only were held directly responsible for the

planting of new trees and the preserving of old ones, and any neglect in this respect entailed the confiscation of their *pachotra*. The peasants, therefore, took little interest in tree-planting. The present Naib-Tahsildar has marked out for each colonist the limits within which he will be responsible for the planting of new and the preserving of old trees, and rough maps showing these limits have been drawn up. This has had a very good effect and 86,954 new trees have been already planted on the village sites. These trees are generally doing well.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—There have been no changes among zaildars. 26 new lambardars were appointed owing to the death of the old incumbents. No lambardars were dismissed during the year. It has been already stated that 176 lambardars out of the total number of 274 have been alloted a square each on mule-breeding conditions and that no new lambardar is appointed without his undertaking to be bound by these conditions. Each peasant lambardar has been allotted five extra killas of land free of revenue on the condition that half of the land is kept as a nursery.

12. *Census.*—Under order ordinary circumstances the population of the Colony has a great tendency to increae owing to the large immigration of tenants, labourers and kamins, but during the year under report large numbers were carried off by plague, and it is believed that the population has on the whole decreased. No newfi gures are, however, available. There has been no appreciable alteration in rents.

See my remark on paragraph 15 of the Lyallpur District Report.

A. H. DIACK,
Settlement Commissioner.

13. *Towns and markets.*—There are only two towns in the Colony, namely, Sangla and Shahkot both of which are on the Rakh Branch. Sangla is a Railway Station, has a big market and is daily increasing in prosperity. Owing to the opening of the new Shahdara-Sangla line its importance as a trade centre has greatly increased. Shahkot is at a distance of 12 miles from Sangla, which is the nearest Railway Station and has no market. A new market will shortly be opened at Pucca Dalla, a station on the Shahdara-Sangla line.

14. *Communications.*—The Shahdara-Sangla Railway was opened during the year, and owing to the fact that the colonists of all but 16 estates belong to the districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, this line is used to a greater extent than the Wazirabad-Khanewal line. The District Board has constructed new roads to the stations on the Shahdara-Sangla line and both the transport and export of agricultural produce have been greatly facilitated.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The administration of the Colony villages in this District was only handed over in April last, and for some time great difficulty was experinced owing to the want of knowledge and experience necessary in the work. Most of the difficulties have now been got over. An Extra Naib-Tahsildar was sanctioned for the Khangah Dogran Tahsil and he was placed in charge of the Colony work. M. Fateh Khan was specially selected by me, and his apapointment has given general satisfaction both to the Colonists and to myself. During his time there has been a very great improvement in all branches, and particularly in sanitation and tree planting, and this without any repressive measures whatever being taken. Several villages at the tails of distributaries complain of shortage of water, but in most cases the Executive Engineers, particularly that of the Upper Gugera Division, have done all in their power to improve the supply. Villages Nos. 537—539 are very badly off at present, but the Executive Engineer is drawing up a scheme for their improvement. A re-distribution of water in Mauza No. 36 R. B. has led to great complaints, which the Executive Engineer of Khanki declares to be unfounded, but the fact remains that the Kharaba for Kharif 1907 was very large indeed. A shortage of water in Mauza No. 34 and 35 R. B. has been remedied.

It is unfortunate that the "Colony Manual" was not published before the transfer of the colony area to the district.

A. H. DIACK,
Settlement Commissioner.

Complaints regarding assessment by canal agency are very loud, and it is represented that the people are powerless to complain owing to the canal patwari with the zilladar having control over the supply of water. There can be no doubt

that the system now in force does give the patwari great opportunities for exacting bribes.

16. *Extensions.*—No remarks.

17. *Establishments.*—A Naib-Tahsildar is in charge of the Colony. He has under him two field kanungos and 46 patwaris. There are four moharrirs doing the Colony work at the head-quarters of the District. Pay Rs. 25, Rs. 20, Rs. 15, Rs. 10. It would be better to reduce the moharrir on Rs. 10 and redistribute the pay to Rs. 30, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20.

E. A. ESTCOURT,

Deputy Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment 1906-07.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Rakh Branch	206,898	159,753	159,753	160,336	...
2	Gugera Branch	51,177	39,295	36,398	38,436	859
	Total ...	258,075	199,048	196,151	198,772	859

STATEMENT No. II.—Allotment 1906-07.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.					
	Rakh Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Branch.	Branch.	Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1902 ...	*	...	...	...	...	* The figures for the years prior to 1906 are included in the returns for the Chenab Colony submitted by the Colonization Officer, Lyallpur.
„ „ 1903 ...						
„ „ 1904 ...						
„ „ 1905 ...						
„ „ 1906 ...	160,269	38,417	...	...	...	198,686
„ „ 1907 ...	160,336	38,436	...	...	...	198,772

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1906-07.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch ...	Kharif 1906	40,279	9·40	...	...
	Rabi 1907	118,105	3·48	...	...
	Total ...	158,384	12·88	...	...
Gugera Branch ...	Kharif 1906	10,489	5·25	...	...
	Rabi 1907	26,749	2·48	...	...
	Total ...	37,238	7·73	...	...
Total ...	...	195,622	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. IV.—(DEMANDS AND RECOVERIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT IN RUPEES, 1906-07).

DISTRICT.	BRANCH.	DEMAND.						RECOVERED.						RECOVERED BY TAKAVI.			BALANCE.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at 1-10-0.	Acreage rate at 2-0-0.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at 1-10-0.	Acreage rate at 2-0-0.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at 1-10-0.	Acreage rate at 2-0-0.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Gujranwala	Gugera ...	...	439 9 9	154 1 3	1,655 8 11	..	2,249 3 11	..	439 9 9	109 11 9	1,231 14 6	...	1,781 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	44 5 6	423 10 5	...	467 15 11
	Rakh ...	...	...	501 8 5	...	...	501 8 5	...	...	485 15 0	...	...	485 15 10	...	...	...	...		15 8 7	...	...	15 8 7
	Total ...	...	439 9 9	655 9 8	1,655 8 11	...	2,750 12 4	...	439 9 9	595 11 7	423 14 6	...	2,267 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	59 14 1	423 10 5	...	483 8 6

STATEMENT No. V.—Extensions.

Name of extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
.....	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT No. VI.—Extensions.

Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
.....	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	

REPORT

OF THE

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

II.—LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—During the year the boundaries of the new proposed irrigated plantation known as the Pir Mahal Forest Reserve have been demarcated.

The "*Thakbast*" of the Bhangu Branch has been completed and that of the Dangali rajbaha area will now be taken in hand. When the latter is completed, it will be possible to have an accurate map of the Chenab Colony and the Lyallpur District prepared.

2. *Conditions.*—During the year the Assistant Colonization Officer has gone through all the tenancy registers with a view of giving occupancy rights in those cases where at the time of the special attestation of the record-of-rights, owing to non-fulfilment of conditions or non-expiry of term, occupancy rights had been withheld.

Camel Conditions.—The four camel corps are in not full strength because, owing to a long continued scarcity of water supply on the tail of the Mungi and Tarkhani rajbahas, the Financial Commissioner's sanction had to be obtained to the exemption of 132 persons from keeping their camels in fit condition for service until such time as their water supply improves or their transfer can be arranged. 699 camels were branded for replacements during the year, a larger figure than last year. The difficulty of procuring replacements and the lack of the home-bred article are as apparent as they were last year. The new system of takavi for purchase of replacements on the security of individual grants which was sanctioned in Government Punjab No. 153, dated 20th August 1906, was welcomed by the Beloch. From the date of sanction up to 30th September 1907, Rs. 26,500 were given out in takavi to pay for replacements purchased this year and in last year. Flattering as this popularity of the gifts of Government is, this unfortunately shows the need of the existence of the money-lender in some form. Some of the difficulties of the Camel grant scheme have been laid before the Colonies Committee in a note.

The mule-breeding Lambardari conditions are bringing about favourable results for Government. 51 persons, either new appointments or successors to Lambardari grants, were added to the number of those bound by the conditions. During the year 100 mules were bought by the Army Remount Officer, and in a tour actually completed just after the year had ended he purchased 70 more. Four new four-stall stallion stables were built during the year and 5 more are under construction. The presence of the Army Remount Officer touring in the Colony has given a great impetus to horse breeding; he says in a recent letter: "In the early days the immigrant colonists had little or no experience of horse breeding and were easily imposed on by dealers, who sold them mares and horses which were the refuse of the Punjab. On the opening of the Jhelum Canal Colony the best of the Chenab Colony mares were branded and migrated there. There is now, however, a marked improvement in the type of brood mare possessed, and of horse and mare in general use in the Colony. In 1905-06 no young stock were found fit for British Cavalry, whereas in 1906-07 17 were purchased, and in the year 1907-08 the number will be still larger." The only onerous part of the mule-beeding conditions is the obligation to have the mares regularly covered. The percentage of mule foals born at present is not large. There is a great difficulty in deciding whether this is due to natural difficulties in perpetuating a mixed breed or to slackness on the part of the lambardars. The benefit of the doubt is usually given to the lambardar.

3. *Allotment.*—The figures in the Statements only relate to the Lyallpur and Jhang districts for the period.

Statements Nos. I and II.

During the year gross areas of 206,868 acres and 64,082 acres and allotted areas of 160,350 and 49,159 acres have been transferred to the control of the Deputy Commissioners of Gujranwala and Lahore, respectively. A fresh area of 23,012 acres was allotted during the year. This represents some of the balance of the Sharaqpur Tahsil Mauzas which was allotted as mule-breeding lambardari grants to the Nazarana grantees of those villages under the orders of the Financial Commissioner and the continuation of the Dangali rajbaha allotments. A large area was allotted in compensation for areas taken up on the Gugera Branch for the new Chichoke-Shorkot Road railway. An attempt was made to give land in compensation in every case where more than 4 acres had been lost by a grantee through the railway.

749 exchanges were sanctioned involving an area of 16,231 acres. These took place chiefly on the Bhangu Branch in the area on the Gugera Branch, where record of rights measurements were in progress, and on the Gugera Branch mauzas, where acquisition for the new railway was in progress. The remodelling of outlets and amalgamation of two outlets into one, sometimes also in the older parts of the canal, necessitates exchanges by throwing portions of grants out of command.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—According to the Irrigation Department's figures the area cultivated during the year 1906-1907 was in new villages on the whole canal :—

Statement No. III.

	Acres.
Kharif	575,135
Rabi	1,323,564
Total	1,898,699

On this the remissions amounted to :—

	Acres.
Kharif	97,815
Rabi	447,257
Total	545,072

In the Lyallpur and Jhang part of the Colony the allotted area is 1,617,076 acres, and 1,684,101 acres, were actually sown, or more than cent. per cent. The percentage allowed for failed crops on this area amounted to 26,051 per cent. During the year, however, very extensive, remodelling of outlets has been carried out in most of the Divisions of the canal, the results of which will be only too apparent in the figures for 1907-08. Many of the villages at the heads of distributaries which were regularly maturing 120 and 125 per cent. have had their outlets very rightly reduced. In some Sub-divisions, however, the reduction seems to have been overdone and there has been undue scarcity of water, while the position of many tail villages which were hard cases of old standing deficiency of irrigation do not seem to have improved. In experimenting with remodelling of outlets frequent changes of size of outlet in one harvest have been unsettling and irksome to the zamindar.

The year under review has not been free of calamity. At the beginning of October 1906 the cotton crop threatened to fall to the bollworm in as complete a fashion as in 1905. At the end of September, however, there was seasonable rain, and in October either from this reason or from increased vitality among the bollworm parasites the flowerings improved and towards the middle of November the bollworm had disappeared. The outturn amounted to about a half crop in Jaranwala Sub-Tahsil and on newly allotted land and to a quarter crop in the rest of the Colony. Owing to the small amount of cotton available all the factories in Lyallpur District combined and kept up a low monopoly buying price. The sugarcane crop was the best for years and the maize an millet crops above average.

Timely rainfall in August and September aided *toria* sowings and increased rabi ploughings and sowings. In anticipation of cotton failure a quantity of cotton fields were cleared in October and gram sown with the last watering. Rains in January and February gave the promise of a bumper rabi crop. Then disaster followed on disaster. Various parts of the Colony were visited by large flights of locusts and hailstorms. During April there were unseasonable rains followed by a hot, drying wind, which parched the ripening grain in the ear and did much damage to the grain fields. Plague raged in the Lyallpur and Khangah Dogran Tahsils and Jaranwala Sub-Tahsil and crops were there in places uncut in June and generally lying in heaps awaiting threshing for want of labour. On top of these disasters came two heavy showers in June which completed the ruin of crops on the threshing-floors in plague-stricken villages. The ordinary Kharaba rules had to be suspended and remissions *en bloc* were proposed at two Conferences held at Lyallpur between the Superintending Engineer, the Executive Engineers and the Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal. These remissions in the Lyallpur District amounted to half the crop in the Lyallpur and Upper Gugera Divisions and the Buchiana Sub-Division with special three quarter remissions in the villages which suffered most heavily from plague and one quarter of the crop in the rest of the district. A good deal of delay attended these operations which was unsettling to the zemindars and tempting in its opportunities to the subordinate staff. I believe smaller remissions swiftly announced would have given more satisfaction to the cultivators. Every cloud, however, has its lining, and the prices of *toria* and wheat ruled higher and higher throughout the summer and such produce as the zemindar got sold well.

The question of Kallar outcrop in the Colony is receiving the attention of the Agricultural Department. Maps of some of the worst tracts showing the soil survey by squares have been submitted to the Director of Agriculture, Punjab. In recent tours I have noticed an increase of the same phenomenon on the older parts of the Gugera Branch such as the Khatwani rajbaha. The question is in my opinion one of the most important problems in the future of the Canal.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Under the orders conveyed in Settlement Commissioner's No. 2603 of 18th July 1906 the balance of the Kikhi distributary was given out for temporary cultivation. 1,372 acres were taken up on the Gugera Branch and 336 acres on the Jhang Branch. No further areas were given out on the Bhangu Branch because the Executive Engineer, Jhang Division, intimated that until some attestations were made on the Bhangu Branch, it would be sufficiently difficult to irrigate the land already allotted there. Only 205 acres of the whole area given out was actually sown on which remissions totalling 25·081 per cent. were given. The men selected were Jats and Arains from Amritsar, Jullundhar and Hoshiarpur chaks and are likely to take up the land permanently in most cases when their two-year period is up.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The Nazarana arrears are instalments due in the next two years.

The amount of acreage rate due is from the Bhangu Branch and the proprietary mauzas on the Ravi. On the Bhangu Branch it is doubtful whether the demand will be collected, as, on account of poor soil and water supply the grantees have not really settled. The demand for acreage rate in old villages has only just been fixed in accordance with the revised principles of assessment sanctioned in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 2101 of 29th March 1905.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Occupancy rights were acquired in 1,409 holdings, totalling, 57,769 acres in area.

158 grantees purchased proprietary rights on 17,893 acres and 45 grantees acquired conditional proprietary rights on 8,247 acres by paying instalments of purchase money. The total receipts of purchase-money were Rs. 5,02,877-5-11. This is a large increase on last year and is due to the very general impression which existed in the Colony in January, March and April that the passing of the Colony Bill would render the acquisition of proprietary rights impossible. During those months the applications of leave to purchase were numerous; later, however,

many who had taken *arzirsals* for the payment of instalments recovered confidence and deferred their payments. After the vetoing of the bill the period for a number of payment orders expired without any action being taken to make payments.

8. *Mutation cases.*—14,521 mutations were attested for the period under report, of which 1,344 were attested by the Colonization Officer or Assistant Colonization Officer. 41 of these were cases of alienation *inter vivos* sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner. At the end of the year there were 1,897 mutations written up but unattested.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—The forest settlement of the area known as the Pir Mahal Forest Reserve was carried out by the Colonization Officer and the final report and draft Notification submitted to Government.

An assessment report on the Upper Jhang Branch assessment circle was submitted to the Settlement Commissioner during the year. The Killabandi of Mauza Jalhi-Tarana, a proprietary Mauza transferred from Montgomery and coming under irrigation, was carried out.

The measurement by preparation of the record-of-rights for the villages of the Nahra and Bahlak extensions was effected. The only tracts on the Chenab Canal for records have still to be prepared are the Bhangu and Dangali distributaries. The area involved by the remeasurements was 74,376 acres. Record-of-rights for village sites too were prepared in these villages and also in some villages on the Jhang Branch in which the *abadis* were too undeveloped for these measurements at the time of the preparation of the village record-of-rights two years ago. Some of the land is poorly commanded on the Nahra extension, and it is proposed to transfer a number of aborigines who hold 60 squares dotted about among the Mianwali grantees of this distributary to some other locality. The Bahlak Branch is chiefly in the hands of aborigines and Hitharies. Some of the Mauzas in the Branch offer interesting examples of the reclamation of virgin, *Kallar* soil. Some of the villages at the tail of the Branch have not yet received sufficient flooding to do away with the taint. A special reference was made as to the latter villages with a view of extending the period of their half remissions till such time as the Agricultural Department who are experimenting in these villages certify that the land is reclaimed. It has, however, been decided that the ordinary Kharaba rules liberally enforced should suffice.

10. *Village sites.*—During the year 19 new village sites were allotted and 6,577 new *ahathas* givenout in the Colony.

Record-of-rights were prepared for 59 village sites on the Bahlak and Nahra extensions and for 6 villages on the Jhang Branch. Quadrennial village site Jamabandies were prepared in 308 villages. 25 new wells were sunk.

The ground rent demand for the part of the Colony controlled from Lyallpur was 85,463. A note has been submitted for the consideration of the Colony Committee dealing with some of the difficulties and vexations connected with the ground rent system.

There was a very keen competition for the sanitary grants-in-aid, and the grants will become more popular yearly when every one gets to know that there are no vexations attending on the applications for an award of the grants. The people still regret that they are not allowed to spend the reward on Mosques and Dharamsalas.

Most of the *abadis* are now pleasingly planted with trees. Representations have been made to exempt these efforts at village aboriculture from assessment.

In the Jhang part of the Colony the District Board, Jhang, planted 5 miles of fresh roads in the Colony part of Jhang. In the Lyallpur part of the Colony 443 miles were planted up to the end of the agricultural year and 141 more miles will be completed by the close of the financial year.

II.—*Lambardars and Zaildars.*—58 lambardars were appointed during the year. A scheme for the gradual reduction and amalgamation of the petty well lambardaris throughout the Colony was drawn up and received the sanction of the Financial Commissioner. It will only come into effect on the death of the present office holders, but will lead to greater efficiency.

A scheme for the final settlement of emoluments and boundaries of the Colony Zails was submitted to the Commissioner, Multan, with this office No. 235 of 11th May 1907. Orders have just been received on the reference, and the permanent appointments of Zaildars on the new scheme will be made during the ensuing twelve months.

12. *Census.*—Blank.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—The Shorkot Road Chichoke Railway has developed more slowly than was expected and no sites could be auctioned at Jaranwala this year. The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, has surveyed the site of the town and drawn out a water-supply scheme.

The other towns on the Railway will be of even slower growth than Jaranwala, as the Station sites on this line have only been fixed as far as Burala and no construction is in progress on the section from Burala to Shorkot Road.

14. *Communications.*—The Shahdara-Sangla line opened for traffic during the year. The land for the Shorkot Road Chichoke Railway was acquired during the year and construction is in progress.

Railways.

The metalling of the important Samundri-Gojra road is in hand. Materials have been collected by the Public Works Department for the metalling of the Jaranwala Pauliani road. This with the road from Chiniot Road Railway Station to Chiniot City will form a most important artery. The estimate for metalling the road from Lyallpur to Miranwala 6 miles has been sanctioned and the cost will be met in equal shares from Provincial and District Board Funds. The District Board have on their programme for next year the construction of a katcha road 110 feet throughout in width connecting Lyallpur and Jaranwala.

Roads.

15 new post offices have been established during the year. It is interesting to remark, in spite of wheat and cotton failures that Rs. 15,28,747 were remitted during the year from the post offices on the Colony chiefly to old districts. It is to be hoped that a moiety of this went towards the redemption from mortgage of ancestral acres.

Post Offices.

As regards railways the North-Western Railway have been addressed with a view to providing more covered goods accommodation at Colony Stations. Considering the vast profits of the Wazirabad-Khanewal line the request is not an unreasonable one. Annually in the winter rains *toria*, which is a delicate grain, gets damaged by lying in the open yards. This year the heavy rains in May and June caught the congested accumulation of wheat on the Colony Stations and this received more rain in July and August. Owing to congestion of traffic in Karachi and lack of waggons here some wheat lay untouched for 6 or 7 weeks on the stations and received repeated showers. When it was finally moved owing to the stench becoming intolerable, many firms found they had lost all the bottom bags and some times two rows of bags. A special staff had to be employed to clean Gojra, Lyallpur and Chiniot Stations of the rotten wheat caked into the mud of the open goods yard and probably a cholera epidemic was only narrowly avoided.

I hope that Mr. deMontmorency's represantation to the Manager of the Railway has been effective.

A. H. DIACK,
Settlement Commissioner.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The Chenab Colony horse and cattle fairs were held on 2nd to 5th October and 19th to 23rd March, respectively. In the future at the desire of the members of the District Board, Lyallpur, and the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, these functions will be combined and a cattle and horse fair held together in the month of March each year.

3,221 horses were brought to the fair, of which 267 were sold for Rs. 30,950. 9,118 cattle were sold at the cattle fair for Rs. 2,66,112.

The breed of cattle in the Lyallpur District with the Montgomery cow on the borders and among the Janglies and 44 Hisar bulls diffused among the immigrant colonists is likely to maintain a high standard for both milch and draught purposes.

The agricultural association continue to do useful work, and one of the subjects engaging their attention at present is the cultivation of jute which some of the members have tried with success. They were also the pioneers of reaping machines in the Rabi harvest. The success of the machines and the great scarcity of labour in the Rabi has induced a more general adoption, and there are 27 machines on their way from England now to work in the Colony next Rabi.

This is a welcome sign of progress, on which the association is much to be congratulated.

A. H. DIACK,
Settlement Commissioner.

The following new schools have been opened during the year :—

(i) in the Lyallpur part of the Colony 39

(ii) in the Jhang part of the Colony... 4

In the Anglo-Vernacular Government High School a special Clerical and Commercial class has been opened, which should find much local support. The demand for teachers far exceeds the supply of an at all efficient article.

In economics the feature of the year has been the extraordinary scarcity and dearness of labour. During the harvest even boys were refusing Re. 0-12-0 a day. It seems that the plague is beginning to make its influence felt by its inroads in the class from which the daily labourer in the Punjab is drawn and that lack of hands in the old district make it no longer worth while to emigrate so far a field as the colony for labour.

The reduction in the supply, and the consequent increase in the cost, of labour (agricultural and other), both in the canal colonies and elsewhere, are factors that are doubtless receiving the consideration of Government in connection with the construction of new canals and the preparation of new colonization schmes.

A. H. DIACK,
Settlement Commissioner.

16. *Extensions.*—The Executive Engineer Jhang, Division, informs me that the detailed estimates of the Sultan-Pakhra extension are now being submitted to the Superintending Engineer. According to his estimate irrigation will commence in 1908-1909. According to his estimate the figures will be :—

Statements Nos. V and VI.

	Gross area.	Commanded cultuiable.	Annual irrigation.
Old village	42,853	38,567	15,426
Crown waste	21,471	18,260	9,193

With shortages of water on the tails of some of the Jhang Branch distributaries and the Bhangu and Khewra Branches in particular I look upon this extension with some misgivings.

The project for what are known as the Kahirwala extensions, *viz.*, the Samundri extension, the Khikkhi extension, and the Bhagat or Forest distributary, has been submitted for sanction to the Government of India.

17. *Establishments.*—The staff during the year carried out the arduous task of splitting up the Colony English and Vernacular records by districts so as to enable a transfer of the records complete to any district of which the Colony portion is separated from Lyallpur. The Lahore and Gujranwala records were transferred to those two districts and the Jhang records are now maintained separately ready for transfer to that district. As previously the records had been kept by Branches of the Canal and subjects, the volume of work was considerable. Mr. Williamson has left the tenancy registers in a very perfect condition, and for the first time we have attached to those registers a complete record of when occupancy rights fall due or for what reasons those who have not acquiured rights have been excluded. This will render the extension of those rights to such persons as did not get them in the wholesale attestation at the time of the record of rights, almost a mechanical process. The land for the Shorkot-Chichoke Railway was acquired during the year, all the cases being dealt with by the Colonization Officer or Assistant Colonization Officer.

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Deputy Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. I—Allotment 1906-07.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allottable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unalloted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Rakh Branch	390,286	297,417	297,417	293,613	3,893
2	Jhang Branch	805,845	644,670	541,105	574,086	70,584
3	Gugera Branch	999,596	770,500	768,075	749,377	21,123
	Total ...	2,195,727	1,712,587	1,606,597	1,617,076	95,600

STATEMENT No. II—Progress of Allotment 1906-07.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.			
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761
Ditto ditto 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626
Ditto ditto 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774
Ditto ditto 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335
Ditto ditto 1896	428,808	82,654	...	511,457
Ditto ditto 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088
Ditto ditto 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088
Ditto ditto 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419
Ditto ditto 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605
Ditto ditto 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546
Ditto ditto 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130
Ditto ditto 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398
Ditto ditto 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994
Ditto ditto 1905	453,732	572,586	790,479	1,816,797
Ditto ditto 1906	453,754	574,213	801,913	1,829,880
Ditto ditto 1907	*293,613	(a) 574,086	*749,377	1,617,076

(a). Slight decrease due to rejection of grants after taking possession.
* From these figures the areas transferred to Lahore and Gujranwala have been excluded.

STATEMENT No. III—Area sown in the year 1906-07.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crop allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crop allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rakh Branch	Kharif 1906	137,601	13·041	...	...
	Rabi 1906-07	332,907	38·021	...	...
	Total ...	470,508	31·001	...	...
Jhang Branch	Kharif 1906	101,243	14·003	...	...
	Rabi 1906-07	244,925	21·061	6	16·06
	Total ...	346,168	19·011	6	16 06
Gugera Branch	Kharif 1906	277,251	25·051	48	16 03
	Rabi 1906-07	590,174	29·081	151	31·01
	Total ...	867,4	26·081	199	26·06
	Grand Total ...	1,684 1	26·051	205	25 081

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees, 1906-07.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10-0 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10-0 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10-0 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Re. 1-10-0 per acre.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Lyallpur	Rakh Branch	*15,125	120	725	...	...	15,970	...	73	725	...	...	798	...	...	..	15,125	47	...	...	...	15,172
	Jhang „	...	2,871	1,117	13,948	11	17,947	...	2,550	750	10,130	7	13,437	...	...	...	...	321	367	3,818	4	4,510
	Gugera „	...	16,188	3,462	37,344	7	57,001	...	14,053	2,842	13,219	7	30,121	...	...	...	...	2,135	620	24,125	...	26,880
	Total ...	15,125	19,179	5,304	51,292	18	90,918	...	16,676	4,317	23,349	14	44,356	...	...	...	15,125	2,503	987	27,943	4	46,562
Jhang	Jhang Branch	...	856	2,440	190	21	3,507	...	808	1,938	190	21	2,957	...	...	...	...	48	502	...	...	550
	Grand Total ...	15,125	20,035	7,744	51,482	39	94,425	...	17,484	6,255	23,539	35	47,313	...	...	...	15,125	2,551	1,489	27,943	4	47,112

* Dues from Mr. A. Coats—

	Rs.
Principal	8,241
Interest accrued up to 31st March 1907...	6,884
Total ...	15,125

STATEMENT No. V—EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Sultan Pakhra	56,827	18,260	38,567	In 1908-09.
Total	56,827	18,260	38,567	

STATEMENT No. VI—EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1. Samundri extension	173,251	108,893	64,858	
2. Khiki extension	40,722	38,223	2,500	
3. Bhagat Forest extension	38,443	37,259	1,184	
Total	252,416	184,374	68,042	

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE COLONY DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT AND THE PERIOD FOR WHICH THEY HELD THE POST.

Date from and up to which held the appointment during the year under report.	Name of Officers.	Designation.	Remarks.
1st October 1906 to 31st March 1907.	Mr. G. F. de Montmorency	Colonization Officer ...	Appointed as Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur from 1st April 1907, and in charge of the Colony work in Lyallpur and Jhang Districts.
1st October 1906 to 30th September 1907.	Mr. H. S. Williamson ...	Assistant Colonization Officer.	
1st October 1906 to 31st March 1907.	Bakhshi Ghazanfar Ali...	Extra Assistant Colonization Officer ...	From 20th April 1907, appointed as Revenue Assistant, Lyallpur District.
1st October 1906 to 19th April 1907.	S. Karam Shah ...	Revenue Assistant ...	From 20th April 1907 attached to Lyallpur District as Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner.
1st October 1906 to 31st March 1907.	Ch. Kesar Ram ...	Settlement Tahsildar ...	Transferred to Faridkote State as Revenue Assistant.
1st October 1906 to 30th March 1907.	M. Muhammad Shafi ...	Settlement Naib Tahsildar (Reader to Colonization Officer).	From 1st April 1907 appointed as Naib Superintendent, Vernacular Office, to supervise work of the Colony Vernacular Office.
1st October 1906 to 30th September 1907.	M. Hans Raj ...	Settlement Naib Tahsildar (Reader to Assistant Colonization Officer).	For a part of the year he was employed on field work.
1st October 1906 to 11th April 1907.	L. Moti Ram ...	Officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar ...	Transferred to Rohtak Settlement.
1st October 1906 to 1st October 1907.	L. Behari Lal ...	Accountant—Naib Tahsildar.	Transferred to Gujranwala Settlement Department after working as a Reader to Mr. L. French, on special duty.
1st October 1906 to 30th September 1907.	M. Sultan Muhammad ...	Settlement Naib Tahsildar	
20th October 1906 to 31st March 1907.	Pir Taj-ud-din ...	Reader to Assistant Colonization Officer.	Transferred to Hissar Settlement.
1st October 1906 to 19th October 1906.	M. Muhammad Hussain...	Offg. Reader to Assistant Colonization Officer ...	Ditto ditto.

REPORT

OF THE

JHANG CANAL COLONY.

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—See last year's report.

2. *Conditions.*—See last year's report.

3. *Allotment.*—I regret that the figures shown in the last year's statements Nos. I and II were incorrect. The total culturable and irrigable area is 24,345 acres, of which 4,370 acres are included in leased well plots. Of the remaining 19,975 acres, 4,258 acres were allotted in 1905-06 and 13,011 acres in 1906-07, leaving a small balance of 2,706 acres, which I hope to distribute within a month.

Statements Nos. I and II.

Allotments were made by my predecessors, chiefly to land-holders who had suffered through the action of the Chenab and Jhelum rivers and partly to grantees on the Bhangu Branch who had refused to take up their allotments because of the poverty of the soil.

Some squares of land have also been given to a few "Tirni Guzárs" of Thatta Jhabana and Haveli Sheikh Raju who have suffered through the extension of irrigation by the Jhelum Canal. Ten squares of land were allotted by Mr. Boyd to others in recognition of their exceptional services during plague, &c., in anticipation of sanction, for which an application is being made. The soil is generally of an inferior quality and irrigation has not been extended to some of the chaks. Most of the grantees have not yet taken possession of their lands.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—There has been no extension of irrigation this year, and the general complaint of the shortage of water continues. Only 466 acres were sown on the Khadar Rajbaha and 1,874 on the Massan Distributary.

Statement No. III.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Only seven acres came under temporary cultivation, and this was unauthorised. The system of assessment was the same as last year.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The demand on account of auction purchases is Rs. 45,489; recoveries Rs. 37,004; remissions sanctioned by Commissioner in his letter No. 990, dated 17th July 1907, owing to the abolition of market at Rustam Sargana, Rs. 7,855; balance Rs. 630, of which Rs. 480 will be due in the next year.

Statement No. IV.

Steps are being taken to realise the balance of Rs. 150. The whole of the balance of Rs. 630 is due on account of the Shah Jiwana shop sites which the purchasers have now discovered to be a bad bargain.

Owing to the failure of the rabi crop in 1907 no new demand on account of acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre was formulated for the year. Of the Rs. 9,828 due during the year from six chaks Rs. 3,942 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,886 for the recovery of which efforts are being made by the Tahsildars of Jhang and Chiniot.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No remarks.

8. *Mutation cases.*—No remarks.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Tenancy registers will be prepared as soon as all the land available has been allotted.

10. *Village sites.*—The village site of Haveli Ghulam Janat was washed away by the Chenab, and the villagers have been given a square in Chak Darzian instead. A square has also been allotted in Baqar Mehra for a village site.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—No remarks.

12. *Census.*—No remarks.

13. *Towns and markets.*—

Shah Jiwana.

All the shop sites in the mandi and bazar have been auctioned, and out of 144 house sites 51 have been allotted. The total demand on account of auction purchase has been credited into the treasury except Rs. 630, which will be realised during the next year. Administrative sanction has been obtained for the construction of roads and "Tharas" inside the mandi and roads outside the mandi and the work will be carried out by the Public Works Department. Building operations are in progress, but little enthusiasm is shown. The mandi has so for failed to thrive for two reasons :—

(1) The establishment of a mandi at Sillawali (Shahpur) two stations further on the railway line; (2) absence of canal irrigation in the tract surrounding this mandi as contrasted with its rival.

Sillawali is at present getting more than a fair share of the grain of the "Vichan," as the zamindars, who under ordinary circumstances would have come to Shah Jiwana, prefer a market that is already thriving and is overflowing with the simple necessaries and luxuries of village life.

Jhang.

All the shops, 64 in number, have been auctioned, and their price credited into the treasury. This mandi is almost completed, and administrative sanction has been obtained for the construction of roads and "Tharas" inside the mandi and roads outside, which will be constructed under the control of the Public Works Department.

An application has been made for land to construct a cotton, rice and ice factory. Nearly 20 shops have been opened which chiefly export wheat to Karachi. On the whole the mandi is not thriving.

Rustam Sargana.

A market town was sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 386, dated 24th March 1905, but now a "Serai Mandi," *i. e.*, a "Serai" with eight shops attached to it, has been substituted by Punjab Goverument letter No. 316, dated 27th March 1907.

I auctioned the sites on 30th August 1907, but there were no bids a all, as the losses sufferred by those who have invested in sites at Shah Jiwana discouraged likely purchasers.

Under these circumstances I am very doubtful as to the advisability of sinking Rs. 8,000 here in a building which nobody seems to want. I would rather hasten slowly and see how the other mandis and serais thrive before undertaking the construction of this one.

The sale price of shops which were auctioned by Mr. Abbott has been refunded and the sites resumed.

Serais at Chund Bharwana, Thatta Mahla and Pindi Madduki.

These have been given on contract for one year from 1st April 1907 to the end of March 1908, but owing to the absence of competition a small rent of rupees one hundred has been realised this year for the three together.

LAND REVENUE ACCOUNTS, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

(*i*). INCOME.

	Mandi.	Bazar.	House.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shah Jiwana	4,935	7,750	1,100	13,785
Jhang	23,219	...	...	23,219
Total	28,154	7,750	1,100	37,004

EXPENDITURE.

	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Refund.	Petty constructions.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shah Jiwana	241	365	...	955	1,561
Jhang	241	36	...	1,687	1,964
Rustam Sargana	150	9	*8,535	...	8,694
Chund Bharwana	50	....	Serais 4,593	...	4,643
Thatta Mahla	50	...	5,735	...	5,785
Mudduki	50	...	5,306	...	5,356
Total	782	410	8,535 and 15,634	2,642	28,003

* Refund of sale price of shop sites when the project of making a grain market at Rustam Sargana was abandoned.

Balance at the end of September 1907.

	Rs.	Rs.
Shah Jiwana	+ 80,090	
Jhang	+ 41,060	
		1,21,150
Rustam Sargana	— 5,794	
Chund Bharwana	— 14,078	
Thatta Mahla	— 7,620	
Madduki	— 9,048	
		36,540
		84,610

PERSONAL LEDGER ACCOUNT.

Balance at the end of September 1907.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shah Jiwana...	69	7	0
Jhang	150	7	1
Rustam Sargana	29	9	0
Chund Bharwana	173	12	2
Thatta Mahla	45	0	0
Madduki	57	4	8
Total	525	7	11

	Income. Rs. a. p.	*Expenditure.* Rs. a. p.
Shah Jiwana...	41 8 0	...
Jhang	305 7 0	187 15 3
Rustam Sargana	9 8 0	...
Chund Bharwana	98 3 6	20 7 0
Thatta Mahla	45 0 0	...
Madduki	64 4 0	4 6
Total	563 14 6	226 10 9

14. *Communications.*—No scheme of village roads has been worked out as yet, as most of the grantees have not taken possession of their lands.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—No Remarks.

16. *Extensions.*—The Khakar feeder, which irrigated Chak Bahadar in Kharif 1906, will also water Chak Bahiwal in Kharif 1907.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

Irrigation will commence from Rabi 1908 from Minor 6-R of D. $\frac{N.B.}{11\text{-}R}$ provided the zamindars dig their own watercourses.

17. *Establishments.*—No special establishment is entertained for colony work.

A. LATIFI,

Deputy Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1906-07.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Khadir Rájbaha ...	2,912	2,240	2,696	2,235	5
2	Massan „ ...	24,305	17,735	21,649	15,034	2,701
	Total ...	27,217	19,975	24,345*	17,269	2,706

* Includes area under leased well plots, *i.e.*, 4,370 acres.

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1906-07.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.		
	Branch.	Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1906	1,512	2,746	4,258
„ „ 1907	723	12,288	13,011

Notes—1. Add as many columns as may be necessary for branches.
2. Enter as many years as may be necessary from commencement of allotment.

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1906-07.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Khadir Rajbaha ...	Kharif 1906	105	11	...	...
	Rabi 1907	361	2	...	...
	Total ...	466	3·8	...	...
Massan „ ...	Kharif 1906	258	26	...	...
	Rabi 1907	1,616	8·8	7	·43
	Total ...	1,874	11·1	...	...
	Grand Total ...	2,340	...	...	...

STATEMENT IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees, 1906-07.

District.	Branch.	Demand.					Recovered.					Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.				
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhang	Khadir	...	...	5,055	...	5,055	...	...	1,226	...	1,226	...	...	...	..	...	3,829	...	3,829
D.	Massan	...	...	4,773	12	4,785	...	...	2,716	12	2,728	...	...	...	...	...	2,057	...	2,057
Do.	Markets	45,489	...	...	...	45,489	44,859	...	....	...	44,859	...	...	...	630	...	...	...	630

Columns 15 to 17 to be omitted where system of recovery by takavi is not in force.

N.B.—For Jhelum Colony, for columns 5 and 6, 11 and 12, 20 and 21, substitute one column each headed "Rs. 2 acreage rate."

STATEMENT No. V.—EXTENSIONS.

NAME OF EXTENSION.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	DETAIL OF COLUMN 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Khakar Feeder ... Chak Bahadar	1,092	1,092	...	1906
Khakar Feeder ... Bhaiwal ...	560	560	...	1907
Massan 6 R. of D. N. B. / 11 R.	9,654	...	9,654	Irrigation will commence from Rabi 1907-08 if water-courses are ddug.
Total	11,306	1,652	9,654	...

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS.

NAME OF EXTENSION.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	DETAIL OF COLUMN 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REPORT

OF THE

CHUNIAN CANAL COLONY.

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—An area of about 49 acres of Rakh Chor not already included in the Colonization Scheme (see correspondence ending with Financial Commissioner's letter No. 1316, dated 1st March 1907), was surveyed and demarcated through the Revenue Patwari's Agency during the year under report.

Of the five old Zamindari villages mentioned in last year's report, "Killabandi" was completed in one and is being done in another (a big village, Hanjra), while the remaining three were excluded from the scheme, as these could not get irrigation from the new Rajbaha Rakh.

Distributary.—The "Khals" in these villages have not been revised by the Canal Department on the lines of new squares, and hence difficulty is being experienced by the zamindars in irrigating their new fields.

Nine villages with an area of 13,060 acres of the Sharakpur Tahsil formerly forming a part of the Chenab Colony were transferred to the Chunian Colony. The above area consists of the grants mentioned below: —

	Acres.
Capitalist Grants	7,779
Yeoman Grants	2,188
Peasant Grants	146
Grants made on mule-breeding conditions ...	1,116
Uncommanded	1,831

2. *Conditions.*—No change in conditions was made during the year under report:—

The question of initial remissions in the case of civil grantees given roughly cultivated land was decided, and it was ordered that they should get full remissions which they should have got had waste land been given to them (see correspondence ending with the Commissioner's Office No. 45, dated 17th January 1907). The Superintending Engineer agreed to the proposals made regarding initial remissions to the colonists referred to in last year's report,—*vide* his letter No. 179, dated 21st January 1907.

The conditions given in Punjab Government Notification No. 46, dated 29th April 1898, apply to the Capitalist Grants, Yeoman Grants and Peasant Grants, while conditions sanctioned relate to grants on mule-breeding conditions.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under report an area of 2,464 acres was allotted permanently as below:—

In the Chunian Tahsil.

	Acres.	
To Civil Grantees	615	
To Peasant Grantees	59	
...	674	(Statement II.)

In the Sharakpur Tahsil.

To Capitalist Grantees	575	
To Yeoman Grantees	71	
Grants made on mule-breeding conditions ...	1,116	
To Peasant Grantees	28	
	2,464	(Statement II.)

The area in the Sharakpur Tahsil was allotted by the authorities of the Chenab Colony before the villages in question were transferred to this district.

The permanently allotted area in the Colony at the end of the year measured 86,541 acres as below:—

	Acres.
Chunian Tahsil	74,477
Lahore Tahsil	835
Sharakpur Tahsil	11,229

This does not include the area of 15,335 acres sold in 1896 and given as Military Grants in 1897 and 1898.

Adding 9 estates lately transferred from the Chenab Colony the total number of villages has risen to 72. The brackish land allotted last year in Chak No. 48 yielded a scanty outturn for want of sufficient water, and hence no more such land was allotted during the year under report.

The commanded area not allotted permanently was 3,430 acres at the end of the year under report with the following details:—

	Acres.
Commanded but nearly unculturable owing to its being brackish (Peasant Grants) ...	730
Civil Grant	354
Military Grant	1,263
Peasant Grant	133
Available in 9 villages in the Sharakpur Tahsil, the quality of land being very poor ...	950

No steps were taken to irrigate by lift the uncommanded area in the Colony, as the supply in the main canal was scanty.

The treatment of the new comers by the residents of old villages in the Lahore District continues satisfactory.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—From an agricultural point of view the year under report was better than average. The valuable cotton crop proved to be 8 or 10 annas crop, while the wheat crop was to some extent injured by the untimely rainfall in the month of April last, for which a remission of one-fourth of the canal revenue was given. The outturn of "Maize" and "Toria" crops was, however, good. The above are the four crops sown generally in the Colony, excluding fodder, in the following proportion, approximately:—

	Out of a square of 25 *Acres.* Killas.
Cotton ... 4 Acres.	
Maize ... 2 „	
"Toria" ... 2 „	
Wheat ... 6 „	
Fodder ... 3 „ (in both harvests)—	
Total 17	

Statement III gives the figures of cultivation. 92·27 per cent. of the allotted area was sown, and this is highly satisfactory. The rainfall in the month of March and April in 1906 favoured extension of the cotton cultivation, while the heavy rainfall in the month of September contributed largely towards sowing of the rabi crops. An insect, "Tela," appeared in cotton in the beginning of the season, but after the heavy rainfall of September the insect disappeared and the crops yielded somewhat less than the average outturn within two months from 15th October to 15th December. The prospects of the rabi crops were excellent in the month of March, but on the 15th and 16th of the month of April heavy rain fell and did considerable injury to the standing wheat crop by lightening and reducing the weight of grain and rendering the same blackish. Accordingly the outturn was about 12 annas in the rupee.

Fortunately the prices of wheat rose high and the zamindars made up their loss to some extent by that means.

The sown area failed during kharif was 7·76 per cent. and that failed during rabi was 3·66 per cent. This is by no means abnormal.

The demand on permanent cultivation was as below:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	34,640
Malikana	40,572
Abiana	1,31,505
Demarcation acreage rate	46,315
	2,53,032

The whole amount was recovered during the year under report.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The area sown by the temporary cultivators during the year under report measured 3,648 acres as below :—

	Acres.
Reserved for Military Grants	1,263
Do. Civil Grants	483
Resumed in Chak 44	25
Reserved for Lower Bari Doab Canal, &c.	1,877

The Irrigation Department did the assessment work connected with the area irrigated by the canal, while the area sown as "Barani" was assessed by the Revenue Department.

The sown area failed during kharif was 17·79 per cent., while that failed during rabi was 7·31 per cent. The temporary cultivators do not take pains to cultivate the land properly, and at the same time these lands are not easily irrigated. The above accounts for the high percentage of the area failed.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The opening balance under head "Sale of Crown Lands" was Rs. 87,514-2-9 on the 1st October 1906. To this an interest, amounting to Rs. 5,250-13-7, accrued during the year under report, making the total demand Rs. 92,765-0-4. Of this a sum of Rs. 43,632-14-0 was collected, leaving the balance at the end of the year Rs. 49,132-2-4. No agricultural Crown lands were sold during the year under report. On the 26th November 1906 and afterwards sites of shops and residential houses, etc., of the new market at Pattoki were sold, fetching a sum of Rs. 60,700. Of this Rs. 60,572 were collected, leaving a sum of Rs. 128 at the end of the year.

The total demand for nazrana due from the civil grantees during 1906-07 amounted to Rs. 19,813. Of this sum Rs. 18,774 were collected during the year under report, leaving Rs. 1,039 at the end of the year, but the same was credited in the month of October 1907.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No such rights were granted during the year under report. No notices of ejectment were issued during the year under report. Some of the defaulters fulfilled the conditions, and others were allowed another chance.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The total number of mutation cases attested during the year under report was 297, leaving 45 unattested at the end of the year. No attempts were made by the colonists to sell or mortgage their rights.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The records-of-rights of 13 Crown villages were prepared, and those of four old zamindari villages, in which "Killabandi" was effected, were revised during the year under report.

10. *Village sites.*—The progress in building houses was steady. More than half of the colonists have completed their buildings, consisting of three "Kothas" and a "Haveli" with a proper gate, while the others have added one "Kotha". They actually spent what they could save during the year under report. The colonists are as a rule against maintaining "bhishties" and sweepers. The men employed on this work during the previous year in some of the prosperous villages, as an experiment, were not paid in time. The "*abadis*" are, however, kept fairly clean. Forty-five wells for drinking purposes were completed during the year under report. Seventeen more such wells are in the course of construction.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—In eight newly colonised estates nine "Lambardars" were appointed during the year under report. One new zail was created, *vide* correspondence ending with the Commissioner's letter No. 548, dated the 2nd September 1907.

12. *Census.*—The population in the Colony is growing substantially, and the crime at the same time is also on the increase. The plague raged severely in a few estates in March and April 1907. Except for that, the health of the Colony was on the whole good.

13. *Towns and Markets* —The sites of shops and residential houses, etc. in the new "Mandi" at Pattoki called "Mant Ganj," sanctioned,—*vide* correspondence ending with the Commissioner's Office No. 374, dated 19th June 1906, were put to auction on the 26th November 1906, with the result that 163 sites fetched a sum of Rs. 57,650. The average price realised was as below :—

(*a*) For a plot 85 × 30 feet or 11⅓ marlas, comprising two shops, and one residential house ... . Rs. 438

(*b*) For a shop 40 × 25 feet or 4½ marlas situate in the central line 400

(*c*) For other shop 55 × 30 feet or 7⅓ marlas 206

(*d*) For residential house 50 × 30 feet or 6⅔ marlas ... 122

These results were duly reported and approved by Government,—*vide* correspondence ending with the Commissioner's No. 158, dated 10th March 1907. Subsequently a site measuring 0·75 acres was sold by private treaty for Rs. 500 and sanction to the same was obtained,—*vide* correspondence ending with the Commissioner's No. 294, dated 2nd May 1907. Out of the two sites reserved for cotton factories in the new market, one adjoining the railway line fencing was sold to Lala Jawala Parshad, Supervisor, Public Works, in the Lahore Municipality, on the terms sanctioned by Government.

Thus two sites, one for cotton factory and the other for "Kohlus" (country oil machines) as well as two sites for religious buildings, dharamsala and mosque, altogether four sites, remain undisposed of in the new mandi. The progress in building upon these sites was retarded to a great extent owing to—

(*a*) The severity of plague in the months of March, April and May 1907 throughout the district.

(*b*) The scarcity of labour.

(*c*) The scanty supply of canal water required for building purposes was owing to drought; but in spite of the above 117 sites have been nearly built upon, and the others are being built except 14 sites which have not been touched up to this date.

The plans and estimates of the drainage scheme and other works of public utility to be built from the sale proceeds of the new mandi, amounting to Rs. 34,639, are with the Sanitary Engineer for scrutiny.

The existing mandi continues in a flourishing state.

14. *Communications.*—The metalled road from Pattoki Station to Halla has been completed. The construction of the other metalled road from Pattoki to Chunian has not been commenced and is still under consideration. The question having arisen whether it is needed in view of the decision of Government that the new projected Railway from Patti through Kasur, and on westward, will pass through Chunian. The estimates of the "Kacha" roads linking the Colony villages with old villages have been sanctioned by the District Board, but the work has not been taken in hand.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The Colony is on the whole improving substantially, though slowly. Such of the estates, as are easily irrigated, have had a good start; others an average; while the estates situated on the tail of the "Montgomery Minor," three in number, are badly off. Their land is rather brackish. It was hoped that if a plentiful supply of canal water was given for three or four years regularly, the land would turn out fertile.

I.—During the year under report the supply of the canal water was plentiful and encouraged realization of the hope, but the drought lately commenced and scanty supply of canal water reaching on the tail of the "Montgomery Minor," consequently forms a source of anxiety to the Colonists.

II.—It is worthy of note that this small Colony did not in any way take part in the agitation during the late unrest. On the other hand, they showed themselves grateful and quite contented.

III.—Thieves from the Montgomery District continue to infest the Colony, and the proposal to establish a Police Station at Pattoki, has not been yet carried out. The sooner the Police Station is established, the better for the administration.

I understand that a proposal for a new Police Station at Pattoki has been sent up long ago. It is an urgent need, and I hope that Government will pass orders on the proposal at an early date.

R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner.

IV.—The land in the nine villages transferred from the Chenab Colony has not been improved and properly levelled, the cause being that the cultivating body to whom the land has been sublet by the different grantees has to pay a high rent to their landlords, and accordingly they would not take interest in effecting permanent improvement of the land. The rate of rent prevailing in these villages is ½ share of the gross produce, plus half of the land revenue, while the whole of the canal revenue is paid by the tenants.

In the old irrigated "Manjha" tract of the Lahore District the maximum rate of rent is ½ share of the gross produce, minus ½ of the seed-grain and half of the land revenue—that is these two latter items are paid by the landlord to the tenant out of the ½ share he gets of the produce.

A comparison of the two rates shows clearly the severity of rent obtaining in the newly colonized nine villages. It may be also noted here that the surrounding old villages, to which canal irrigation was extended at the time at which these nine villages were colonized, charge rent at one-third of the gross produce; the land revenue is paid by the landlord and the canal revenue by the tenant.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The cultivating body of these nine villages does not belong to the proper agricultural class, the majority of the tenants being of the "Kamin" class, who undertook such rough cultivation as they could on payment of high rent.

16. *Extensions.*—I have no information on the subject.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—The temporary field establishment, consisting of one Kanungo and four Patwaris, were brought on to the list of the regular staff of the district.

The services of an office "Muharrir" on Rs. 20 per mensem were sanctioned for one year more up to 31st March 1908.

Rai Tilok Chand, while holding charge of the Kasur Sub-Division, continued in charge of the Colony under the Deputy Commissioner's supervision throughout the year under report. His colonization allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem ceased from the 6th November 1906.

This report has been written by Rai Tilok Chand and signed by me. As a newly-arrived Deputy Commissioner I have not attempted to add to or amend anything he had to say.

C. G. PARSONS,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOTE.—I made a short tour through part of the Chunian Colony in March 1907, and was much pleased and gratified with the general contentment of the colonists. They had of course their grievances, but there were absolutely no complaints against the administration of the Deputy Commissioner and Extra Assistant Commissioner, and no signs of unrest or dissatisfaction with the management of the Colony. I do not remember having received a single appeal against orders passed by the local officers in connection with the management of the Colony. The present condition of the Chunian Colony reflects the greatest credit on Rai Sahib Tilok Chand. I think that I am right in saying that this officer has been entrusted with the management of the new Colony from the very commencement under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.

R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner.

Dated 12th December 1907.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment 1906-07.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Bari Doab Canal, III Division ...	87,285	77,792	74,311	75,312	2,480
	Gugera Branch, Chenab Canal ...	13,060	12,179	12,179	11,229	950
	Total ...	100,345	89,971	86,490	86,541	3,430

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1906-07.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.		
	Bari Doab Canal, III Division.	Gugera Branch, Chenab Canal.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1897	1,007	...	1,007
" " 1898	27,415	...	27,415
" " 1899	4,858	...	4,858
" " 1900	813	...	813
" " 1901	371	...	371
" " 1902	...	835	835
" " 1903	43	8,144	8,187
" " 1904	11,736	82	11,818
" " 1905	26,848	199	27,047
" " 1906	1,547	179	1,726
" " 1907	674	1,790	2,464
Total	75,312	11,229	86,541

Notes.—1. Add as many columns as may be necessary for Branches.
2. Enter as many years as may be necessary from commencement of allotment.

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1906-07.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
III Division, Bari Doab Canal.	Kharif 1906	22,628	8·05	1,135	17·79
	Rabi 1907	50,327	3·72	2,011	7·31
	Total ...	72,955	5·07	3,146	11·09
Gugera Branch, Chenab Canal.	Kharif 1906	2,602	4·68	...	...
	Rabi 1907	5,651	2·24	...	...
	Total ...	8,253	3·02	...	...
Total ...	Kharif 1906	25,230	7·76	1,135	17·79
	Rabi 1907	55,978	3·66	2,011	7·31
Grand Total ...	...	81,208	4·92	3,146	11·09

Add as many Branches are necessary.

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees, 1906-07.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	III Division, B.D.C.	3,62,522	75,778	45,354	...	150	4,83,804	3,18,513	41,649	44,017	...	150	4,04,329	...	...	...	44,009	34,129	1,337	...	...	79,475
	Gugera Branch, Chenab Canal.	...	66,087	22,167	...	2,001	90,255	...	66,087	22,167	...	2,001	90,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,62,522	1,41,865	67,521	...	2,151	5,74,059	3,18,513	1,07,736	66,184	...	2,151	4,94,584	...	...	...	44,009	34,129	1,337	...	...	79,475

Columns 15 to 17 to be omitted where system of recovery by takavi is not in force.

N.B.—For Jhelum Colony, for columns 5 and 6, 11 and 12, 20 and 21, substitute one column each headed "Rs. 2 acreage rate."

STATEMENT No. V.—EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	DETAIL OF COLUMN 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	Nil.			

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	DETAIL OF COLUMN 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	Nil.			

REPORT

OF THE

JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—Killabandi was extended during the year to Rakhs Chiragah Bhera, Melowal, Pakhowal, Miani, and Kallar Sarkar. The area demarcated was 5,455 acres.

2. *Conditions.*—No change has been made in conditions during the year. The residential condition was of necessity relaxed during the plague season, though only as a temporary measure. The primogeniture condition, in so far as it obtains, does not grow in popularity. It is commonly evaded by family arrangements with which it is impossible to interfere. The rule has been found oppressive in cases of collateral succession to horse-breeding grants. In order to mitigate an undoubted hardship, an executive arrangement has been introduced, by which the collateral heir repays the widow of his predecessor the money spent on buildings, &c., while he takes over the mare from her at a price fixed by the Superintendent, Army Remount Department. This arrangement is made under Rule 4 of the horse-breeding conditions.

(*b*). It is clear that horse-breeding conditions must shortly be waived in a number of chaks, unless some permanent arrangement can be made to supply them with water. A special report on the shortage of water in certain areas was made to Government in my letter No. III, dated the 24th July 1907, to the address of the Settlement Commissioner, which has no doubt reached Government ere this. I submit that it is unfair to exact compliance with the conditions we impose until we on our part are able to fulfil the condition which binds Government morally, if not legally, to supply the colonist with an adequate amount of water. That this condition has not been fulfilled as yet, in several well-defined areas, is admitted by the Irrigation Department. In this, as in matters beyond the control of Government, the patience of the Colonists has been remarkable, while their confidence, that eventually Government will provide for them, has so far been proof against continued disappointment. The question of shortage on the Lower Jhelum is the more grave, in that the Rabi supply is to be reduced to 13 days in the month, instead of 30, as soon as the Upper Jhelum Canal is opened.

(*c*). *Horse-breeding.*—During the last year circumstances have not been favourable to horse-breeding. Plague appeared late in February and continued until June, thus stretching over the foaling season and the most favourable months for covering. Large numbers of horse-breeders left the Colony and took their mares to their old homes. In spite of plague, however, satisfactory results have been obtained. The number of mares at present in the Colony is 3,778 as against 3,138 in April 1906. The progress of breeding is shown below:—

	Coverings.	No. of foals.
1904-05	2,506	1,122
1905-06	4,231	1,444
1906-07	4,842	1,649

The Superintendent, Army Remount Department, has noticed a distinct improvement, all through the Colony, in the condition of brood-mares and young stock. He reports that the contrast in the condition of their stock shown by chaks which have good water and chaks which have not, is very marked.

The improvement in the quality of the stock is illustrated by the figures below:—

	Young stock bought by A. R. D.	Young stock bought by native cavalry.	Total.
1905-06	180	32	212
1906-07	430	105	535

It would still be premature to say that the horse-breeding scheme has proved a success. That it bids fair to become one is due almost entirely to the qualities of the Remount Officers in charge. To what extent the success or failure of a comprehensive and novel scheme of horse-breeding among Punjabi peasants, depends on the personnel of the supervising staff, is, I venture to think, insufficiently recognised outside the Remount Department. Knowledge of horses and interest in breeding are growing up slowly among the Colonists. The increase in knowledge is shown by the improvement in the stock and increased interest by the applications, which are not uncommon, for permission to keep a second branded mare.

(*d*). *Private Stud Farms.*—I was compelled to report adversely last year on the Stud-Farm Grantees. This year I am able to report a marked improvement. More effective management has been introduced and better food given to the mares and yearlings. These grantees have still to learn, however, that no amount of subsequent feeding can make up for the starvation of young foals.

(*e*). *Cavalry Stud Farms.*—There is little to record on the subject of Regimental Stud Farms. Those that have the misfortune to be situated in the arid tracts are complaining loudly of ruined harvests and inability to sow. The Inspector-General of Cavalry on his recent tours in the Colony was struck by the lack of irrigation in some Farms that he went over.

(*f*). *Military grants on horse-breeding conditions.*—As a general rule the Cavalry pensioners keep their mares in better condition than the other horse-breeders. They are better horse-masters and have traditions of discipline.

(*g*). *Military grants on ordinary conditions.*—There is little to record of the infantry grantees. Pensioners settle down but slowly. They know little of agriculture and find life in a jungle village an unwelcome contrast to cantonments. Still, as colonists they are satisfactory and give no trouble. Improvements in cultivation must be looked for in the second generation.

(*h*). *Civil grantees.*—The majority of civil grantees are excused residence. Of those who are bound to reside, all who have any influence exert it to obtain exemption. Their cultivation offers a spectacle at which even the jangli has learned to scoff. Exemption from residence carries with it as a logical corollary permission to sell. I see no other hope of colonising a non-residential chak.

3. *Allotment.*—Allotments have now been stopped pending the receipt of permission from Government to allot locally the remaining land. During the year, 1,684 acres of land were allotted to make up deficiencies of area, &c., while 280 acres were surrendered by military grantees. A statement is in course of preparation showing the number of squares Government is still under an obligation to provide.

Statements Nos. I and II.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The area sown in Kharif 1906 was 105,666 acres, as against 91,432 in Kharif 1905. The previous year's cotton sticks had been assiduously cut down and burned to destroy the boll-worms, and (whether as a result of this measure or not) the boll-worm was little in evidence this year. The cotton crop was a good one, American cotton doing particularly well. The area under cotton was 43,100 acres. For the first time in the history of the Colony, sugarcane was grown with general success. Millets were successful everywhere. As a result, fodder was abundant, while the price fetched by *bajra* hardly paid for harvesting.

Statement No. III.

The Rabi sowings of 1907 covered 222,641 acres, an increase of 19 per cent. on the previous Rabi. The toria crop, which accounted for 13 per cent. of the Rabi, was good, and the grain fetched good prices. The wheat crop was 154,514 acres 69 per cent. of the whole. It germinated well and survived the heavy rains of February. In March a succession of cloudy days with cold winds brought on an abnormal degree of rust. In many cases the crop looked excellent, but was found on closer inspection to contain only a few shrivelled grains. A severe epidemic of plague interfered with the harvest. Two-thirds of the colonists ran away, and labour was unobtainable. It was consequently decided to remit

the whole demand for land revenue and water-rates on such crops as had not been cut by May 26th and to charge the remainder at half rates. This measure of relief was gladly welcomed by the people.

Unfortunately few could afford to hold their stock or grain until the autumn, and the Colony, with the ill-luck for which it has become proverbial, sold its wheat for Rs. 2-7-0 a maund in June, and bought seed for next Rabi at Rs. 4-5-0 in October. In view of the pending distress in the Punjab, colonists have been urged to put every possible acre under wheat. From motives of self-interest, if not of philanthropy, they are eager to do so, and if only a good supply of water could be obtained, the wheat harvest in the Colony should go far to alleviate the threatened scarcity of grain in the surrounding districts.

As to progress in methods and staples of cultivation, there is little to add to what was said last year. With a decimated population, it is useless to hope that land in the Colony can be exploited properly for many years to come. Experience is, however, teaching the husbandman how costly is canal irrigation when applied extensively to the cheaper crops.

A pleasing feature of the year under report is the marked improvement in the produce of certain chaks of doubtful quality. Of a group of second-rate chaks on the Northern Branch, some have remained second-rate, and a few have deteriorated. A few, however, have definitely and visibly improved under the cultivation of Sikh Jats. The fault in the soil is *kallar*. The remedy applied has been repeated ploughing, followed by a light dressing of state manure.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—In pursuance of the policy laid down by Government an area of 97,285 acres was offered during the year on temporary cultivation. The area taken up was 53,441 acres as against 61,241 the year before. The area actually cultivated this year was 22,163 acres as against 15,773, while the area matured was 15,541 acres as against 11,386.

The figures look more encouraging than they are. Last year enormous areas were taken up, and much energy wasted on cultivating the impossible. This year the jangli has fed his cattle on the more sandy tracts, taken up by himself and his brethren, (for which, as they bear no crop, he pays nothing), while experience has taught him which fields to cultivate. As a result, 71 per cent. of the cultivated area has matured, a result many a colonist on this canal might envy.

It cannot, however, be said that this land is fit for allotment to colonists from outside. Here and there patches of 5 to 10 squares of fair culturable soil are to be found. There is, however, no sign of the general improvement which was looked for under temporary cultivation. The tract varies from a light sandy soil, good enough for a short and rapidly maturing wheat crop, to the sand dunes where only *lana* will grow. The water has dropped its silt on the upper reaches of the canal and carries little to the area which needs it most. I venture to urge once more that the janglis, who have brought some part of this desert under cultivation, are entitled to enjoy permanently the fruits of their labours. To turn them out after an occupation of several years in order to make room for outsiders, who would take the land only as a *point d'appui* and proceed to clamour for exchange, would be to rescue from a life of peace and comparative honesty a large body of men, once the curse of the Bar, and now the most reliable asset in the calculations of Government, and turn them loose—discontented, unemployed, and resentful—to resume their old life of wandering theft. I venture to urge on Government the justice of their claims.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Statement No. 4 gives figures of demand and recovery on account of capital. Nazarana payments are well up to date and are paid without pressure. Nearly all the auction purchase accounts have been cleared during the year, a sum of Rs. 11,238 being still due from four purchasers.

Statement No. IV.

The acreage rate is still the subject of correspondence. In Crown Chaks it presents no difficulty. There the total demand is Rs. 5,53,313, of which Rs. 4,75,034 have been recovered. Recoveries when due are made without difficulty.

In proprietary villages it is otherwise. The demand is difficult to assess; at least it would appear so from the fact that more than one village has paid acreage rate on the irrigated area at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre instead of Rs. 2, it is difficult to apportion among the revenue payers, and difficult to recover by fair instalments. It is, however, needless to dilate here on a well-known grievance, which has formed so often and so recently the subject of a reference to Government.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Six auction purchasers completed their purchases during the year and in consequence acquired proprietary rights. The grant of occupancy rights has now become a question of practical interest, as the earliest chaks were colonised in the autumn of 1902. The point will not be lost sight of.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Owing chiefly to plague, mutation cases in Crown Chaks rose from 200 to 660. Of these 389 were disposed of during the year, and the rest will be decided during the cold weather tours of the Colonization Officer and Assistant Colonization Officer.

In proprietary villages mutations rose to 3,880, of which 2,507 were decided.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Mr. Hailey's Assessment Report on the area in the Shahpur District commanded by the Lower Jhelum Canal, was submitted in March. The standing record has been completed for all proprietary villages and 197 Crown Chaks. Revenue papers for the remaining Crown Chaks are under preparation. The partition file, lately the heaviest in the Province, has been reduced by more than one-half, and all the larger and more important cases settled off. The cases finally decided include the partitions of Lak, Mari, and Ajnala, which have been pending since 1882.

The field establishment has now been reduced to its permanent strength. For some unexplained reason, however, the Director of Land Records has found himself unable to put it on a permanent footing.

10. *Village sites.*—(*a*) Nearly all the village sites are now completed. New sites have been granted in the past year to 2,572 colonists, 637 menials and 287 shopkeepers.

(*b*) Tree planting in village sites is well advanced. On village roads and water-courses trees are scanty. It is unfortunate that the annual closure of the canal comes in the short tree-planting season.

Village nurseries are making good progress. The area under these plantations is now 878 acres.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—In Crown Chaks 69 Lambardars were appointed during the year and 2 dismissed. The lambardari cadre for the Colony is now practically complete. In proprietary villages, 38 new appointments were made.

The submission of a complete zaildari scheme for the Colony has been delayed by the decision to resettle the Shahpur District in 1908.

12. *Census.*—The proposed census of the Colony was abandoned by the orders of Government. A census taken in April 1906 showed the total population of the Colony proper as 72,776 persons.

13. *Towns and markets.*—Several sites for private bungalows have been taken up. One bungalow has been completed for the Remount Department. On the transfer of his head-quarters from Bhera, the Divisional Judge, Shahpur Division, has taken up his residence in Sargodha.

Sargodha civil station.

Considerable impetus has been given to house building in Sargodha town by the decision to transfer the head-quarters of the district. A few acres of land between the grain markets and the Railway Station were sold as grain godowns, and should relieve the congestion in the market. Trees have been planted in the main streets and squares, and are flourishing. The town was constituted a notified area during the year.

Sargodha town.

Bhulwal.

The town of Bhulwal became the head-quarters of a sub-tahsil during the year. This town does a flourishing trade, though hampered by periodical outbursts of plague, and rendered impassable whenever it rains by the absence of drainage, natural or artificial. It is to be hoped that the drainage scheme will be undertaken by the Public Works Department this year.

Chabba.

The little town of Chabba has taken a decided turn for the better, and there are demands for a larger market and more shops.

Silanwali.

The new market at Silanwali bids fair to rival Sahiwal, whose trade it is already attracting.

14. *Communications.*—The metalling of roads in the Colony stands very much where it did a year ago. Plague and scarcity of labour are mainly responsible for this. An exiguous grant of Rs. 4,000 from the District Fund enabled the Colony communications to be slightly improved by the clearance of two short roads.

Tree-planting.

Good progress was made with tree-planting during the year. The principal additions were the Sargodha-Bhagtanwala road (16 miles) and the Ludewala Mari road (6 miles).

As matters stand, however, maintenance takes up all the money available for tree-planting, and the District Fund is unable to increase its contribution. Unless, therefore, funds are made available, the programme of tree-planting made out last year will have to be abandoned. The question has been referred to Government, and will, I trust, be favourably considered.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—(*a*) 98 Land Acquisition cases were disposed of during the year. The area taken up was 573 acres. 16 acres of land and Rs. 33,529-11-8 in cash were given in exchange.

(*b*) Plague broke out in the Colony towards the end of February 1907, and spread rapidly. For some months seizures were numerous and recoveries few. The mortality was greater than in the previous epidemic of 1904, though the panic was less. Large numbers of colonists went to their old homes in Gujrat, Gujranwala or Sialkot, where plague was, if anything, worse than in the Colony. Many chaks lost a quarter, some a third and even more, of their population in a few weeks. In the proprietary villages the incidence of plague varied. Some escaped, while others were practically annihilated. The colonists returned gradually throughout the summer. The effect of the epidemic has been to throw the Colony back sharply. It is noteworthy that with plague in every village for miles round, the town of Sargodha remained immune. A few imported cases occurred, but after each case the infection was stamped out. The fact became known, and the refugees from the surrounding districts, and even from Lahore, fled to Sargodha for safety. The town was crowded, and the scene on a June evening was like a festa. Considerable credit is due to the townspeople, who co-operated willingly in trapping rats, and desiccating houses and in reporting promptly the advent of any suspicious case to their neighbourhood. Plague interfered with the horse fair which was held from March 15th to 18th. It is illustrative of the altered temper of the people that though plague broke out on the fair ground, they did not leave till the fair was over.

Statement No. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.*—Statements 5 and 6 show the extensions of irrigation sanctioned and proposed. The only extension of any importance, is I believe, unlikely to be sanctioned, as the area already served by the distributary it is proposed to extend is badly supplied with water. It is clear that before even minor extensions can be undertaken, the existing scheme of distribution must be improved.

17. *Establishments.*—Colonization Officers :—W. M. Hailey, Esquire C. S., October 1st to 22nd 1906 and February 23rd to March 5th 1907; H. A. Smith Esquire, C. S., rest of the year.

Extra Assistant Colonization Officer Choudhri Sultan Ahmad whole year. Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner Bhai Dalip Singh whole year.

Owing to the reduction of one officer Choudhri Sultan Ahmad's work has been heavy during the last year. His responsibilities were increased by the absence of the Colonization Officer for 6 weeks at Lyallpur.

To Bhai Dalip Singh is due the credit of concluding during the year the preparation of an unusually complex standing record.

Government lost an energetic and respected officer in M. Jiwan Singh, Tahsildar, who died at Bhulwal in December. M. Rajab Ali, Tahsildar, who has worked consistently well in the Colony since the outset, has been transferred to the District Establishment. Of the Naib-Tahsildars, M. Jai Gopal, Hakim Fazal Husain and Shaikh Mohamad Nazir have all done well in Settlement work.

H. A. SMITH,

Colonization Officer.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1906-07.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotteed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Main Line	21,568	20,893	19,861	19,714	147
2	Northern Branch ...	240,579	221,481	199,215	147,955	51,260
3	Southern „ ...	233,290	229,697	218,675	172,797	45,878
	Total ...	495,437	472,071	437,751	340,466	97,285

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1906-07.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.			
	Main Line Branch.	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1902	8,346	42,349	3,724	49,419
„ „ 1903	5,714	70,513	16,683	92,910
„ „ 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	147,894
„ „ 1905	18,757	140,413	144,718	303,888
„ „ 1906	19,588	147,605	171,589	338,782
„ „ 1907	19,714	147,955	172,797	340,466

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1906-07.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Main Line	Kharif 1906 ...	2,950	10·203	...	...
	Rabi 1907 ...	5,331	6·09	...	...
	Total ...	8,281	8·11	...	...
Northern Branch ...	Kharif 1906 ...	38,095	11·84	3,896	37·65
	Rabi 1907 ...	100,398	10·64	12,288	30·44
	Total ...	138,493	10·03	16,184	32·18
Southern „ ...	Kharif 1906 ...	64,621	13·36	2,236	29·07
	Rabi 1907 ...	116,912	7·63	3,743	29·35
	Total ...	181,533	9·63	5,979	23·66
Total ...	Kharif 1906 ...	105,666	12·76	6,132	34·52
Total ...	Rabi 1907 ...	222,641	8·97	16,031	29·35
	Grand Total ...	328,307	10·19	22,163	29·29

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in Rupees, 1906-07.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Rupees 2 acreage rate.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Rupees 2 acreage rate.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Rupees 2 acreage rate.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	788	9,292	3,727	...	22	13,829	155	7,413	3,034	...	17	10,619	...	...	...	632	1,879	693	...	5	3,210
Do ...	Northern Branch	33,237	77,198	59,720	...	52	1,70,207	22,631	57,191	22,806	...	52	1,02,679	...	...	...	10,606	20,007	36,915	...	...	67,528
Do ...	Southern Branch	...	1,13,217	2,36,679	...	7	3,49,903	...	99,050	1,77,879	...	...	2,76,929	...	...	...	...	14,167	58,800	...	7	72,974

STATEMENT No. V.—Extensions.

Name of extension.	I.—Sanctioned Projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Extension of D. $\frac{N.\ B.}{2.\ R.}$ on tail	723	723	...	Rabi 1906-07.
Minor I. R. of D. $\frac{S.\ B.}{2.\ R.}$	2,807	1,084	1,723	Do.
Minor B. R. of D. $\frac{N.\ B.}{11.\ R.}$	9,654	...	9,654	Irrigation will begin from Kharif 1907, if water-courses are dug (zamindars have been given the option of digging them).
Total	13,184	1,807	11,377	

STATEMENT No. VI.—Extensions.

Name of extension.	II.—Unsanctioned Projects.			
	Probable commended area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Etexnsion Minor 1. R. Southern Branch	3,350	3,350	...	Estimate not yet sanctioned.
Water-course scheme old village land of Faruka Distributary.	26,248	...	26,248	Already digging.
Total	29,598	3,350	26,248	

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REPORT ON TE[illegible]OLONIES, 1908.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHENAB, JHANG, CHUNIAN AND JHELUM COLONIES

For the year ending 30*th September* 1908.

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1909.

COLONY REPORT.

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Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agriculture (Irrigation) Department, No. 46, dated 20th March 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 114, dated 23rd February 1909, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, submitting with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the annual colonization reports for the year ending 30th September 1908.

REMARKS.—The matters requiring notice in the reports of the various colonies have already been sufficiently discussed by the Financial Commissioner, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers a further review unnecessary. The actual work of colonization throughout the province has now come to a close as practically all the allottable area has been allotted, though the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to accept the conclusion that none of the considerable area of unallotted land in the Jhelum colony is suitable for allotment to the men who have been promised grants. Part of it that he has seen is quite good enough and the question must be further considered, so that the list of outstanding grants may be cleared The work that now remains is the improvement of communications and of sanitation and the planting of trees. This work proceeds apace. Colony towns have been or are being provided with a good system of sanitation and drainage. In the villages of the Chenab colony the competition for grants-in-aid for sanitation has aroused a real interest in the question and the colonists generally are far ahead of their brethren elsewhere in their appreciation of sanitary practice. The arboricultural work also which has been done by the people under the guidance of the Colonization Officers has been wonderfully successful.

2. The returns of exports shown in the 15th paragraph of Mr. de Montmorency's report give some idea of the amount of wealth there is in the Chenab colony. In 1892 the tract was a wilderness: in the past year 1907-08, in spite of the failure of the monsoon and the abnormal shortage of water in the river, the colony was able to feed itself and export over £2,000,000 worth of wheat, toria and cotton alone, to say nothing of other crops. The Jhelum colony also appears to be on the high road to prosperity after a series of heavy misfortunes, due chiefly to virulent epidemics of plague.

3. The success of the horse-breeding experiment on the Lower Jhelum Canal is highly gratifying. The industry has become a valuable asset both to Government and to the grantees. Again during the past cold weather the Army Remount Department has been able to secure the full number of remounts required and the drafts sent from the Mona Depôt to three British Cavalry Regiments were of very high quality. On the Chenab Canal mule-breeding is developing rapidly and 351 mules were purchased for the army as against 100 in the preceding year. The officers of the Army Remount Department deserve credit for the tact and enthusiasm which has brought about these favourable results. Camel service grants cannot be described as successful for the present, but the irrigation of the lands held by camel grantees can probably be improved and ample grazing grounds should be available in the Thal between the Jhelum and the Indus. so that the Lieutenant-Governor is not yet inclined to despair of the success of this experiment, which is of the greatest importance for military purposes.

4. In spite of the adverse character of the season, the absence of plague and the prevalence of good prices have made the past year a fairly prosperous one for all the colonies. The improvement in the distribution of water which has been acknowledged in the reports has also contributed in large measure to this result, and Sir Louis Dane takes this opportunity of thanking the officers of the Irrigation Department for this work.

5. The appointment of Colonization Officer on the Lower Jhelum Canal will be abolished from the 1st April 1909, and Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. H. A. Smith in the post. Rai Sahib Tilok Chand also severs his present connection with colony affairs,

and His Honour is glad to note the eulogy passed on his work by the Financial Commissioner and the officers under whom he has worked. He was publicly presented with a suitable khillat by the Lieutenant-Governor. The zeal and success with which Messrs. deMontmorency and Estcourt have conducted the Chenab colony deserve high praise. His Honour's acknowledgments are also due to the Assistant Colonization Officers, Captain Ferrar, Mr. Rudkin and Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

W. S. HAMILTON,

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—20-3-09—1047—543—H. L. S.

No. 114.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :

Dated LAHORE, *the* 23*rd February* 1909.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the annual Provincial Colony Report for the year ending September 30th, 1908, together with the reports for each colony. Two reports for the Chenab Colony are furnished; one for the Lyallpur and Jhang portions, by Mr. deMontmorency, Deputy Commissioner of the former district, who is still Colonization Officer of the Jhang portion; and one for his district by the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala. The few villages of the Chenab Colony in the Lahore district are too unimportant to necessitate any special report. The statistics for all four districts, however, have been combined in the statements given at pages 10 to 13.

I have, etc.,

E. R. ABBOTT,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.

REPORTS

ON

COLONIZATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1908.

CHENAB COLONY.

Allotment.

1. Small additional areas were given out during the year, amounting to a net increase in the allotted area of 11,290 acres. The balance shewn in the statement as still available for allotment is 86,360 acres. The greater part of this is on the Jhang Branch of the canal both in Lyallpur and Jhang districts. It is understood however that, now that the area under temporary cultivation referred to in paragraph 5 of the Lyallpur report has been permanently allotted, the only culturable and irrigable squares left really available for allotment on ordinary terms are such as are thrown up by their present holders. The Deputy Commissioners of both Lyallpur and Gujranwala have been able to find such squares for some of the disappointed Jhelum grantees mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Jhelum Colony Report, but the number is necessarily small.

Cultivated area.

2. The area sown on permanently allotted land amounts to 1,710,436 acres or 93 per cent. of the allotted area. This is a considerable reduction from the high figures returned in previous reports. On both the Rakh and Gugera Branches the percentage is over cent per cent. The Jhang Branch returns give 64 per cent. only. The reason of this difference, which was equally strongly marked last year, is not clear. The *kharif* harvest appears to have been a good crop all over the colony; sugarcane, cotton and toria all did well. The *rabi* sowings however were greatly restricted owing to the shortage of water in the river and the irrigation officers were greatly put to it to find water to mature even the restricted area sown. That, in spite of all difficulties, the total failed area for this harvest throughout the canal amounted to no more than 18·5 per cent. shows that the Irrigation Department rose to the occasion and that the result was "a triumph of canal distribution". Such a low river as they had to deal with last year is fortunately not likely to recur often.

Temporary cultivation.

3. Except for small areas which have been resumed and are put under temporary cultivation pending permanent re-allotment, the only temporary cultivation during the year was on the Khikhi distributary of the Gugera Branch and the Bhangu distributary of the Jhang Branch. The land was originally found to be too poor for permanent allotment and it is interesting to find that the settlers in neighbouring villages, who took up the land on temporary terms, have been able to effect such improvements as to find it now worth their while to take it permanently.

Capital account.

4. Rs. 66,253 were recovered during the year on capital account; Rs. 51,592 being on account of acreage rate. An additional amount (not shown in Statement IV), of Rs. 1,55,592, was paid in as the purchase price of proprietary rights, obtainable under conditions, at the option of the *nazarana* paying grantees. It is interesting to find that these grantees are steadily exercising their option of acquiring proprietary rights. The extent to which pre-emption exists under the present law in the colony is a matter of great importance and is being considered separately. The Financial Commissioner will take steps to obtain information of the result of the three cases mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner as under trial at Lyallpur.

Settlement operations.

5. The remeasurement of the village sites on the Rakh Branch and preparation of revised records, which was carried out during the year by the ordinary patwari staff, is a satisfactory piece of work. It does not appear whether the operations extended to the Gujranwala villages, and the Financial Commissioner will inquire whether any steps still remain to be taken in that district to put the Rakh Branch village site records in proper order.

Sir James Wilson has recently completed his review of the Upper Jhang Branch Assessment Report which will shortly be submitted to Government.

Town sites.

6. The progress made with the construction of the Gugera Branch railway from Chichoki to Shorkot Road has been slow, and in consequence it has been found inadvisable to auction building sites at Jaranwala and Tandliwala stations on this line, where it is proposed to establish towns. The existing towns in the Chenab colony have become municipalities or notified areas under the Municipal Act and have ceased to be dealt with as part of the colony administration.

Service grants.

7. The situation as regards the camel corps grants in the Lyallpur district is unaltered, and nothing can be done until orders are received on the report of the Colonies Committee. The Financial Commissioner has, however, recently asked the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, whether the irrigation from the Mungi and Tarkhani distributaries has sufficiently improved to justify the reinforcement of their special conditions on the camel corps grantees, whose land is at the tails of those distributaries. The grazing area question becomes more acute year by year, and Government has instituted inquiries as to the suitability for the purpose of the huge Thal areas between the Jhelum and Indus.

The report on the mule-breeding grants is encouraging, and the year's result is distinctly good.

Water supply.

8. Reference is made in both reports to the inadequacy of the water supply in various parts of the colony: the figures for matured acreage in the whole of the colony area however show that the complaint is by no means general. The Financial Commissioner will call the attention of the Irrigation Department to the specific cases mentioned in the reports. Meanwhile all work on extensions has been suspended until orders are received on the report of the Colonies Committee, and in consequence further progress with the Pir Mahal irrigated forest reserve, referred to in paragraph 9 of the Lyallpur report, which is to receive its water supply from one of these extensions, has been stopped.

Village sanitation.

9. There is no doubt that a higher standard of village sanitation is aimed at by settlers in colony villages, even apart from official encouragement, than in Punjab villages generally. The account given in paragraph 10 by Mr. Estcourt, who has taken much interest in the subject, is interesting. The sanitary grants-in-aid, which are provided out of the sums recovered by Government as revenue on building sites in villages, are eagerly sought after. The rules for these grants have been revised during the year and the supervision has been transferred from the Settlement Commissioner to Commissioners of Divisions.

Calamities.

10. Mention is made by Mr. deMontmorency of the disastrous floods, which occurred in the southern portion of the colony towards the end of the year. The Financial Commissioner has recently forwarded to Government proposals for the relief of the distress occasioned in the shape of a remission of a portion of the Government demand. The rainfall was altogether of an exceptional nature, and is very unlikely to occur again, but the Financial Commissioner is glad to hear that the Engineers are making investigations as to the

sufficiency of the flood ways and syphons provided in the railway embankments and canal distributaries, the obstruction caused by which appears to a large extent to have been responsible for the damage done.

General.

11. The Financial Commissioner has recently made a tour through the Chenab colony and has been much struck by the evidences of prosperity and progress everywhere. Cultivation has become more careful; comfortable and commodious houses have been built; all villages have now a good well, many of them have a mosque or dharmsala and a rest-house; the growth of good shade-giving trees is remarkable, both in the villages and fields. Many villages are patterns of cleanliness and comfort, and the people evidently take pride in them and in their imposing houses of brick and mortar. There are of course some exceptions among 100,000 colonists, but the general impression is one of great prosperity, comfort and content, from which a feeling of gratitude to Government for the extraordinary benefits its colonisation scheme has conferred on these fortunate individuals in the short space of 15 years is not absent. One of the great needs of the colony now is education, and a special effort should be made to provide much more numerous schools, but it will be necessary to offer considerably higher salaries in order to obtain the services of a satisfactory class of teachers.

Notice of officers.

12. The thanks of the people and of Government are due to the Canal Engineers who made such a good distribution of the very scanty supply of water available last winter and thus saved such a large area of valuable crops, and to the district officers, especially Mr. deMontmorency in Lyallpur and Mr. Estcourt in Gujranwala, whose constant attention to the interests of the colonists has greatly contributed to their progress and contentment. The services of Malik Fateh Khan, Naib Tahsildar in the Gujranwala part of the colony, also deserve acknowledgment.

JHANG COLONY.

Allotment and cultivation.

13. The whole of the available area in this colony has now been allotted. 29 per cent. of the allotted area was sown during the year which is an improvement on the previous figures. Much of the land allotted is believed to be inferior, and as it has been taken up by owners in neighbouring villages a high percentage of cultivated area need not be expected. 42 per cent., however, of the sown area failed to bear a matured crop, and this seems to more than justify the Deputy Commissioner's report that there is still some shortage of water.

Collections.

14. Considerable progress was made during the year with the collection of acreage rate before the orders suspending collections were received. The financial position of the State-owned towns in the Province is being reported on separately. It appears however that Rs. 36,927 is still due to the Provincial Government on account of sums expended on land and buildings at four of the stations on the Jech Doab Railway.

CHUNIAN COLONY.

Allotment.

15. The allotment of the 1,500 acres in Rakh Bhail Bhuchoki, referred to by the Deputy Commissioner, will now be proceeded with as soon as the Irrigation Department can carry out the square demarcation and water-course construction. The Financial Commissioner has arranged to allot the land to grantees for whom suitable allotments could not be found on the Jhelum canal. Apart from this land the only area available at present for allotment is the 1,216 acres reserved for military grants. Orders were received during the year on the terms on which this land is to be allotted, but as yet apparently only one allotment has been made.

Cultivation.

16. In spite of the low supplies in this canal, 91 per cent. of the permanently allotted area was sown and 76 per cent. bore a matured crop. The percentage of failure is high, but the year was an exceptional one and very high prices were obtained for all produce. The areas given out for temporary cultivation are those reserved for the alignment of the Lower Bari Doab canal, which is under construction, and for military grantees.

Capital account.

17. The standard form of Statement No. IV, dealing with receipts by way of capital, is not very satisfactory and the Financial Commissioner will see whether it is not possible to introduce in the case of all colonies the form adopted this year by the Colonization Officer, Jhelum Canal. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in recovering the sale price from certain auction purchasers to whom further time has been given. The Deputy Commissioner has reported that the actual balance due on October 1st, 1907, was Rs. 58,993, and that Rs. 5,911 accrued as interest during the year. Rs. 10,000 were recovered, and the closing balance was Rs. 54,904, of which Rs. 16,022 were on account of interest.

Settlement operations.

18. The Notification under Section 32 of the Land Revenue Act, applied for by the Deputy Commissioner, has been published and the preparation of the record-of-rights for the colony is being proceeded with. The Financial Commissioner has given instructions on the special points that have arisen in connection with these proceedings.

Notice of officers.

19. The Financial Commissioner concurs in the high commendation bestowed by the Deputy Commissioner and Commisioner on Rai Sahib Tilok Chand for his excellent administration of this small colony, the success of which owes much to the care and attention he has given it for a number of years.

JHELUM COLONY.

Allotment.

20. The allotments in the Jhelum colony have now reached 350,400 acres, 92 per cent. of which was sown during the year. In view of the proposal to equalise the area sown in the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests on this canal, it is significant that in 1907-08 the area sown in the *kharif* was only 30 per cent. of the total area sown. This harvest was however hardly up to the average. Water was scarce and the failed area was abnormally high. The *rabi* harvest on the other hand was one of the best that the colony has experienced, and for this the improvement in distribution was, as in the Chenab colony, mainly responsible. The unallotted area, 87,351 acres in this colony, is still high, but Government has recently sanctioned the Colonization Officer's proposals for local allotment, and the greater part of this balance has probably been already allotted. The area under temporary cultivation will in consequence be greatly diminished in future : the high proportion of failed crops allowed on the 25,431 acres sown during the year shows that the land is of poor quality.

Unallotted grants.

21. As stated by the Colonization Officer, the Financial Commissioner has now been provided with a register of grantees to whom squares were promised in the Jhelum colony, which it has been found so far impossible to allot, owing to the fact that there is now no good land available for allotment, and it would not be fair to require them to accept inferior lands. These men have the first claim to any suitable land that may become available, and endeavour is being steadily made to provide them with the land promised them by competent authority. Meanwhile general orders have been issued that no fresh applications for land are to be received.

Horse-breeding.

22. The continued success in horse-breeding, the special feature of the Jhelum colony, is extremely gratifying. The colony has been unlucky in the past, and, as stated by the Colonization Officer, the year under report is the first that has passed unmarked by plague or a total failure of either

harvest, and yet 733 foals were bought during the year for Army Remount purposes. It is not too much to say with Mr. Smith that, in the fourth year of serious breeding, the result is remarkable. It is largely due to the skill and tact of the officers of the Army Remount Department who have worked along with the Colonization Officer and gained the confidence of the people by making the horse-breeding conditions as little burdensome to them as possible. Sir James Wilson has recently had an opportunity of seeing a number of the mares and a large number of the young stock, and was surprised to find what a marked and general improvement in the stamp of animal produced has already been attained. The industry too promises to be a profitable one for the colonists, instead of an irksome burden.

Revenue administration.

23. The account given of the ordinary revenue work in the area in the charge of the Colonization Officer is satisfactory. The Financial Commissioner is in particular glad to hear that no troublesome partition cases will be left over for disposal by the Deputy Commissioner. The ordinary district staff will have no difficulty in dealing with the numerous small partitions which have still to be decided, and their disposal must be greatly facilitated by the *killa-bandi* measurements, which have been carried out throughout the area. The Colonization Officer has now received orders as to the disposal of unallotted land in vacant or partially alloted *chaks*, and on his proposal to cancel the remaining fixed land revenue demand in partly irrigated proprietary villages. The difficult question of the acreage rate in proprietary villages cannot be decided until orders are received on the report of the Colonies Committee.

Killabandi.

24. The success of *killabandi* in Shahpur, as in Gujranwala and Jhang, is remarkable. The advantages of the system are so undeniable, that, once the innate conservatism of the Punjab peasant is overcome, and once he is convinced that he can rely on the revenue staff to safeguard his rights, he is enthusiastic in his appreciation of the *killa*, *i.e.*, of the rectangular field with straight boundaries, and of a uniform area.

Capital account.

25. The Colonization Officer's statement of the account of receipts by way of capital gives a clear idea of the state of the demands. There is no balance of auction proceeds, and *nazarana* payments are well up-to-date. From the fact that in paragraph 6 of his report the Colonization Officer states that payments on account of acreage rate are practically complete in Crown villages, it appears that the balance of over Rs. 73,000, due at the end of the year, was from proprietary villages; recoveries in which have been suspended pending orders on the report of the Colonies Committee. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Colonization Officer that, if irrigation through the zamindars' water-courses is thoroughly satisfactory, it appears to be unnecessary to interfere with the arrangements; especially if that interference will involve the imposition of acreage rate on the villages.

Record of occupancy rights.

26. The Financial Commissioner considered it better to await the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Colonies Committee, before making the investigations in the Jhelum colony which are necessary as a preliminary to the record of the acquisition of occupancy rights, at the same time making it known that the rights secured by the conditions will in any case be given, and that it is only the record of them which has been for the present postponed.

General.

27. The Jhelum colony has been extraordinarily unfortunate in the succession of calamities from which it suffered in its early days—drought, boll-worm, rust, rats and plague—and the colonists deserve much praise for the manner in which they have endured these calamities with the sympathetic aid of the officers of Government in all Departments. They have at last had a good year with an excellent wheat crop and high prices, and it is to be hoped that they have now turned the corner and have prosperous times before them. Sir

James Wilson has recently toured through the colony and has been much struck by the rapid progress made in turning what he remembers as a great expanse of jungle in a few years into a flourishing country of corn-fields and comfortable villages. The change has taken place in a remarkably short time, and the atmosphere is now one of general prosperity and content. Great success has been attained in tree-planting, both on roads and along the village streets, and the great need now is that the District Board should provide a skilled staff, who will advise the villagers how best to thin out their plantations and lines, so as to preserve only the best trees and give them room to develope properly.

Notice of Officers.

28. Mr. Smith well deserves the thanks of Government for his excellent work in the administration of this colony which has earned the gratitude of the colonists. Mr. Rudkin has well seconded his efforts and has especially gained the confidence of the original inhabitants of the Bar by his sympathy combined with firmness, and by the zeal with which he has looked after their interests. Acknowledgments are also due to Chaudhri Sultan Ahmed Khan, who has done four years good work here, and to the missionaries, whose devoted aid in times of sickness and plague is much valued by the people, and who have made a useful beginning in the provision of education for the colonists, an example which the District Board would do well to follow.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

I.—LYALLPUR AND JHANG DISTRICTS.

(*Mr. G. F. deMontmorency, Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur*).

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—No remarks.

2. *Conditions, camel grantees.*—The Camel Corps were at full strength during the year, except for the animals of the 132 persons at the tails of the Mungi and Tarkhani Distributaries who have been exempted from keeping up camels pending the improvement of irrigation in those tracts. Six hundred and eighty-one camels were branded for replacements during the year. The price of a camel remained about the same, *viz.*, an average of Rs. 120 per camel. It is satisfactory to note that some of the camels branded for replacements were of the grantees own breeding and that the grantees' female camels have not entirely ceased to replenish the stock. The camels during the earlier part of the year were in excellent condition owing to the extraordinarily plentiful fruiting of the *van* tree all over the Bar. The Registration Officer in his Annual Report to me on the condition of the corps remarks: "I would take this opportunity to bring again to your notice the absolute inadequacy of the grazing at present open to the grantees, and to point out that it is quite impossible for half square grantees to make a living by their grant as long as they have to stall feed camels." Colony questions and this among them being in the crucible at present there is no need to discuss the situation of which this is but one of the difficulties. Rs. 28,800 were advanced during the year for *takavi* for the replacement of camels. The Beloch is still an eager borrower.

Mule-breeding conditions.—All lambardars who held only half squares on mule-breeding and lambardari terms had their grants made up to the full square. Fifty-five new lambardars were bound to mule-breeding terms. In the Jhang and Lyallpur part of the colony 154 new mares belonging to persons bound and unbound by the conditions were branded for mule-breeding. In this year 262 mules were purchased in the above tract. As remarked last year horse and mule-breeding have received an equal stimulus from the presence of an Army Remount Department Officer. At present in the colony (including Gujranwala part) there are 35 Imperial horse and 45 donkey stallions: 1,716 mares are branded for horse-breeding and 3,495 for mule-breeding. Seventeen remounts for British Cavalry, 24 for Native Cavalry, and 351 mules were bought in the whole colony during the year. Five stallion stables have been built during the year in the Jhang and Lyallpur part of the colony. Four more will be built by the end of the financial year. Ultimately no colonist will be outside a 12-mile radius from a stallion stable. The District Board have the fact that mule-breeding is breeding to extinction in mind and encourage mares of the mule-breeding class by most liberal prizes at the fair and purchase pony stallion capable of propogating this stamp of mare. With some exceptions the lambardars are keeping up their mule-breeding conditions and the mule-breeding scheme marches apace.

3. *Allotment.*—In the Jhang and Lyallpur part of the colony 10,695 acres were allotted during the year this allotment comprised—

Statements Nos. I and II.

(*a*) Allotment of certain resumed or rejected yeoman grants to Jhelum Canal Civil grantees under Financial Commissioner's orders.

(*b*). Allotment permanently of the area held by temporary cultivators under the terms communicated in Settlement Commissioner's No. 2603 of 18th July 1906.

(*c*) Making up to a full square half lambardari squares held on lambardari and mule breeding terms.

(This was done on the whole canal and no lambardar on the canal now holds less than a full square on mule-breeding terms).

(*d*) Odd allotments of plantation grants, *lambardari* squares, *kamin's* squares in villages where such allotments remained to be made.

(*e*) Allotment by way of exchange in land acquisition proceedings for land acquired for railways, roads, canal diversions, etc.

(*f*) Allotment under the Financial Commissioner's orders of extra area to the Lyallpur Agricultural Station.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Of the permanently allotted area of 1,627,771 acres, 1,539,906 acres or 94 per cent. were sown

Statement No. III.

The percentage of failed crops allowed by the Canal Department was 16·83 In Kharif 1907 sugarcane was an excellent crop. Maize and fodder were average, cotton stopped flowering early, but was a fair crop. Toria was a. good crop. From the end of August 1907 to the end of March was. entirely rainless except for an insignificant fall in January. The supply in the river was low. Rabi sowings were therefore restricted. Much wheat was late sown and failed to get a second watering. Cold winds in March interfered with the germination of gram. There were two belts of somewhat eve re damage by hail. In spite of all this the rabi crop was a good one and houg h light in straw the outturn in grain was good. The potentialities of the canal were severely tried. Absence of rain and a low supply in the river rendered, not only rotational closure of branches, but rotational closure of distributaries and outlets necessary. Both sowing and maturition were practically unaided by rain and the position was at times complicated by deliberate cutting of canal banks by zamindars. In spite of these difficulties the rabi harvest was brought to a successful issue, and its history is a triumph of canal distribution and an effective demonstration of the results of perennial irrigation channels in a famine year.

It is satisfactory to note that the area under sugarcane in the Lyallpur part of the colony alone increased by more than 19,000 acres; but for the disastrous rainfall and floods in August 1908, detailed in paragraph 15 of this report, this would have been the most profitable year for the colonists since the initiation of the colony. With wheat at prices varying between Rs. 3-10-0 and Rs. 4-8-0 per maund, toria between Rs. 6. and Rs. 7, gur between Rs. 4-13-0 and Rs. 5-8-0, and cotton equally high, the scarcity which spelt famine elsewhere was the colonists' meat.

Zamindars are beginning to adapt themselves to the decreased and re modelled outlets. The tail of the Dangali, Nahra, Kikki, Bhangu, Tandlianwala and Darsana rajbahas still complain of shortage of water, and with justice.

The Agricultural Department have now been supplied with a "*kallar*" map of the colony, and I trust when the laboratory is filled up this will be the first question to receive attention. Within the last five years the increase of blank areas in squares due to spread of kallar has been most noticeable, and any satisfactory cure would represent a very large sum both to the cultivators and to Government in return.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The only area under temporary cultivation was that alluded to in Section 5 of last year's report. The greater part of this area had been permanently brought under cultivation by September 1908 and the temporary cultivators wished to retain it. The great majority of the grantees had much improved the land and built houses and settled. It was accordingly allotted to them permanently. Only 10 squares were thrown up and resumed by Government.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Rupees 61,969 were recovered during the year. Rs. 29,139 are outstanding; deducting from this latter sum Rs. 16,224 due from Mr. Coates for land purchased in auction about which litigation is proceeding, the real outstanding balance is Rs. 12,915. Most of this is due from grantees on the Bhangu Branch and Killianwala Extension where owing to bad land and a tail water-supply the grantees are settling slowly. A good deal of this demand will disappear during the next year when the grantees will be put to the option of fulfilling conditions or throwing up their grants.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—The work of attestation of holdings and scrutiny of the tenancy registers went on steadily throughout the year and grantees who had not fulfilled conditions were encouraged to fulfil them. Two thousand and fiftynine peasant grantees acquired occupancy rights on holdings totalling 44,730 acres in the Lyallpur District. Nazrana-paying grantees continue to acquire proprietary rights in their holdings steadily. Sixty-three grantees acquired proprietary rights over 8,928 acres on payment of Rs. 1,28,871 in Lyallpur. In the Jhang part of the colony the figures were 1,316 grants, totalling 21,056 acres in occupancy right, and 1 grant of 157 acres in proprietary right on payment of Rs. 3,321.

The question of whether a proprietor in a nazrana village can buy by right of pre-emption land which is being sold by another proprietor in the same village to an outsider has never been settled by authority for the colony. Three such pre-emption cases are at present proceeding in the District Judge's Court in Lyallpur and are being watched with great interest.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-four mutations were disposed of during the year. Of these 812 were attested by the Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Colonisation Officer. A number of the latter were alienations *inter vivos* sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner under Section 8 of Act III of 1893. Some of these alienations are most interesting. They usually are of one or two kinds. Either heirs who are sufficiently well off already waive their rights to inherit in favour of a poor or landless reversioner, or a grantee who has abundant heirs alienates in his lifetime part of his colony grant to some particular relation who has lived with him from his first advent to the colony and helped him to pioneer and develope his grant. In the daily round of colony work the Colonization Officer comes across plenty of greed and lack of charity, and some of these cases form a bright lining of generosity and good feeling to the often low coloured cloud of rural morality. The obvious cases of sale or alienation in a fit of petty spite to defeat rightful heirs are usually detected in the preliminary proceedings, and recommendations in such cases are withheld.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The final notification of the Pir Mahal Irrigated Reserved Forest issued during the year. The record of the settlement was completed and filed.

No orders have yet been received on the Upper Jhang Branch re-assessment proposals. Captain Ferrar has practically completed the report of Assessment Circle No. II—Jhang Branch.

The Rakh Branch village site jamabandis and maps were inaccurate. The maps especially contained a mass of detail such as separate numbers for cattle mangers, sheds, etc., which rendered the map intricate and confusing and the record voluminous. This year the whole of the Rakh Branch abadis were measured on the system in vogue in Gugera Branch and Jhang Branch village sites, and an amended map and quadrennial jamabandi was filed for every village on the Rakh Branch. This work was carried out by the Settlement Naib Tahsildar using the ordinay patwari staff and completed quickly and satisfactorily.

10. *Village sites.*—The number of new *ahatas* applied for and given during the year continued to be very large. The grantee has now taken to applying for extra sites in the village square whether he wants them or not. He thinks that, even if he has no present use for a site, he may as well ear-mark as much extra land as he can get for future use and profit. These extra sites are

sparingly given out, and only in cases of genuine congestion, because it is obvious that where a village site is almost full already the extra land left will be far more urgently required by genuine applicants in the years to come.

The village sites suffered severely in the floods and heavy rains of August and September 1908.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—Twenty new lambardaris were filled, 75 cases of appointment to old lambardaris falling vacant were made.

Forty-three zaildars were appointed to permanent zaildaris and 57 inamdaris were settled. Only a few of the permanent zaildari and inamdari cases have yet to be decided. A zaildar who is also a peasant lambardar gets very liberal emoluments; his revenue and canal *pachotra* come to anything between Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per annum; his zaildari *inam* Rs. 200 to Rs. 300; the profits of his lambardari square are Rs. 250 on an average. He should do useful work in return for his rural office emoluments.

12. *Census.*—No remarks.

13. *Towns and markets.*—Sites at Jaranwala have not as yet been auctioned, and it is doubtful whether they will be auctioned even within the next six months. The reason of the delay is that work on the railway has proceeded much more slowly than was anticipated, and that there is no water-supply for either building or drinking purposes on the uncommanded squares on which the town is to be located. The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings, drew out two tentative schemes for providing the squares with a supply. His first scheme was rejected by the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Department, and his second scheme has been pending for some time in the Irrigation Department, and no sanction to the outlet required has been received as yet.

14. *Communications.*—Roads and railways both suffered during the year from temporary withdrawal of funds. On the Chichoke-Shorkot Road line a few of the stations are built and earthwork is largely completed. The Public Works Department continued the metalling of the Gojra-Samundri road and carried on earthwork and collection of material on the Pauliani-Jaranwala road and the Lyallpur-Narwala road. The District Board have in hand the metalling of a few miles of road in the direction of Abbaspur from Lyallpur and the construction of a direct katcha road to link Lyallpur with Jaranwala. On the Wazirabad-Lyallpur-Khanewal Railway a good many extensions and improvements are being made in Lyallpur Station and some good stations are being provided with iron sheds to safeguard export goods, a provision which was badly needed.

At the tail of the colony in the direction of Shorkot Road Railway Station the recent floods have shown that the drainage provision is not sufficient to clear off the accumulations of rain water which pour down a tract divided off into banked up sections by raised canals and railways. Water was held up in its downward course by railway embankments and returned to wreck completely villages through which it had once swept on its advancing march with comparatively little damage. This point is engaging the attention of the Canal and Railway Engineers, and I trust floodways and syphons will be provided in adequate numbers in future.

During the cold weather some complaints were made at Lyallpur of the insufficiency of the railway arrangements for railing goods to the United Provinces and Bengal. Karachi is the usual outlet of the Chenab Colony. Owing to high prices in India export to Europe stopped and a keen demand from the United Provinces and Calcutta sprang up. The merchants at Lyallpur complain that on these occasions the North-Western Railway arrangements are not sufficiently elastic to change the traffic in the direction of the new demand.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—One of the events of the year was the extraordinary rainfall of the first week in August. A veritable waterspout was poured out over

the country from Gojra to the tail of the canal. In three consecutive days rain was recorded at various gauges as follows :—

	Inches.
Kot Lakhnana	15
Janiwala	16½
Toba Tek Singh	14
Bhagat	18
Bachranwala	13
Muridwala	16

As the country is enclosed with raised rajbahas and railways the flood water collected in immense volume and knocked down whole villages, in some cases even carrying away all the timber of the roofs and doors of houses and ploughs and agricultural implements. Much grain was destroyed and there was some loss of cattle. Many villages were left without a house, with the well broken, squares ravined, and water-courses and roads swept away. The colonists were pretty much in the same condition as when they first came. They were relieved by takavi grants, while the *kamins* of the village who had suffered losses were helped by Rs. 5,000, subscriptions given by the more fortunate villages in other parts of the colony. The loss in grain was severely felt as the grantees had been holding up three-quarters of their rabi crop produce in hope of a future rise in prices.

In the Jhang part of the colony 9½ fresh miles of District Board road were planted with trees during the year. In the Lyallpur portion 57 miles more were planted, bringing up the total planted to 644 miles by the end of the year. I do not think that the lambardars do as much with their plantation grants as they should, but the general increase in trees in villages since I first came to the colony 5½ years ago has been very great.

Two new indigenous schools were started in Jhang. One middle, 31 boys, primary, 2 girls' primary, and 7 indigenous schools were started in the Lyallpur Colony during the period. The demand for education in the colony outstrips both the funds available and, what is irremediable, the supply of even fair teachers.

The combined Lyallpur cattle and horse fair was held in March and was as crowded as ever ; 1,173 horses and 12,400 cattle changed hands for a sum of Rs. 2,97,254.

The economic difficulties with regard to labour are the same as last year. The position of the *kamin* and daily labourer has now changed to one of comparative independence, and even the high prices prevailing for food-stuffs had no appreciable effect in creating any competition for labour. The reaping machines mentioned in last year's report were a success.

The exports from the Wazirabad-Khanewal Railway during the year amounted to 10,056,459 maunds, of which 4,607,541 maunds were wheat, 1,413,134 toria, and 501,398 cotton. The value of the exported produce of these three alone represents Rs. 3,02,51,639.

Agricultural banks have made much progress both in numbers and quality in Lyallpur during the year. Several of them after having paid off the debts of their immediate *clientele* are now launching out into trade or taking up the burdens of their *confreres* in the old home. They owe much to the advice and interest of Sheikh Ali Muhammad, Extra Assistant Commissioner. The Agricultural Association continues to meet and to have the advantage of the advice of the officers of the Agricultural Department.

16. *Extensions.*—The extensions are all pending. No work has been done on any extension this year. It is understood that their fate will be decided on receipt of orders on the report of the Colonies Committee.

Statements Nos. V & VI.

17. *Establishment.*—The establishment employed in the colony work was as follows :—

Statement showing the Officers attached to the Colonization Department during the year under report and the period for which they held the post.

Date from and up to which held the appointment during the year under report.	Names of Officers.	Designation.	Remarks.
1st October 1907 to 30th September 1908	Mr. G. F. De Montmorency	Deputy Commissioner.	In charge of Colonization Department.
1st October 1907 to 21st December 1907	Mr. H. S. Williamson ...	Assistant Colonization officer.	Transferred.
22nd December 1907 to 30th September 1908.	Capt M. L. Ferrar ...	Do. ...	Remained attached as Assistant Commissioner for colony work from 6th November 1907 to 21st December 1907.
1st October 1907 to 4th September 1908	M. Hans Raj	Settlement Naib Tahsildar.	Working as Reader to Assistant Colonization Officer, proceeded on privilege leave from 5th September 1908.
1st October 1907 to 16th September 1908	M. Sultan Mahmud ...	Do. ...	On privilege leave from 17th September 1908 to 30th September 1908.

Naib Tahsildar Sultan Mahmud carried out creditably the re-measurement of all the Rakh Branch abadis.

II.—GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(*Mr. E. A. Estcourt, Deputy Commissioner*).

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No survey or demarcation operations were undertaken during the year.

2. *Conditions.*—Three hundred and sixty-eight tenants were granted occupancy rights during the year. It was found that in many cases orders granting occupancy rights had not been given effect to in the jamabandi of village sites, and the necessary corrections were made by means of mutations.

No land is held here on camel-breeding conditions. Mule-breeding conditions were attached to 16 new lambardari appointments made during the year. There are now 192 lambardars in the colony bound by these conditions. The total number of peasant lambardars is 222, and mule-breeding conditions will be attached to the remaining 30 posts as they fall vacant. Steps are being taken by the infliction of fines, etc., to ensure the proper observance of these conditions. Mares are being kept but not regularly covered. Cases of neglect are however duly reported by the subordinate staff to the Deputy Commissioner, and, generally speaking, the frequent touring of the special Naib Tahsildar, the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Deputy Commissioner in the Colony has resulted in a stricter observance of all the conditions attached to grants, but there is a great tendency for lambardars to think they have done all that is necessary when they have produced a branded mare, and the only way to remove this false impression is by rigidly enforcing the condition of the grant.

3. *Allotment.*—Four hundred and forty acres were allotted during the year on the Gugera Branch, and 845 acres on the Rakh Branch. These figures include the area that was confiscated and re-allotted. On the Rakh Branch the principal grantees are military pensioners of the Mazhbi class, who have been given 383 acres. 246 acres have been allotted on both branches to those who

Statements Nos. I and II.

have assisted in the abadi work, in the carrying out of measures for the prevention of plague, in the arrest of men engaged in illicit distillation, and generally in the prevention of crime; 91 acres were allotted to lambardars to whose appointments mule-breeding conditions were attached during the year. 136 acres were allotted to Risaldar Ganda Singh, in exchange for his grant in the Jhelum Colony, under the Financial Commissioner's orders. The remaining 429 acres comprise the area of grants released on appeal or otherwise, or of petty grants, made to *kamins*, etc.

It should also be noted here that the figures of allotted area shown in Statement No. I have been arrived at after deducting the area resumed which amounts to 594 acres. Out of this 540 acres were resumed on account of the non-observance of the conditions of grants, and the remaining 54 acres on account of the grantees having their grants transferred to the Lyallpur District. Some of the resumed area has been already re-allotted. According to Statement No. I the total area available for allotment is only 496 acres, but as some allotments were also made out of areas reserved for *chiraghs*, the area actually available for allotment is about 70 squares, exclusive of the confiscated area awaiting re-allotment. Of these 70 squares 59 have either poor soil or are too high to be irrigated by direct flow.

Twenty-one exchanges were sanctioned during the year, embracing an area of 229 acres.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The total allotted area is 199,465 acres. 55,455 acres were sown in kharif and 168,438 acres in rabi, the aggregate area sown in both harvests being 223,893 acres. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase in the area sown in kharif and a large decrease in the area sown in rabi. These variations were due to the fact that the abnormal rainfall of April 1907 helped the sowings of cotton and sugarcane, and the drought that generally prevailed throughout the year under report caused a contraction of the rabi sowings. The percentages of failure were high in both the harvests as compared with the preceding year. High prices of agricultural produce however ruled throughout the year, and the colonists were not affected to any considerable extent by the partial failure of their crops.

Statement No. III.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—There is really no temporary cultivation now in the colony, but some temporary arrangements were made for the cultivation of a few resumed squares which have been since re-allotted.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—There was no demand or recovery on account of nazrana or auction sales during the year. Rs. 7,516 were due on account of acreage rate, including the preceding year's balance of Rs. 484; of this Rs. 2,222 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,294. Most of this balance is under suspension in the Gugera Branch villages Nos. 578, 538 and 537, where the supply of irrigation is deficient at present.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Full proprietary rights were purchased by 4 grantees on 974 acres of land, and conditional proprietary rights by two grantees on 505 acres of land. The total receipts on account of purchase money were Rs. 23,400-10-3. A grantee was also given proprietary rights in 163 acres without any payment, in accordance with the conditions of his grant.

Occupancy rights were granted in 368 holdings.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Two thousand six hundred and twenty-five mutation cases were disposed of by the Naib Tahsildar, 268 by the Revenue Assistant, 36 by the Sub-Divisional Officer, and 276 by the Deputy Commissioner. The sanction of the Financial Commissioner was obtained in eight mutation cases. The mutation work is very heavy and has only been kept up to date by the Naib

Tahsildar being constantly on tour. The way in which he has kept these mutations up to date has been much appreciated by the colonists, who experienced much trouble in this matter before the appointment of M. Fatteh Khan.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—No such proceedings were in progress during the year. 25 detailed jamabandis of agricultural and 33 of building land were however prepared during the year.

10. *Village sites.*—A new village site has been established in village No. 83 on the Rakh Branch on the application of some of the grantees whose squares were inconveniently distant from the old site. This application had been sanctioned by the Colonization Officer in 1904, but the distribution of *ahatas* was made during the year under report. Including these 636 *ahatas* were given out during the year.

There was a demand of Rs. 12,455 on account of ground rent, and the whole of it was recovered. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase of Rs. 3,799 in the demand, which was due to the re-occupation of many *ahatas* that had fallen vacant on account of plague last year.

Sanitation has greatly improved, and the competition for the sanitary grants-in-aid is becoming keener every year. Every village was personally inspected by the Deputy Commissioner with the view of selecting those best deserving of these grants. The grants have been utilized in building *musafarkhanas*. 17 new wells have been sunk during the year, and great progress has been made with the plantation of trees in and around villages. To the trees planted last year which are generally doing well, 30,826 new trees have been added. The chief feature of the Colony villages in this District is the excellent well that is now to be found in every village; all the wells are constructed with a good sloping parapet, the waste water being carried off by brick drains. Brick supports faced with cement have been made for carrying *mashaks*. The greater part of these parapets have been constructed during the last two years; in fact in some cases the well had not been sunk until recently. Further in the main streets of the villages the roads have been built up with a crest in the middle and sloping to the sides, where drains have been made and trees planted. On the outer side of the village, along the abadi site, a similar road lined with trees has been constructed. Approximately a lakh and a half of young trees have been thus planted within the last two years, and of these about one-half are now such that little further care is required; but the other half will require a good deal of care for the next year. This road round the village in some cases will give an avenue of approximately a mile in length. This work was started only in April 1907 at the time of the opposition to the Colony Bill, and it has gone on steadily without any opposition, in spite of the fact that no legal measures were possible to enforce compliance. No fines have been levied with regard to this matter, but its success has only been obtained by allotting definite lengths to the different grantees. Many of the lambardars and grantees have taken personal pride in the results obtained, and I strongly recommend that the amount allotted for personal rewards should be considerably increased, even if it is necessary to reduce the village rewards correspondingly. I wish to reward at least 40 persons, and the sum available is only Rs. 150!

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—There are five zails in this part of the Colony, but sanction has been given to split up one zail with its emoluments into two smaller zails temporarily. There are thus six Zaildars and seven Sufedposhes, all of whom were appointed at the beginning of the year. These have all done good work, and their appointment has been of much use in the administration of the Colony generally, and in particular in improving the condition of the village sites.

12. *Census.*—No census was taken during the year.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Irrigation has been somewhat improved during the year, but there are several villages which are still very badly off on account of an inadequate supply. The chief villages so affected are :—

Heads 13 and 14.

No remarks.

1. Mauza No. 29, R. B.
2. „ „ 26, R. B.
3. „ „ 178, R. B.
4. „ Nos. 181—183, R. B.
5. „ No. 537, R. B.
6. „ „ 539, R. B. (Half).

Most of these could easily be rectified, and I understand that proposals are under consideration as regards Nos. 3, 5 and 6, but a great deal of time is taken before any scheme can be sanctioned, and the villages which are shown above were complaining bitterly a year ago and meanwhile nothing has yet been done for them. I have represented the matter to the Executive Engineer and also to the Superintending Engineer.

With the general great rise in spring level, it is a matter of some surprise that more attempt is not made to carry on cultivation by well irrigation, and certainly many cases of complaints regarding allotments not being well commanded by direct flow could be remedied by the use of jhallars. Jhallars and wells however mean increased labour, and I fear there can be no doubt but that canal irrigation encourages laziness, and where it is given the cultivators are not the fine class of men found in harder tracts.

The waste of water that goes on is deplorable; in cases where a village has a good supply it is not uncommon to see a man turning the water into a field of over one acre in area without making any subdivisions at all, and in some cases a lower situated field of an acre is irrigated by using the upper field as a pond after that has all been irrigated. Broken water-courses, allowing the water to turn a roadway into a marsh, are repaired in the most casual manner and only after serious delay. It is difficult to deal with such cases without relying absolutely on the reports of petty subordinates, but something certainly ought to be done to check it, especially when the tail villages are crying out on account of lack of water.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.*—No extensions have been sanctioned.

17. *Establishments.*—The establishment consists of a special Naib Tahsildar in charge of the Colony with two Field Kanungos under him and four moharrirs at the headquarters of the district. No changes in the establishment have been made during the year. Malik Fateh Khan has acted as special Naib Tahsildar since the Colony area in this district was handed over to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. At that time several villages had no well, few had parapets to their wells, there were no trees in the abadi, no circular roads round the villages, and sanitation was generally neglected. These defects he has remedied chiefly by persuasion, and his appointment has been a great success and has been fully appreciated by nearly every grantee.

The improvement is not confined to the peasant grantee villages, but has extended to many of the so-called sufedposh villages, many of which were formerly in a state that can be best described as "piggy."

STATEMENT No. I, 1907-08.

Branch.	District.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	390,286	297,417	297,417	294,033	3,384
	Gujranwala ...	206,898	159,753	159,753	160,666	...
	Total ...	597,184	457,170	457,170	454,699	3,384
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	499,359	428,800	355,459	374,735	54,065
	Jhang ...	306,489	215,870	185,646	200,864	15,006
	Total ...	805,848	644,670	541,105	575,599	69,071
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	999,596	770,500	768,075	758,139	12,361
	Gujranwala ...	51,177	39,295	36,398	38,799	496
	Lahore ...	12,948	12,179	12,179	11,131	1,048
	Total ...	1,063,721	821,974	816,652	808,069	13,905
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,466,753	1,923,814	1,814,927	1,838,367	86,360
District Totals ...	Lyallpur ...	1,889,241	1,496,717	1,420,951	1,426,907	69,810
	Jhang ...	306,489	215,870	185,646	200,864	15,006
	Gujranwala ...	258,075	199,048	196,151	199,465	496
	Lahore ...	12,948	12,179	12,179	11,131	1,048
	Total ...	2,466,753	1,923,814	1,814,927	1,838,367	86,360

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1907-08.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.				REMARKS.
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
To end of September 1892 ...	230,761	...	...	230,761	
Ditto ditto 1893 ...	386,626	...	...	386,626	
Ditto ditto 1894 ...	422,774	...	...	422,774	
Ditto ditto 1895 ...	421,335	...	...	421,335	
Ditto ditto 1896 ...	428,803	82,654	...	511,457	
Ditto ditto 1897 ...	430,418	193,670	...	624,088	
Ditto ditto 1898 ...	431,022	390,066	...	821,088	
Ditto ditto 1899 ...	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419	
Ditto ditto 1900 ...	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605	
Ditto ditto 1901 ...	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546	
Ditto ditto 1902 ...	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130	
Ditto ditto 1903 ...	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398	
Ditto ditto 1904 ...	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994	
Ditto ditto 1905 ...	453,732	572,586	790,479	1,816,797	
Ditto ditto 1906 ...	453,754	574,213	801,913	1,829,880	
Ditto ditto 1907 ...	453,949	574,086	799,042	1,827,077	
Ditto ditto 1908 ...	454,699	575,599	808,069	1,838,367	

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1907-08.

Name of Branch.	District.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops alloewd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1907 ...	118,926	8·8	...	...
		Rabi 1908 ...	261,488	14·0	...	...
		Total ...	380,414	12·4	...	...
	Gujranwala ..	Kharif 1907 ...	44,562	15·0	.	...
		Rabi 1908 ...	86,287	18·0	23	17·0
		Total ...	130,849	17·0	23	17·0
Total Rakh Branch	...	Kharif 1907 ...	163,488	10·0	...	...
		Rabi 1908 ...	347,775	15·0	23	17·0
		Total ...	5112,63	13·4	23	17·0
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1907 ...	51,515	7·7	144	4·2
		Rabi 1908 ...	143,974	24·1	604	31·2
		Total ...	195,489	19·8	748	26·2
	Jhang ...	Kharif 1907 ...	57,850	7·1	38	15·8
		Rabi 1908 ...	114,817	12·3	28	21·4
		Total ...	172,667	10·6	66	18·2
Total Jhang Branch	...	Kharif 1907 ...	109,365	7·4	182	7·1
		Rabi 1908 ...	258,791	19·0	632	30·8
		Total ...	368,156	15·5	814	25·5
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1907 ...	258,023	16·1	895	60·2
		Rabi 1908 ...	533,313	21·2	3,168	50·0
		Total ...	791,336	19·6	4,063	52·2
	Gujranwala ...	Kharif 1907 ...	10,893	15·0	...	...
		Rabi 1908 ...	22,151	10·0	...	...
		Total ...	33,044	12·0	...	...
	Lahore ...	Kharif 1907 ...	2,457	18·0	...	...
		Rabi 1908 ...	4,1	8·0	...	...
		Total ...	6,637	12·0	...	...
Total Gugera Branch	...	Kharif 1907 ...	271,373	16·1	895	60·2
		Rabi 1908 ...	559,644	20·6	3,168	50·0
		Total ...	831,017	19·1	4,063	52·2
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	Kharif 1907 ...	544,226	12·5	1,077	51·2
		Rabi 1908 ...	1166,210	18·5	3,823	46·6
		Total ...	7,110,436	16·6	4,900	47·6
District Totals ...	Lyallpur ...		367,239	17·6	4,811	48·2
	Jhang ...		172,667	10·6	66	18·2
	Gujranwala ...		163,893	16·0	23	17·0
	Lahore ...		6,637	13·0	...	...
		Total ...	1,710,436	16·6	4,900	47·6

STATEMENT IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in Rupees.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Rs. 1-10-0.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana	Acreage rate at Rs. 1-10-0.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate at Rs. 1-10-0.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lyallpur ...	Kakh Branch ...	16,224	157	395	...	...	16,776	...	157	395	...	...	552	...	...	...	16,224	...	...	...	...	16,224
	Jhang „ ...	...	1,072	1,929	4,413	2	7,416	...	465	1,889	2,459	2	4,815	...	...	...	...	607	40	1,954	...	2,601
	Gugera „ ..	...	13,679	4,348	47,228	..	65,255	...	13,389	4,035	37,724	...	55,148	...	...	...	...	290	313	9,504	...	10,107
	Ttoal ...	16,224	14,908	6,672	51,641	2	89,447	...	14,011	6,319	40,183	2	60,515	...	...	...	16,224	897	353	11,458	...	28,932
Jhang ...	Jhang Branch ...	...	48	1,585	28	...	1,661	...	48	1,378	28	...	1,454	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	207
Gujranwala ...	Rakh ...	...	...	696	...	...	696	...	..	480	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	...	216
	Gugera ...	..	...	300	6,520	...	6,820	...	...	292	1,450	...	1,742	...	.	...	...	...	8	5,070	...	5,078
	Total ...	...	..	996	6,520	...	7,516	...	...	772	1,450	...	2,222	...	...	...	...	...	224	5,079	..	5,294
Lahore ...	Gugera ...	...	542	1,795		...	2,337	..	542	1,462	...	...	2,062	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	333
	Grand Total ...	16,224	154,98	11,048	58,189	2	100,961	...	14,601	9,931	41,661	2	66,253	...	...	...	16,224	897	1,117	16,528	...	34,766

STATEMENT No. V.— EXTENSIONS.

Name of Extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of ocolumn 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Sultan Pakhra	56,827	18,260	38,567	
Total	56,827	18,260	38,567	

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS.

Name of Extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1. Samundari Extension	173,251	108,893	64,358	
2. Khiki „	40,722	38,222	2,500	
3. Bhagat „	38,443	37,259	1,184	
Tota	252,416	184,374	68,042	

JHANG CANAL COLONY.

(*Mr. H. Harcourt, Deputy Commissioner*).

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No remarks.

2. *Conditions.*—No remarks.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under report 2,592 acres of land were allotted: 680 acres to civil grantees, Government servants and other persons who had rendered good services in district administration for which the requisite sanction has been applied for, and 1,912 acres to persons whose land was washed away by the river. Now there remain 114 acres available for allotment. The land recently allotted is of inferior quality and the people to whom it is allotted generally do not take possession of it. No more land will now be allotted as directed by the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner in his letter No. 3069, dated 17th June 1908. A custom has prevailed in this district of allotting land not simply according to squares, but in such a way as to make up the amount allotted all of culturable land. This has involved picking the culturable portion out of any number of squares till the allotted amount was reached. It seemed to me that this was a vicious practice in so far as it defeated to some extent the symmetry which is one of the objects of the square system. I have stopped the practice, but I fear the mischief, such as it is, has been done.

Statements Nos. I and II.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Of the total area allotted from the beginning of the year 1905-06, 668 acres of land have been sown on the Khadar Rajbaha, and 5,189 on the Massan Distributary. This is a great improvement on last year. There is still, however, some shortage of water. Kharaba was much more liberally given on the Massan Distributary than on Khadar Rajbaha owing to the crops having been damaged by hail-stones.

Statement No. III.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—During the year under report 13 acres were cultivated against 7 last year. No kharaba remission was given. The system of assessment was the same as last year.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The total demand on account of auction purchases of Mandi shop sites and factory sites was Rs. 876 as below and has been recovered.

Statement No. IV.

	Rs.
Arrears of previous years	630
Demand of the year under report	246
Total	876

There is no outstanding balance now.

No new demand on account of acreage rate was formulated for the year. Of Rs. 5,886 on account of arrears of previous years Rs. 2,143 have been recovered during this year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,743, the collection of which has been suspended in accordance with the orders contained in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 3064, dated 21st May 1908.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—None.

8. *Mutation cases.*—No remarks.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Tenancy registers will be prepared as soon as possession of the land allotted has been taken.

10. *Village sites.*—There is a proposal to grant two squares of land to certain Labanas in Tahsil Jhang whose hamlet was washed away by river floods. A reference on the subject was made to the Commissioner, Multan Division, who has called for a further report, and it will be submitted shortly.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—No remarks.

12. *Census.*—No census has taken place during the year under report.

13. *Towns and Mandis*:—

I. Shahjiwana.—117 out of 132 shop sites in the Mandi and Bazaar have been built on. 15 sites were forfeited (14 by me) on account of the owners' persistent failure to build. No house sites were allotted. The Mandi has not yet reached that stage of prosperity. *Estimates* for *tharas* in the Mandi and roads in the Mandi and Bazaar (where only some of the roads were made up this year) have been sanctioned, and the Public Works Department will take the work up this year.

The Naib-Tahsildar's head-quarters have been changed from Bhamb to Shahjiwana, and a general approval has been received for the construction of a sub-tahsil head-quarters with thana and hospital there. Possibly a Munsif may be located at the new sub-tahsil, when erected.

There is no denying the fact that the condition of the Mandi is struggling. That's the best that can be said. The measures detailed above will help a great deal to liven things up and make business. But the crux of the whole question is the supply of water to the villages round the Mandi. A grain market is no use till there is grain to fill it. I have approached the Executive Engineer, Jhelum Canal, on this matter of water supply more than once, and I hope very shortly to have a personal conference with him.

II. Jhang.—The Mandi is complete. 45 shops have been opened. The chief export is wheat. *Tharas* and roads within the Mandi are to be constructed next year by the Public Works Department. Six acres of land have been sold for a cotton ginning factory which is to begin next kharif. This is a hopeful sign. But the condition of the Mandi is not entirely satisfactory. Here again is a case of more water wanted.

The balance in hand on account of the Shahjiwana and Jhang markets at the end of September 1908 was Rs. 1,16,149.

Sarais at Chund, Thatta Mahla and Pindi Maduki were given on contract for the year under report. There was no competition for them and the income is very small. The land round these sarais and the site of the proposed Mandi at Rustam Sargana were also given out on contract. On these sarais and land the total deficit at end of September 1908 was Rs. 36,927.

The idea of building a Mandi at Rustam Sargana had better be entirely dropped. The possibility even of the erection of additional Mandis will tend to further depress existing Mandis.

The balance in the personal ledger account at the end of September is Rs. 225-6-0 which will be transferred to Government at the end of the financial year.

14. *Communications.*—No remarks.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—No remarks.

16. *Extensions.*—None.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—No special establishment is entertained for colony work.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1907-08.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Khadar Rajbaha	2,912	2,240	2,696	2235	5
2	Massan „	24,305	17,735	21,649	17,626	* 109
	Total ...	27,217	19,975	*24,345	19,861	114

* Includes 4,370 acres under leased wells.

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1907-08.

PERIOD.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.		
	Khadar Branch.	Massan Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1906	1,512	2,746	4,258
„ „ 1907	723	12,288	13,011
„ „ 1908	...	2,592	2,592

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1907-08.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Khadar Rajbaha ...	Kharif 1907	257	17·5	...	...
	Rabi 1908	411	27·2	...	...
	Total ...	668	23·5	...	...
Massan Rajbaha ...	Kharif 1907	1,589	27·8	...	...
	Rabi 1908	3,600	51·4	13	...
	Total ...	5,189	44·2	13	...
Total ...	Kharif 1907	1,846	26·3	...	...
	Rabi 1908	4,011	48·9	13	...
	TOTAL ...	5,857	42·0	13	...

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in Rupees.

District.	Branch.	Demand.					Recovered.					Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.				
		Auction purchase.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate at Rs. 2 per acre.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Khadar	...	...	3,829	...	3,829	...	...	201	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	3,628	...	3,628
Jhang	Massan	...	...	2,057	...	2,057	...	...	1,942	...	1,942	...	...	...	...	..	115	...	115
	Markets	876	...	...	...	876	876	...	...	..	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statements V and VI.—Extensions are blank.

CHUNIAN CANAL COLONY, LAHORE DISTRICT.

(Lieut.-Col. C. Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.)

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—An area of about 1,500 acres in Rakh Bhail Bhuchoke was surveyed and demarcated by the Canal Department during the year under report, but the squares not having been marked on the ground no action towards allotment could be taken. The "*Killabandi*" in Hanjra village was completed through the Revenue Patwaris.

2. *Conditions.*—No change in conditions was made during the year under report.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under report an area of 292 acres was allotted permanently—(To civil grantees, 81 and to peasant grantees, 211.) The permanently allotted area in the colony at the end of the year measured 75,604 acres as below.

Statements Nos. I and II.

	Acres.
Chunian Tahsil	74,769
Lahore Tahsil	835
Total	75,604

The commanded area not allotted permanently at the end of the year was as under:—

	Acres.
Civil Grants	285
Military Grants	1,216
Peasant Grants	184
Reserved for the site of the Lower Bari Doab Canal ...	2,080
Reserved for doubling the Railway Line	114
Total	3,879

Of the area shown above under the Civil Grants 185 acres have been allotted lately in the month of October 1908, leaving about 100 acres or four squares unallotted in Rakh Chor. These squares have poor command and hence none of the civil grantees would like to take them. A scheme to improve the command of the 'Zaffarke Rajbaha,' by which these squares are irrigated, is under the consideration of the canal authorities, and, if it is carried out, they will be taken by civil grantees at once; otherwise the area may be allotted to peasant grantees who will bring it under proper cultivation by means of lift irrigation.

The area under the head Military Grants needs no comment.

The small area shown under Peasant Grants is poor in quality owing to its being brackish. Besides this the lately proposed alignment of the Lower Bari Doab Canal interferes with it. As soon as the alignment is settled once for all it can be disposed of.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Almost all the cultivated area allotted has been reclaimed. Some of the '*chapars*' and mounds have been made level and brought under cultivation. Cultivation is being carried on skilfully; not a drop of water is being wasted.

Statement No. III.

Statement III gives the figures of cultivation—91·25 per cent. of the allotted area was sown, of which 15·23 failed and about 76 per cent. was harvested. The area failed was larger than that during the preceding year, the cause being that rats did damage to the kharif crops and hail injured the wheat crop during rabi.

The early cessation of the monsoon rains last year and the scanty supply in the canal were also partly responsible for the same result.

The demand on permanent cultivation was as below :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	32,378
Malikana	47,241
Abiana	1,77,344

The whole amount was recovered during the year under report.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The area not allotted permanently is held by temporary tenants except the area reserved for doubling the Railway line. The latter area is a long, narrow strip of land (20 karams in width), and cannot be brought under cultivation easily unless the same is given to the colonists whose holdings adjoin it and they are allowed to make it a part of their fields. To do so would complicate matters and it does not seem worth while, the area being a small one of about 100 acres.

The assessment work in connection with this area is being done by the Canal Department as hitherto.

The sown area which failed was 21·45 per cent. It will be noticed that the percentage of the area failed is higher than that of the permanently allotted area, and this may be partly attributed to the perfunctory manner in which the temporary cultivation is carried on.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The opening balance under head " Sale of Crown Lands " was Rs. 49,132-2-4 on 1st October 1907. To this interest amounting to Rs. 2,947-14-8 accrued making the total demand Rs. 52,080-1-0; of this a sum of Rs. 5,000 was collected leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 47,080-1-0. The Jats of Rai village who purchased land in Rakh Khana Nepal are the principal defaulters. Their case was reported in this office No. 801, dated the 8th October 1908, to the Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioner reported the case of 3 men who still owe a sum of Rs. 28,881 between them, and the Financial Commissioner has given them more time to pay.

This leaves an unexplained balance of Rs. 47,080—28,881 or Rs. 18,199, which the Deputy Commissioner will be asked to explain.

R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Commissioner, Lahore Division.

The opening balance under head " Sale of sites " in the new town of Pattoki was Rs. 128. This was struck off, and the site concerning which the arrear was due was resumed in default of payment.

The total demand of " Nazrana " due from the civil grantees during 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 17,474; of this sum Rs. 16,283 were paid up till 30th September 1908, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,191 at the end of the year.

The principal defaulter is Khan Sahib Suleman Shah who lives at Dera Ghazi Khan. He has been anxious for exchange of the land granted him but this has been refused.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Occupancy rights were given to 17 holdings in the old part of the Colony during the year under report. No notices of ejectment were issued. It has been however ordered to give notices of ejectment to 46 colonists who, notwithstanding repeated warnings given to them at different times, failed during the past 8 or 9 years to make permanent residence in the colony. These notices are now being issued.

8. *Mutation cases.*—No attempts were made by the colonists to encumber the rights acquired by them.

The total number of mutations attested during the year under report was 497, leaving none unattested at the end of the year.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—A rough copy of the record of rights of all the colony villages, 63 in number, was prepared under the supervision of Rai Sahib Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on special duty, during the year under report.

An application for the publication of a notification under Section 32 of Land Revenue Act has been made. As soon as the notification is published, fair copy of these records will be made and filed.

10. *Village sites.*—Steady progress was made in building houses. The Abadis are now nearly complete. Drinking wells have been sunk in all the Abadis with a few exceptions, where the work is in progress. The Abadis are kept tidy and fairly clean.

11. *Lambardārs and Zaildars.*—One Zaildar and one Sufedposh were appointed in the new zail sanctiond last year. New Lambardars appointed on probation were confirmed during the year under report.

The men selected are doing justice to their work. Generally speaking, the staff of the zemindar agency in the colony is as efficient as desirable.

12. *Census.*—The population in the colony is increasing substantially. A new Police Station has been opened at Pattoki from 1st October 1908, which, it is hoped, will check the crime apt to increase with the increase of population. Plague visited one village (Chak 14) only during the year under report, where a few persons fell victims to it. Otherwise the health of the colony was excellent during the year under report, only a few inmates of each Abadi having caught malarial fever which is creating havoc in other places.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—The only town in this colony is at Pattoki. The sites were sold last year. Of the sites sold three were resumed, one in default of payment of the sale money in full, and the remaining two for not building within the time allowed.

All the buildings have been completed, except 44, the work of which is in progress. The owners of the latter sites have been warned to finish the work of building by 31st March 1909 on penalty of resumption.

Three sites of shops and residential houses, one site of a cotton factory and one site of an oil factory remain undisposed of; these sites will fetch high prices if sold later on, after a year or two, when the new town is fairly well inhabited.

The assessment of shops and residential houses has been adjourned till 1st December 1908, *vide* Commissioner's letter No. 756, dated 22nd September 1908.

The drainage scheme, &c., has now received approval from the Sanitary Engineer. At his suggestion some of the plans and estimates had previously been revised. The total cost of these works is now estimated to be about Rs. 39,000. To this 13½ per cent. will have to be added if it is decided to carry out the work through the Public Works Department.

The water supply and drainage scheme have now received the approval of the Sanitary Board, and have been submitted to Government for sanction.

R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Commissioner, Lahore Division.

14. *Communications.*—The construction of the metalled road from Pattoki to Chunian has not been yet undertaken. The estimates are perhaps pending with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department. The kacha roads linking the colony villages with old villages have been constructed, but bridges over Rajbahas and Minors crossing those roads have not yet been put up. The District Engineer is working out designs and estimates of these bridges in consultation with the Canal Department.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The colony is progressing fairly well on the whole The villages with *Shora* lands (3 in number) have improved considerably. The Mahtam and Jat colonists in those villages have been found equal to the task.

Fairly good progress was made with tree planting during the year under report.

An effort was made to plant village roads through colonists, but success was achieved only at places where the colonists built a small wall alongside the

road in order to protect the young trees (as well as crops) from destruction by animals passing along the roads.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.*—I have no information on the subject.

17. *Establishments.*—One Moharrir on Rs. 20, whose term was extended to 31st March 1909 (*vide* the correspondence ending with Commissioner's endorsement No. 516, dated 30th June 1908), worked throughout the year.

Rai Sahib Tilok Chand, Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur, continued in charge of the colony from 1st October 1907 to 9th June 1908, when he went on privilege leave for 2 months. On his return on 10th August he was put on special duty to wind up the colony affairs and continued till the end of the year. During his absence Mian Ahmed Kaka Khel remained in charge of the current duties of the colony.

The administration of the Chunian colony continues to be entirely satisfactory, and I have much pleasure in again bringing Rai Sahib Tilok Chand's valuable services to the Colony to the notice of the Financial Commissioner and Government.

R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Commissioner, Lahore Division.

This report has been drafted by Rai Sahib Tilok Chand. He is now severing his connection with the colony after many years' connection with it; and his knowledge and administrative care will be much missed. He has prepared a departure report which will be separately submitted.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1907-08.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Bari Doab Canal	87,535	79,483	75,444	75,604	3,879

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1907-08.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.	
	Lower Bari Doab Canal.	Total allotted.
1	2	3
To end of September 1897	1,007	1,007
Ditto ditto 1898	28,422	28,422
Ditto ditto 1899	33,280	33,280
Ditto ditto 1900	34,093	34,093
Ditto ditto 1901	34,464	34,464
Ditto ditto 1902	34,464	34,464
Ditto ditto 1903	34,507	34,507
Ditto ditto 1904	46,243	46,243
Ditto ditto 1905	73,091	73,091
Ditto ditto 1906	74,638	74,638
Ditto ditto 1907	75,312	75,312
Ditto ditto 1908	75,604	75,604

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1907-08.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1		3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Bari Doab Canal ...	Kharif 1907	30,103	15·97	1,321	28·00
	Rabi 1908	38,821	14·66	1,001	12·79
	Total ...	68,924	15·23	2,322	21·45

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in Rupees, 1907-08.

District.	Branch.	Demand.						Recovered.						Recovered by Takavi.			Balance.					
		Auction purchase.	Nazrana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazrana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Total.	Auction purchase.	Nazrana.	Cost of survey.	Water-course.	Price of wood.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore	Bari Doab Canal... ...	3,62,562	87,958	78,689	...	...	5,29,209	3,23,681	61,717	73,529	...	...	4,58,927	...	...	...	38,881	26,241	5,160	...	...	70,282

Statements V and VI—Extensions—blank.

JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

(*Mr. H. A. SMITH, COLONIZATION OFFICER.*)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—During the past year *killabandi* has been carried out in 2,750 acres, to which canal irrigation has recently been extended. Of this area, 864 acres are Crown land. Elsewhere on the Jhelum Canal *killabandi* has long been complete. The success of the *killa* system is remarkable. Its advantages are appreciated by large and small landowners alike, and there are hardly half a dozen villages where the owners still cling to their ancestral boundaries. As a measure of distance, the square and the *killa* are now universal. A witness in a criminal case, when asked the distance between two points, will answer in squares and *killas*—and will be surprisingly accurate.

Interesting and important.
J. M. DOUIE.

Square laying for the Shahpur Branch of the canal was carried out during the year. A special staff of Naib Tahsildars and Field Kanungos was sanctioned, while the existing revenue staff—together with the revenue management of the estates concerned—was transferred temporarily to the control of the Colonization Officer. Four months were allowed to complete the square-laying, but delay occurred at the start, as no base-line existed, and it had not been decided whether a base-line should be laid, or who should lay it. When this difficulty had been overcome, the work proceeded rapidly and was completed by the end of March, *i.e.*, in less than five months. The area traversed was 400 square miles, on which were laid 9,276 squares. The accuracy of the alignment compares not unfavourably with the accuracy of the squares in the colony itself. Simple as the survey was, it added considerably to the work of the Assistant and Extra Assistant Colonization Officers throughout the cold weather, taking them right out of the colony for a week or ten days at a time, when they could ill be spared from their legitimate duties.

2. *Conditions.*—No actual changes in conditions have been made during the year, though the visit of the Colonies Committee in the winter gave rise to some speculation. For a month before, and a fortnight after, the second visit of the Committee, frequent applications were made for proprietary rights and the abolition of primogeniture. One may find a truer indication of the state of popular feeling in the fact that in the last three years I have received no petition on either point except during these six weeks. It is safe to say that by this time the colony in general has forgotten they were ever raised. In last year's report allusion was made to the effects of plague on the residence condition. In May 1907 the colony was deserted, and though the colonists came back half-heartedly to sow their kharif, many of them went back again to their old homes after sowing it. However, the prevailing scarcity and threatened famine in Jhelum, Gujrat and Sialkot soon induced them to return to the colony. In this way the scarcity nullified the disturbing effects of the plague. In the older chaks the time has now come when the strictness of the residence condition can be relaxed. After five years it is easy to see if a chak is, as a whole, resident or absentee. If it is resident, the men are allowed to go to and from their old homes at pleasure, without getting leave of absence. On the other hand, where at the end of five years a man's holding is still in the hands of tenants and he himself pays only fleeting visits to his chak, the *locus poenitentiæ* has passed and there is nothing for it but confiscation. The great majority of the colonists are now definitely settled in their chaks, and if the residence condition were waived

The Jhelum Colony was little affected by the agitation which disturbed the neighbouring colony in the spring of 1907.
J. M. DOUIE.

This is sound.
J M. DOUIE.

to-morrow they would stay where they are. The minority consist of the civil grantees. Tradition has it that swords make bad ploughshares. Pens make worse.

Allusion was made in last year's report to evasions of the primogeniture condition, and what is called *bhaiwali*. There is a very clear distinction to be made here that is sometimes obscured. In one form of *bhaiwali* the grantee shares profits with his brethren, and they help to till the soil. With an arrangement of this kind it is impossible to interfere, nor do I think interference desirable. In the other form, an outsider provides the mare or finances the colonist in some way and takes an annual share—frequently as much as one-half—of the produce of the grant. Cases of this second class have come to light in larger numbers of late, but, as a rule, they are not hard to settle. The financial assistance given has never been more than Rs. 1,000, which was about the gross value of a square of wheat in Rabi 1908. Prosperity has encouraged the wiser colonists to throw off the burden of their *bhaiwals*, and they know that applications for assistance and moral suasion in this behalf are favourably received. Once free, a man will not put his neck under the yoke a second time. While, therefore, the family *bhaiwali* is inevitable and almost unobjectionable, the *bhaiwali* based on bonds and deeds will soon, I believe, be stamped out.

Horse-breeding.—The steady progress in horse-breeding, which one is able to record year by year, should be gratifying to Government. The number of mares in the colony now is 3,966, as against 3,778 last year. 3,749 mares were covered, and 1,709 foals born during the year. The progress in breeding is shown below:—

	Coverings.	*Number of foals.*
1904-05	2,506	1,122
1905-06	4,231	1,444
1906-07	4,842	1,649
1907-08	5,317	1,709

The increase in the number of coverings shows that the colonists are becoming more alive to their duties and possibly to the identity of their interests with those duties. Certain it is that far more men take a real interest in horse-breeding. There are men in the colony now who have already sold three foals to Government at an average price of Rs. 170 apiece.

The improvement in the young stock is obvious even to the layman. The figures below bear out the impression:—

	Young stock bought by Army Remount Department.	Young stock bought by Native Cavalry.	Total.
1905-06	180	32	212
1906-07	430	105	535
1907-08	585	148	733

In addition, 148 fillies were bought in the colony for replacements. Thus out of 1,709 foals born during the year, 881 were good enough to buy either for the army or for breeding. I submit that in the fourth year of serious breeding such a result is remarkable.

Means from 1 to 1½ lakhs of rupees in the people's pockets.
J. M. DOUIE.

Stud farms are still the weak point of the scheme. Some slight improvement is, however, reported.

This refers evidently to private stud farm grants.
J. M. DOUIE.

3. *Allotment.*—It is now several years since allotments have been made on any large scale. During the last year an area of 11,418 acres was allotted, of

which 9,305 were given to Janglis. New grants made to colonists during the year amounted to 602 acres, or 22 squares only, which is precisely the area vacated by resignations. The total allotted area in the colony is now 350,400 acres. The proportion allotted to the principal classes of grantees is shown below:—

	Acres.
A.—Horse-breeders—	
Cavalry peasant grants	27,608
Other peasant grants	170,947
Cavalry rais grants	7,392
Other rais grants	13,314
Private stud farms	7,718
Total horse-breeders	226,979
B.—Non-horse-breeders—	
Military grantees	26,810
Civil grantees	17,783
Janglis and miscellaneous	44,019
Total	88,612
C.—Government Departments—	
Army Remount Department	20,641
Regimental Stud Farms	7,924
Seed Farm	560
Total	29,125
D.—Auction purchasers	5,684

A report has been sent to the Financial Commissioner showing the number of squares which Government is still pledged to provide, and the names of the disappointed grantees. The total number of squares is 1,373. There is no possibility of providing these squares in the Jhelum Colony. All the remaining land has been refused time after time by prospective colonists. I fully concur in the justice of the refusal. The quality is poor and it is worth no man's while to leave his home and settle down on inferior soil. These grantees are naturally disappointed and frequently enquire when land will be available. They have now however all been told on the authority of the Financial Commissioner that there is no land here fit for allotment, and that land will be provided for them elsewhere.

For allotment to Janglis, however, a considerable proportion of the land is suitable. This is their home and they are accustomed to eke out the profits of cattle and camel rearing by tilling inferior soil. Proposals have been submitted to Government accordingly for local allotment and orders are awaited.

The real difficulty about these new allotments is the possible curtailment of the water supply when the Upper Jhelum Canal is opened.

J. M. DOUIE

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The features of the kharif harvest of 1907 were drought, shortage of canal water and a plague of rats. Cotton-bolls, especially American, do not open to the best advantage without rain, while the short supply of water in the Jhelum River necessitated running the canal by rotational turns. This meant intervals of a month or five weeks between successive waterings of the same crop. Naturally the cane and cotton withered. Throughout the whole of the 3rd Canal Division 33 per cent. of the sown area failed to mature. Complaint among the colonists was loud and bitter. They have still to learn that as kharif 1907 has been, so will every harvest be, once the Upper Jhelum Canal is opened. The damage done by rats was abnormal, particularly in the Bhera Tahsil. There is no doubt, however, that it was exaggerated, while the refusal of the cultivators to collect ripe cotton, which the rats had thrown to the ground, still lacks an explanation. The cotton

Statement III.

It is an important fact that what is described *may* happen when only the Lower Jhelum Canal is open, but it is going too far to say that these conditions will be repeated in *every* kharif harvest when the Upper Jhelum Canal is running. The kharif supply in the Jhelum River is very large.

J. M. DOUIE.

crop covered 35,010 acres, as against 43,100 in 1906. Considering the devastations of plague in the spring and the lack of men to plough, the figure is remarkably high. The cotton, where it got water, did well and proved a normal crop. The other kharif crops, which are chiefly maize and millets, with a little rice and cane, were all damaged by rats. On the whole the kharif must be classed as a ten to twelve-anna harvest.

Shortage of area under cotton led naturally to an increased area under toria. A succession of three good toria years is unusual—especially when combined with high prices. The area in 1907 was 49,566 acres or nearly double the previous year's acreage. The crop was excellent while prices ruled high throughout the year.

Toria, like the related crop sarson, is very delicate. The demand is large and steady, and when the crop succeeds the profits are large.

J. M. DOUIE.

Between the kharif and the rabi of this year the supply and distribution of water in the canal have shown remarkable improvement. The wheat crop was put down without difficulty and covered 157,118 acres. Water was available throughout the winter, and practically the whole crop matured. No other rabi crop is of any importance, and the colony went on wheat. The crop suffered from no calamities. Rain fell in moderate quantities at suitable times. A bumper crop and high prices have gone far to compensate for the disasters of past years.

From the colonists' point of view the year 1907-08 has been the most prosperous they have known. For the first time a year has passed unmarked by plague or a total failure of either harvest.

Even in this year a sharp outbreak of cholera in the spring followed the abrupt closure of the canal, but the outbreak was short and localised.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The temporary cultivation results are much the same as last year—51,399 acres were allotted, 25,431 were cultivated and 17,657 matured. This year, however, more method was introduced into the system of temporary allotments, and the middlemen were excluded. Proposals to allot permanently such of this land as repays cultivation have now been submitted to Government.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—A reference to Statement IV will show the state of the capital account. In view of the conclusion of colony operations, and the probability that a separate colony report will not be submitted in future years, I have substituted for this statement an abstract showing the total demands under the various heads, the amounts realized up to date, and the balance, including demands not yet due. When it is remembered that collections have been made up to now by the Colonization Office with none of the aids afforded by Chapters VI and VII of the Land Revenue Act, it must be conceded that the grantees have made their payments with commendable punctuality.

Fifty-two grantees have further testified to their own financial rectitude, and the prosperity of the colony, by paying in, during the year 1907-08, instalments that are not due until the summer of 1909. The nazarana account will be closed in two years from now.

Payments on account of acreage rate are practically complete in Crown villages. Certain difficulties attending the assessment of acreage rate in proprietary villages were referred for orders in November 1907, but orders have been postponed until the report of the Colonies Committee is published. In the Ara Circle of Shahpur Tahsil, the people still use their own water-courses, and the canal authorities have not finally decided how much longer they can be permitted to do so. As irrigation in the Ara Circle is, on the whole, more satisfactory than elsewhere, it seems to the lay mind a pity to remodel it. No acreage rate has yet been assessed in the Ara.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—All auction-purchasers in the colony have now completed their purchases and have in consequence acquired proprietary status. A considerable number of the early settlers are now entitled to occupancy rights. The grant of these rights has, however, been postponed by the Financial Commissioner's orders.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The effects of plague in the colony may be gauged by the rise in the number of mutation cases in the last two years. In 1905-06 there were (in Crown chaks only) 200 mutation cases. In 1906-07 there were 660. In 1907-08 there were 2,373. And yet the number of actual grantees who died of plague was well under five per cent. of the total mortality. 1,631 of these mutations were disposed of during the year, principally by the Assistant Colonization Officer. In proprietary villages there were 3,353 mutations, of which 2,899 were decided.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The Standing Record of all proprietary villages has now been filed in the District Record Room at Shahpur.

In the Crown chaks the Standing Record is complete for all except 40 estates, which are either not colonised at all or still in process of allotment. The field maps of these 40 chaks have been made and checked. Once the orders of Government as to the disposal of the land are received, the completion of the records will take only a few weeks.

Partition cases are still pouring in, but these are of minor importance and concern small areas. All the large partition cases, involving *shamilat deh*, have now been settled. During the year under report 226 cases were disposed of, and the total area partitioned was 30,767 acres.

Very satisfactory. The partition work in the great Bar estates was of course very important and also difficult.
J. M. DOUIE.

Under the orders of Government the proprietary villages irrigated by the canal are now in process of transfer to the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Practically every question connected with the introduction of canal water into these estates has been settled. No important partitions remain and no question of boundaries can arise. Thus their revenue administration should not be a serious addition to the Deputy Commissioner's charge. There are, however, two points on which orders are awaited. One is the question of acreage rate already mentioned. The second is the proposal, recently made by me, to cancel the fixed land revenue in partly irrigated villages.

I have reported on this to the Financial Commissioner.
J. M. DOUIE.

10. *Village sites.*—The village sites were nearly all complete last year. Extra house sites are allotted from time to time as individuals get richer and the standard of comfort rises. 369 such sites were given out during the year and 75 new shops were opened in the chaks. In the respite from calamity that the colony has now enjoyed for more than a year, the more enterprising grantees have turned their attention to improving the village sites. Several chaks have dug wells, and many more have gone the length of collecting money and giving out the contract for the well to be dug. Other chaks have built pucca mosques or *dharmsalas* and comfortable guest-houses. There are now very few chaks devoid of trees. In the majority the straight lines of the streets are relieved by graceful avenues, whose shade is fully appreciated. Village nurseries continue to do well, and in the colony have proved an unqualified success. The Financial Commissioner was unable to support my proposal for a peripatetic staff to supervise the thinning and lopping of the plantations, but I hope to persuade the District Board to undertake the task. The area under village nurseries is over 900 acres and the property, though scattered, is rapidly becoming valuable.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—The lambardari cadre was practically complete last year. Seventy probationary Lambardars were confirmed and ten new men appointed. Two were dismissed for misconduct.

A complete zaildari scheme for the Bhera and Sargodha Tahsils was sent up during the year and has received the sanction of Government.

12. *Census.*—No census was taken during the year.

13. *Towns and markets.*—Sargodha is making rapid strides. Four new blocks of houses are nearing completion and applications for further extensions are numerous. It is to be regretted that a larger area was not reserved for the town. The water-supply works well. The drainage has been completed for the older blocks, and a timely grant from Government has enabled the drainage of the new blocks to be undertaken during the coming cold weather. The trees are

growing fast, *bohars* and *pipals* making more rapid growth even than *shishams*. The town has a general air of up-to-date prosperity. Trade is growing, the exports from Sargodha during the year being 888,000 maunds. The grain market is uncomfortably crowded in the busy season, and must shortly be enlarged. For the third year in succession I have to report that the Town Police are housed in a *sarai*, and that the question of building a *thana* is under consideration. In the Civil Station several new Bungalows have been built, and the sites of the various buildings necessitated by the transfer of the District head-quarters have now been finally settled. Bhalwal, Sillanwali and Phularwan are progressing steadily. The drainage of Bhalwal is being carried out gradually as funds allow. A new grain market has been opened at Phularwan, where the sites for shops sold at an average price of Rs. 450.

14. *Communications.*—Various short leads have now been metalled—Sargodha towards Chiniot (4 miles), Sargodha towards Sahiwal (9 miles), Sargodha towards Mitha Lak (2 miles), Bhalwal towards Bhera (2½ miles), Bhalwal towards Shahpur (2 miles), Bhalwal towards Kot Moman (4½ miles). In this way the programme sanctioned by the 1903 Committee has been executed. No doubt the Committee had good reasons for going to work piecemeal, but I would exchange all these fragments for one completely metalled road, connecting places of importance—Bhalwal with Bhera or Sargodha with Sahiwal.

In the year under report the District Board allotted Rs. 10,000 for tree planting in the colony. This substantial grant enabled the original programme for the year to be extended, and 40 miles of trees were put down. The total mileage of trees in the Colony is now 256 miles. If the District Board is able to continue the same contribution for another three years, all the roads in the colony will be planted.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Now that the colonists are settled, they are crying loudly for the ordinary amenities of civilisation—schools, dispensaries, and police protection. Applications to the District Board for schools and dispensaries have been forwarded from this office at intervals for several years past. Meantime the colonists themselves have shown considerable energy and enterprise in building schools and offering to pay school-masters. It is to be regretted that the District Board has not, up to the present, done much for them. Now, however, that a sympathetic response has been elicited, I trust that substantial assistance will follow before long.

What I would do about dispensaries is to have a well equipped Central Hospital at Sargodha, and small dispensaries with little or no accommodation for in-door patients in other places. What we want in rural tracts is a place where people can get simple remedies for simple diseases and the simplest of operations, such as tooth-drawing performed, all serious cases being sent to the Sadr.
J. M. DOUIE.

Anything that has been done up to date to further education in the colony is due to the American United Presbyterian Mission. The missionaries have opened schools in Sargodha and in the villages which they conduct and maintain. They tour among the villages all the winter and give medical aid. In epidemics they have shown a devotion which extended to burying the corpses of their plague patients. I should like in this connection to bring to the notice of Government the services of the Reverend J. A. McConnelee of the United Presbyterian Mission. Since the Mission Hospital was opened in Sargodha, the attendance has been larger there than at the Government dispensary, while the good offices of the lady missionaries among the *purdah* women are highly valued.

The Mission is building, or has built, a good dispensary just outside the town of Sargodha.
J. M. DOUIE.

A dispensary is urgently needed at Siltanwali. Despite the large number of Hospital Assistants, in medical charge of canal rest-houses, the colonists complain that medical aid is not procurable. Apparently the services of Canal Hospital Assistants are not available for outsiders.

I think an endeavour should be made to make the dispensaries provided for canal employés available for out-door patients generally, the Hospital Assistant in charge receiving an allowance from the District Board, which should also contribute to the cost of medicines.
J. M. DOUIE.

But the most serious question is that of police protection. The incursions of Janglis, more especially from the Jhang Hithar, have always been a nuisance to the colonists. Until lately, however, co-operation between the Jhang and

Shahpur authorities has been effective, and deterrent sentences have kept cattle-thieves within reasonable limits. During the summer of 1908, the bad characters on the border have got quite out of hand. The southern part of the Colony rings with stories of the audacity and ubiquity of the thieves. A recent tour in the direction has convinced me that the matter is very serious, and that the police are quite unable to cope with it. I have drawn the attention of the District Magistrate to the necessity of special measures, of wholesale security proceedings, and of one or two punitive posts.

16. *Extensions.*—No further extensions of importance are probable on the Lower Jhelum Canal.

17. *Establishments.*—Colonization Officer—H. A. Smith, Esquire, I.C.S., whole year, except from December 7th to January 2nd when G. D. Rudkin, Esquire, I.C.S., officiated.

This is the last report Mr. Smith will submit as Colonization Officer and it is right that his devotion to the colony and its interests should be acknowledged. Mr. Rudkin has proved an excellent Assistant Colonization Officer, and his influence over the Janglis is great. I am glad to see Mr. Smith's praise of Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad's work. M. Muhammad Nazir has been transferred to the Divisional Naib Tahsildar list.

J. M. DOUIE.

Assistant Colonization Officer G. D. Rudkin, Esquire, I.C.S., whole year. Extra Assistant Colonization Officer Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad, B.A., whole year. I have already had occasion to bring to the notice of Government Mr. Rudkin's admirable work as Assistant Colonization Officer.

Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad is now leaving the colony after four years of faithful and honourable service. Every colonist knows him. As a Jat and farmer he is consulted without reserve. As an honest man he is liked and respected. I am sorry to lose him.

Of the Naib Tahsildars, M. Fazal Hussain and M. Muhammad Nazir have done well in the field, while Lala Jai Gopal has done good work as Reader and Superintendent, Vernacular Office.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment 1907-08.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Main Line	21,568	20,893	19,861	19,507	354
2	Northern Branch ...	240,579	221,481	199,215	156,534	42,681
3	Southern	233,290	229,697	218,675	174,359	44,316
	Total ...	495,437	472,071	437,751	350,400	87,351

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1902-1908.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.			
	Main Line Branch.	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
To end of September 1902	3,346	42,349	3,724	49,419
„ „ 1903	5,714	70,513	16,683	92,910
„ „ 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	147,894
„ „ 1905	18,757	140,413	144,718	303,888
„ „ 1906	19,588	147,605	171,589	338,782
„ „ 1907	19,714	147,955	172,797	340,466
„ „ 1908	19,507	156,534	174,359	350,400

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1907-08.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Main Line	Kharif 1907	6,340	11·1	...	...
	Rabi 1908	4,837	12	...	...
	Total ...	11,177	11·5	...	...
Northern	Kharif 1907	49,378	19	2,136	43·8
	Rabi 1908	103,143	12·7	16,446	31
	Total ...	152,521	14·8	18,582	33·
Southern	Kharif 1907	41,271	22·08	1,034	35·
	Rabi 1908	118,335	13·17	5,815	23·6
	Total ...	159,606	15·4	6,849	25·3
Total ...	Kharif 1907	96,989	19·9	3,170	40·9
	Rabi 1908	226,315	12 9	22,261	23·09
Total ...	...	323,304	15·05	25,431	30·5

STATEMENT No. IV.

	Demand.				Recoveries.				Balance.				Remarks.
	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
ast year's outstanding.	111,87	27,818	96,408	1,35,413	11,187	23,207	58,629	93,023	...	4,611	37,779	42,390	
Present year,	...	1,64,150	79,378	2,43,528	...	1,20,606	43,851	1,64,457	..	43,544	35,527	79,071	
Future demand.	...	4,04,248	1.39,818	5,44,066	...	7,978	...	7,978	...	3,96,270	1,39,818	5,36,088	
Total ...	111,87	5,96,216	3,15,604	9,23,007	11,187	1,51,791	1,02,480	2,65,458	...	4,44,425	2,13,124	6,57,549	

Statements Nos. V and VI—Extensions—are blank.

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1910.

COLONY REPORT.

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„ V	Extensions (sanctioned projects) ...	13	13	Not printed	Not printed.	Not printed.
„ VI	Extensions (unsanctioned projects) ...	ib	ib			

Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agriculture (Irrigation) Department, No. 25, dated 1st March 1910.

READ—

Letter No. 84, dated the 12th February 1910, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, submitting with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1909.

REMARKS.—The year ending 30th September 1909 has been a most favourable one for the Punjab colonies, and the only drawback was that the monsoon rains of 1908 were a little too heavy. Irrigation appears to have been on the whole satisfactory, prices were good, and there are no longer complaints of the inability of the railway to move the produce. The great prosperity of these tracts is evidenced by the prices which business men are ready to pay for market sites on new railway lines in the colony. In the auction sale at Jaranwala the price realized amounted to over £3,000 per acre, though the land sold was waste, uncommanded by the canal, and not forming part of any existing town. Other evidences of abounding prosperity are to be found in the general desire of the colonists for comfortable surroundings, in their interest in keeping the village-site clean and well-shaded by avenues of trees and in their ambition to have their children educated. This gratifying desire for improvement, material and mental, is not merely the outcome of prosperous circumstances. It has originated in and been fostered by the policy originally adopted of educating the people by rules and granting generous rewards, by the construction and maintenance of clean, sanitary homesteads and by planting the village site with trees. In these matters and in their readiness to adopt agricultural improvements, such as the use of machinery, the colonists now show the way to the rest of the Punjab.

2. The horse-breeding experiment in the Jhelum Colony continues to be successful, and the Chenab Colony also promises to be a valuable source for the supply to the Army of remounts as well as of mules. A separate reference should be made with regard to the proposed resumption of part of the large horse-breeding grants in the Shahpur district. The camel service grants have not been so successful as the others, because the villages inhabited by these grantees are situated at the tail of a distributary and their irrigation has not been very good. An improvement in their condition is reported this year, however, and the officer who is investigating camel diseases has pronounced Grantee Corps to be in a reasonably fit state, mainly because the camels go outside the colony for grazing during the surra season.

3. A further step in the direction of assimilating the colonies to ordinary districts has been taken in transferring to the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang complete charge of the colony villages in his district and in making Commissioners the controlling authorities for these areas. As their administration approaches the normal, there is less need for a lengthy review of the report by the Lieutenant-Governor, especially in view of the full note of the Financial Commissioner, with whose remarks His Honour entirely concurs.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—2-3-10—2217—488—P. B. S.

No. 84.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Dated LAHORE, 12*th February* 1910.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

TO

THE HON'BLE MR. H. P. TOLLINTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the Annual Colony Reports for the Chenab, Jhelum and Bari Doab Canals, together with the remarks on each of the officiating Financial Commissioner.

Sub-head 251
File No. 325.

I have, etc.,

E. R. ABBOTT,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

REPORTS

ON

COLONIZATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1909.

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

Allotment (Statement I) and cultivation (Statement III).

1. The year was one of the most successful in the history of the Colony, owing to the reaping of a splendid *rabi*; and the continuance of very high prices. The allotted area has now reached a total of 1,841,338 acres upon which 1,881,771 acres of crops were sown. On both the Rakh and Gugera branches the area sown was well above cent. per cent. of the area allotted. On the Jhang branch the percentage was 69 only. No reason has been given in the reports for this low percentage on the Jhang branch, which was also noticed last year, but no doubt one cause has been the silt trouble mentioned in the next paragraph. The acreage sown on the area given out for temporary cultivation was 1,155, nearly all in the *kharif* harvest. Of this less than one-half matured The *kharif* crop was to some extent spoilt by heavy rain and the amount of *kharaba* given, 18 per cent., was fairly high. The *rabi*, however, was a magnificent harvest, and it was only found necessary to remit the assessment on 5 per cent. of the sown area. The sown area for the whole year shows a rise of 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year, while the percentage of failure fell from 16½ to 9. The proportion of *rabi* to *kharif* sowings increased from 68 to 70 per cent. These figures are very different from what might be wished from the point of view of the ease with which the demand for water can be met, but they represent an established and natural system of cultivation, any modification of which must be very gradual. It is very satisfactory to hear of the improvement that is taking place in land in the south of the Colony which looked very unpromising. But on the other hand the growth of *kallar* elsewhere is a cause of anxiety, and the search for a remedy is one of the most pressing matters for investigation by the Agricultural Department. Labour is very scarce and very dear, and there is a great field for the use of labour-saving machinery. Fortunately many of the Colonists are intelligent enough to appreciate the fact. The figures regarding exports given in the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of Lyallpur and Gujranwala afford striking evidence of overflowing prosperity.

General.

2. Administrative control of the Chenab Colony was made over during the year to the Commissioners of the divisions in which it is included. The Settlement Commissioner who previously exercised this control, has now ceased to have any connection with this as with the other colonies, except as regards Settlement operations. It seems remarkable, however, that the Commissioner of Multan should have had no information at all of the special silt clearance on the Jhang branch, which, as the Financial Commissioner learns from paragraph 15 of Captain Ferrar's report, took place during the year. The necessary measures seem to have been carried out with great promptitude and tact. The complete transfer of the charge of the Chenab Colony villages of the Jhang district to the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, which took place on October 1st, 1909, like the transfer of control to Commissioners above referred to, is a step towards assimiliating the administration of Colony areas to that of an ordinary district.

The Financial Commissioner has received no communication from the Military authorities concerning the 6,454 acres of uncommanded land placed at their disposal for lift irrigation under the orders of Government conveyed in letter No. 2072, dated 17th August 1908.

3. The plan by which village headmen in the Chenab Colony are required to keep a mare for mule-breeding is a success. Owing to the prices obtained for mules the condition is in reality anything but onerous. Among the very large number of headmen in the Colony there must, of course, be recalcitrants, but these appointments are so valuable that there should be no difficulty in keeping men to their engagements. The Financial Commissioner understands that the Army Department are quite satisfied with the success of the scheme and would be glad to see it extended.

Service conditions. Mule-breeding.

Horse-breeding, of course, is not a condition of grant in the Chenab Colony. Such stock as is raised there is the result of purely voluntary effort, and the progress that is being made is a very hopeful feature.

Horse-breeding.

The condition of the camel grantees is reported to be slightly better, but 98 of them are still perforce exempted from the obligation to keep their camels in a condition fit for service. The prevalence of *surra* may become a very serious matter, unless the investigation, which is now being carried out, discovers some preventive or cure for that deadly disease.

Camel grantees.

4. In July last the orders of Government were received that capitalist and yeoman grantees, who had not yet purchased proprietary rights in their grants, should be warned of the liability to an increased purchase price that would, under the conditions applicable to their grants, be incurred if they deferred purchase until after the introduction of the new assessments. During the year full proprietary rights were acquired in 14,466 acres, chiefly in the Lyallpur district. From the district reports about 9¼ lakhs appear to have been paid on this account. The purchase price obtained is not included in Statement IV. The above figures include instalments on account, in cases where full title has not yet been acquired. The extent to which the option to purchase has been exercised has not been ascertained, but the Financial Commissioner will ask the Deputy Commissioners to include a notice of this matter in their reports next year.

Acquisition of proprietary title.

5. For the exhibition of the recoveries on capital account the form used in the previous year for the Jhelum Colony has now been prescribed as Statement IV in all cases. Except for one item, which is the subject of litigation, the auction account in the Chenab Colony is clear. Small sums are still recovered as *nazarana*, but practically the whole of these entrance fees have been paid. Over half-a-lakh of rupees was realized on account of acreage rate and the balance still recoverable is small. The capitsl account of this canal is in a very satisfactory state. The omission to include the amount of purchase price in Statement IV is a defect, in view of the large amounts paid in on this account; and arrangements will be made to have the figures reported in future.

Capital account, Statement IV.

6. Sir James Wilson's review of the Upper Jhang Branch Assessment Circle was forwarded to Government in March last, and Captain Ferrar's report on the Lower Jhang Branch Circle II with the Settlement Commissioner's review was submitted in September. Orders have lately been received that the proposals should be re-cast with a view to the introduction of a fixed demand in all cases except where any other form of assessment than the fluctuating one is out of the question. Mr. de Montmorency, who has on return from furlough been put on special duty for the purpose, and Captain Ferrar, Assistant Colonization Officer, are now preparing supplementary assessment reports, in which revised assessment data will, under the orders of Government, be incorporated, derived from "more recent information as to the value of produce and rents in the Colony."

Settlement Operations.

7. The Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, refers in paragraph 11 of his report to a misunderstanding on the part of the Irrigation Department, under which

Zaildars.

objection was raised to the payment, in accordance with the universal practice in the province, of the emoluments of zaildars and inamdars out of the land revenue demands; on the ground that the indirect credit due to the Department was being reduced without justification. This matter has been settled in communciation with the Chief Engineer.

Colony Towns.

8. In this Colony the Government of India's sanction to the appropriation of the sale-proceeds of sites to the improvement of the towns extends up to 31st March 1911, up to which date in the case of Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Toba Tek Singh and Chiniot Road payment of the proceeds to the Municipal or Town Fund, as the case may be, was sanctioned. The extraordinary prices realised at the initial sale of sites in the new town of Jaranwala in Lyallpur district on the new Gugera branch line proves what a large amount of wealth exists in the Colony. Owing to the slow progress made in the construction of the line, the eastern third of which alone has been opened for traffic as yet, no attempt has been made to establish the second proposed Gugera branch town, which will be located at Tandlianwala.

The State-controlled market of Chuharkhana on the Shahdara-Sangla Railway in Gujranwala owes its existence to the Chenab Colony, though it is actually situated outside its limits. Its administration is on similar lines to that of the Colony towns proper. The initial sale of sites, which took place in 1908, realised Rs. 53,500. The Government of India's sanction to the appropriation of the sale-proceeds for improvements extends (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 483-S., dated 15th June 1906) up to May 15th, 1911. The construction of the town is in progress. The Jhang market, which is in charge of the Deputy Commissioner of that district, has been moderately sucessful.

Special sales in Lyallpur.

9. The Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, has not reported the use made of the permission, agreed to by Government during the year, to sell at a low fixed price sites for residences in the extension of Lyallpur City.

The attention of Government has already been directed to the large price obtained in the sale by auction of certain bungalow sites close to the town of Lyallpur, sanction to which was conveyed in Punjab Government letter No. 551, dated 30th July 1909. Even for sites in the Chenab Colony a price which works out to Rs. 2,466 per acre was somewhat of a surprise.

Pre-emption.

10. The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur wishes for an early decision as to the extent to which pre-emption exists in the Colonies. As regards towns at least there would seem to be no objection to the immediate issue of a notification under Section 7 (2) of Act II of 1905 declaring the non-existence of any such right.

Notice of Officers.

11. Captain Ferrar has written an excellent report of his work in the Lyallpur part of the Colony and the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala and the Commissioner of Lahore have both pointed out the good qualities shown by Mr. Shuttleworth, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Hafizabad, in Colony management.

JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

Administration.

12. The post of Colonization Officer was abolished on April 1st, 1909, when charge was made over by Mr. Smith to the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur. It has been found necessary to retain for the present the services of an Assistant Colonization Officer, assisted by a Colony Tahsildar and three Colony Naib Tahsildars, who are supernumerary to the ordinary district establishment. The scattered Government estates irrigated from the Jhelum Canal in Jhang are in the charge of the Deputy Commissioner of that district.

Allotment.
Statement I.

13. A re-calculation of the areas shewn in Statement No. I has been furnished to the Financial Commissioner since the Deputy Commissioner Shahpur's report was written, and it is now ascertained that the total allotted area in

Shahpur amounts to 366,265 acres. The larger areas given in column 6 of Statement I include areas of village sites, etc., not allotted for cultivation. During the year the allotments included some 8,500 acres given to local cultivators and 1,800 acres to outsiders in fulfilment of promises previously made. Under instructions lately issued by the Financial Commissioner, 5 villages have been abandoned as hopeless. The unallotted balance is shown as 46,100 acres of which a good deal has been recently allotted. These figures do not include allotments in the Jhang district, where the area has been reduced to 18,778 acres owing to the resumption of allotments not actually taken up.

Unallotted grants.

14. When the Financial Commissioner was first supplied with a register of unallotted grants by the Colonization Officer in June 1908, it was found that 1,389 squares had still to be provided. In addition to the efforts made in the Jhelum Colony to meet these claims, any suitable land becoming available in the Chenab and Chunian Colonies is offered to grantees and small areas have been disposed of in this way. Progress is slow and 1,307 squares still remained unallotted when the present Jhelum Colony report was written. Since then, however, a good many grantees have been accommodated or found not to require land. At present about 30,000 acres are still required to make good the deficit.

Conditions.

15. The sanction of Government was obtained during the year to a statement of conditions applicable to grants to village headmen on the same lines as that previously sanctioned in the Chenab Colony. A statement of conditions for the grantees who have received land on tree-planting conditions is still under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

Cultivation.
Statement III.

16. The area sown on the permanently allotted area in Shahpur is shown as 334,974 acres only or 92 per cent., an increase of 11,670 acres as compared with the previous year. The percentage of failure fell from 15 to 12. The temporary cultivation exceeded 20,000 acres; but the proportion of failure was much higher. As in the other Colony *rabi* crops accounted for about 70 per cent. of the total. Both *kharif* and *rabi* harvests were excellent, though the former suffered to some extent from excessive rain. This is the second year in succession in which the Colony has been free from the calamities which dogged its early days and the increase in prosperity is graphically shown in the trade returns given in paragraph 13 of Deputy Commissioner's report. In the Jhang estates the results are widely different. Only 42 per cent. of the allotted area was sown, and about one-fifth of the sowings failed to mature.

Horse-breeding.

17. The result of the horse-breeding operations continued to be highly satisfactory, though the figures for young stock bought by the Army Remount Department were slightly, and by Native Cavalry much, lower than in the previous year. The number of fillies bought for replacements rose from 148 to 224. The question whether in the absence of sons the widow should succeed for her lifetime to horse-breeding grants is one which can probably be decided without waiting for final orders on the Colonies Committee's report. The conditions limit succession to males, but people generally would approve of their modification in such a way as to give the widow possession for life or till re-marriage. The *sufedposh* horse-breeders have generally proved a failure, and the offer might well be made to release some of them from horse-breeding conditions in return for the surrender of part of their grants. The area resumed would become available for allotment to cavalry grantees who have not yet received their land.

Capital account.
Statement IV.

8. The collection of *nazarana* is proceeding satisfactorily. The balances are small, and apparently over Rs. 27,000 were paid in before the instalments were due. The total demand still to be recovered in this colony is reported to be about Rs. 1½ lakhs.

The condition of the acreage rate collections is not so good though, as a matter of fact, the acreage rate demand from Colony villages has been practically

paid up in full. The orders as to proprietary villages referred to by Mr. French, were issued by the Financial Commissioner and extend to the Lower Jhelum Canal certain rules sanctioned for the Lyallpur district in 1907. The delay in the issue of these orders was due to the investigations of the Colonies Committee. It has been known for some time past that in many cases the demand recovered was excessive. The accounts are very complicated, but an effort will be made to effect redress in cases of excess collections.

Towns.

19. The progress in the towns in Shahpur is satisfactory. Sargodha and Bhalwal are notified areas and Sillanwali will shortly become one. The appropriation of sale-proceeds of town sites in the Jhelum Colony was extended to the 1st November 1912 under orders conveyed in Punjab Government endorsement No. 215, dated 12th March 1909, up to which period the sale-proceeds may be credited under the same sanction to the funds of the notified areas as they come into existence.

The balances outstanding in the case of Sargodha and Bhalwal have not yet been made over to the town funds of these places owing to non-provision of funds in the Budget. The actual amount due to the towns is under investigation, and it is hoped that the transfer will be made at the beginning of the new financial year.

The market at Shahjiwana in Jhang has so far been a failure. It suffers from the neighbourhood of Sillanwali which promises to become a very flourishing town.

Settlement proceedings.

20. The orders referred to in paragraph 26 of last year's report under which the investigations, with a view to the record of occupancy rights, were suspended by the Financial Commissioner were withdrawn during the year, but it appears that a start has not yet been made.

Mr. Hailey's assessment report on the area commanded by the Lower Jhelum Canal in the Shahpur district was submitted to Government in May last. As no alteration in the present charges was proposed until *Kharif* 1911, the Government orders were that the assessment rates should be revised and brought up to date. The Colony was in a depressed state when Mr. Hailey wrote his report, and he took a pessimistic view of the growth of the Colony which subsequent events have not justified. The Government orders also contemplate the extensive introduction of fixed assessment. The assessment report is being revised by Mr. Rudkin who has been entrusted with the work, in addition to his already heavy duties.

The substitution of fluctuating assessments for the present fixed demand on unirrigated areas in villages partially irrigated and in villages of the Bhera-Chenab Assessment Circle lying outside irrigation limits is not, strictly speaking, a Colony proceeding at all. In the former case, the work has been completed, and in the latter, it is being taken in hand this cold weather.

Notice of officers.

21. It is to be regretted that the Colony has lost the services of Mr. French, who had a thorough knowledge of the work. The Assistant Colonization Officer, Mr. Rudkin, is admirably adapted for his task, and has much influence with the Janglis. If he can make them in any degree like the Jangli settlers, who form one of the best elements in the Chenab Colony, he will have accomplished an excellent piece of work.

CHUNIAN BARI DOAB COLONY.

Allotment.
Statement I.

22. The only important allotment in the Chunian Colony was the distribution to peasants of adjoining villages of such land as was not required for the Lower Bari Doab Canal, when its alignment was finally fixed. Except for the Rakh Chor land the unallotted areas are now very small. This land is reserved for allotment to the Native officers selected each year by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for special reward grants of an annual value of Rs. 400. Under orders conveyed in Punjab Government endorsement No. 99, Revenue and Agriculture, dated 1st February 1908, the grant is to be of 2 squares

in proprietary right or of 2⅔rds. squares in occupancy right. It appears that only two grantees have been found willing to take land on these terms, one of whom took up his grant in the previous year. In view of what the Deputy Commissioner reports as to the quality of the land the Financial Commissioner will make inquiries whether the specified areas really bring in the desired income.

Cultivation. Statement III.

23. On the 77,456 acres returned as allotted in this Colony 84,075 acres were sown, of which 12½ per cent. were recorded as having failed to mature a crop. Thus 95 per cent. of the area allotted bore a matured crop during the year. With the exception of the water-rates the assessments of Colony land on the Upper Bari Doab Canal are fixed, and with this high proportion of matured crops the colonists must have had an exceedingly successful year. Now that the land reserved for the Lower Bari Doab Canal has been disposed of, the area available for temporary cultivation has been greatly reduced, and the area sown during the year on temporary cultivation terms is insignificant.

Settlement Proceedings.

24. The preparation of the record-of-rights for the Colony villages has been completed with commendable promptitude.

Capital Account.

25. The auction at which the Rakh Khana Nipal land, referred to in paragraph 6 of the Deputy Commissioner's report, was sold, took place in 1905, and it is clear that very considerable forbearance has been shown to the purchasers. It is satisfactory to find that a large part of the previous outstandings have been realised during the year: no report, however, has been received as regards the defaulters. Some Rs. 2,00,000 out of the auction-proceeds were allotted for improvements in the Colony. Out of this allotment the road from Pattoki to Halla has been metalled and a rest-house constructed at Pattoki. In addition Rs. 10,000 have been made over to the District Board for unmetalled roads. Funds have not as yet been made available for the other sanctioned works, one of which, the Chunian-Pattoki road, is mentioned in paragraph 14 of the Deputy Commissioner's report. A statement of income and expenditure on this account has been called for by Government and will be submitted shortly.

Towns

26. Sanction of the Government of India was communicated with Punjab Government endorsement No. 533, dated 25th May 1906, to the appropriation for five years on the usual terms of the proceeds of the sales of town sites at Pattoki. The period expires on May 10th, 1911. Now that the town has been constituted a notified area, it is desirable to hand over the balance to the town fund. It has been reported, however, that the Accountant-General has not kept the prescribed accounts for the Pattoki fund and some difficulty is being experienced in ascertaining what the exact balance is. It is hoped that it will be possible to hand over the balance on April 1st, 1910: in any case a large sum remains unexpended. There will probably be no difficulty in obtaining sanction to the extension of the period of appropriation beyond the original five years, should this be found advisable, as this course has been agreed to both in the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies.

Officers.

27. Changes in the charge of the Chunian Colony have unfortunately been frequent.

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

I.—LYALLPUR AND JHANG DISTRICTS.

(*Captain M. L. Ferrar, Deputy Commissioner.*)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No remarks.

2. *Conditions.—Mule-breeding conditions.*—Forty Imperial horse and 54 donkey stallions were distributed in the Jhang and Lyallpur part of the colony as compared with 35 horse and 42 donkey stallions last year. Two more horse and 6 more donkey stallions were received just after the close of the year, making a total in the colony of 42 horse and 60 donkey stallions.

Two thousand and seventy-nine mares for horse-breeding and 3,333 mares for mule-breeding, were covered during the year by Imperial stallions as compared with 1,716 and 3,495 mares, respectively, in the previous year. The slight decrease in mule-breeding mares covered is accounted for by the prevalence of "surra" and a certain amount of slackness on the part of the lambardars.

Thirty-one young stock horses were purchased for British Cavalry and 55 for Native Cavalry, *i.e.*, a total 86 for the army. During the year 393 mules were purchased for the army as compared with 351 last year and 110 the year before. As remarked last year horse and mule-breeding have received an equal stimulus from the presence of an Army Remount Department Officer, as will appear from the above figures which show that progress is being made and that the number of colonists interested in horse and mule-breeding continues to increase.

There are many lambardars, however, who evade conditions. The Superintendent, Army Remount Department, keeps very full notes of all his collections, and having found during the year under report that reprimands for slackness had not had a sufficient result he reported a large number of lambardars, of whom a certain proportion have been fined.

The mules brought during the past financial year were all of a very good stamp as reported by the Superintendent, Army Remount Department. It speaks well for the ultimate success of the lambardari mule-breeding scheme.

Five more stallion stables were built during the year.

Camel grantees.—The camel corps are not yet at full strength, as there has been no improvement as regards irrigation in connection with 98 out of the 132 persons who were exempted under orders of the Financial Commissioner from keeping their camels in fit condition for service until such time as their water-supply improves or a transfer can be arranged. In mauzas 185, 186, 188, and 271, 34 grantees have had their exemption from liability to conditions cancelled as they have been maturing sufficient crops for the last two harvests. 588 camels were branded during the year. The system of taccavi for purchasing replacements on the security of individual grants is still popular among the Baloches. Rs. 17,800 were advanced during the year for this purpose.

There still exists difficulty in procuring sarvans, and there was general complaint about the scarcity of fodder for the camels.

I have not received any figures from the Registration Officer giving the mortality among camels, but complaints of "surra" have been very great during the hot weather, and many individuals have sufferred heavy losses.

3. *Allotment.*—A fresh area of 2,448 acres was allotted during the year, of which 1,970 acres were allotted in the Lyallpur District and 478 acres in the Jhang District. This allotment was made in miscellaneous small grants. $4\frac{3}{4}$ squares were granted to Khan Sahib Muhammad Behram Khan, a disappointed Jhelum Canal civil grantee, in mauza 263, Gugera Branch, under orders contained in Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's No. 6379 of 26th November 1908. A major portion of the balance was absorbed in making

Statements Nos. I and II.

permanent allotment of the area held by temporary cultivators, while the rest represents area allotted in lieu of area taken up for railway, roads and canal purposes, and also for making up to a full square half lambardari squares held on lambardari mule-breeding terms.

An attempt was made to give land in compensation wherever it was possible to do so. A grant of about 4 squares comprised of odd bits of land was sanctioned on the Dangali Distributary for Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram on capitalist terms under orders of the Financial Commissioner, contained in his Senior Secretary's No. 2438 of 24th April 1909, as from an irrigation point of view no one else could find any use for those detached bits, but the grantee failed to take possession of the land in question during the year under report, hence figures relating to this grant have been excluded from Statement No. IV.

Seven hundred and sixty-three exchanges were sanctioned, involving an area of 15,196 acres. These exchanges took place on the branches detailed below :—

Name of Branch.	No. of exchanges.	Area in acres.
Gugera Branch	417	8,716
Rakh „	15	421
Jhang „	331	6,059
Total ...	763	15,196

These were chiefly made by the Assistant Colonization Officer after inspection of the spot during the course of assessment. Besides this the heavy and disastrous rainfall in the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil necessitated exchanges of land which were out of command or rendered unfit for cultivation.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—According to the Irrigation Department figures the area sown in the colony portions of the Lyallpur and Jhang Districts during the year under report was 1,671,617 acres, against 1,539,906 acres in the previous year. The total allotted area as it stood on 1st October 1909 was 1,630,219 acres, of which 1,671,617 acres were actually sown or more than cent per cent. It shows that grantees continue to over-crop their land despite complaints of deficiency of water. This high percentage is to some extent also due to the timely and well distributed spring and autumn rains which rendered sowing operations independent of canal water.

Statement No. III.

The percentage allowed for failed crops on the area under cultivation amounted to 9·12, against 16·83 in the previous year. It will be seen from the above that there has been a considerable increase in the area sown over last year while the area failed has decreased.

The outturn of the wheat crop was exceptionally plentiful in consequence of heavy and timely rainfall which proved most beneficial to the sowing operations. The exports during the year under report by the Railway alone was 15,065,398 maunds approximately. At the same time, very extraordinary prices prevailed in the market. On the whole the year under report was an exceptional one both as regards prices and magnificent yield and will be long remembered by the cultivators.

The interest of this large, and exceptionally intelligent, rural population in freedom of export will some day prove an important counterpoise to the agitation of the town and professional classes for restrictions.

H. J. MAYNARD.

During July there was good, general and frequent rain in all the three tahsils. In August there was disastrous rain coupled with floods and breaches of canal channels which caused heavy losses of grain, cattle life and property in the Toba Tek Singh and Samundri Tahsils. Few kacha houses escaped without some damage. In September there was rain which was of the greatest benefit

to the farmer. The winter rains were light but were scarcely needed. In April there came heavy and timely rains which were most beneficial to the wheat crop and were responsible for the heaviest outturn per acre of wheat known since the initiation of this Colony. Besides the August rains laid a good foundation for a fine Rabi harvest. Toria was an excellent crop.

In Kharif 1908 sugarcane was a very good crop. Maize failed largely. Gram was an excellent crop and the yield was plentiful. It was, however, considerably damaged by the April rains on the threshing floor. Special remissions were made by the Irrigation Department for maize and other kharif crops in Toba Tek Singh. It will thus be seen that the kharif crops were not quite a success. On the other hand the zamindars sustained heavy losses in certain places in consequence of disastrous results of heavy rains, but the magnificent rabi which followed made the zamindars forget all their distress and made their financial position far better than before.

During the year, however, very extensive remodelling of outlets has been carried out in most of the sub-divisions of the Jhang Division. In some of the villages, especially near Dhaular and its neighbourhood, the reduction was perhaps overdone and there has been an undue scarcity of water.

The question of kallar outcrop in the colony is still receiving the attention of the Agricultural Department. This evil is on the increase, but generally in the better lands. The country in the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil, which had every appearance of being bad land, continues to improve every year and does not lie much behind the higher parts of the Bar in fertility.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Confined to mauza 429, Jhang Branch, which will never be fit for permanent allotment.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The item outstanding on account of auction purchase is that referred to last year. It is still the subject of a pending suit.

Statement No. IV.

The nazarana money shown on the statement as due represents the second instalment payable during the next year.

The balance on account of acreage rate is due from the Bhangu Branch and the proprietary mauzas on the Ravi. The balance outstanding against the former is due to the poorness of soil and deficiency of water-supply which discouraged colonists from settling on the land. The land has improved considerably since then, and it is hoped that the amount due will be recovered soon. As regards the amount recoverable from the latter the demand has just been fixed and will be recoverable after the close of the year under report.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—1,173 peasant grantees have acquired occupancy rights over 29,902 acres during the year under report.

Eight-six grantees purchased full proprietary rights in 13,700 acres and 394 grantees acquired conditional title in 59,981 acres by paying instalments of purchase money. The total receipts of purchase money were Rs. 9,10,043. This marked increase over last year is mainly due to the purchase of title by many yeomen and capitalists in response to the warning given to the nazarana-paying grantees in Punjab Government No. 794-S of 5th July 1909.

Prices of land have gone up very high owing to good harvests and extraordinary prices prevailing in the market. The prices asked by the owners are prohibitive. Two transactions were negotiated during the year on the average price of Rs. 4,000 per square. This rate is no doubt not very high but it was an exceptional case as the vendors were unable to manage their land and were inclined to part with it at any price.

The extent to which pre-emption exists under the present law in the colony is a matter of great importance and requires early decision. The three cases reported last year are still pending and their decision is being watched keenly.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The total number of mutations attested was 16,072 as compared with 33,454 last year. Of these 146 were attested by the Deputy

Commissioner and 411 by the Assistant Colonization Officer. 282 cases of voluntary alienation were sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner under section 8 of Act III of 1893. These were generally cases where brothers holding separate grants of their own waived their claims to succession by inheritance in favour of a brother not in possession of such grant. At the close of the year there were 2,661 mutations written up still requiring attestation.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The Dangali villages, 11 in number, were measured and records-of-rights prepared. The Bhangu Branch is now under measurement and as soon as it is finished, the records-of-rights relating thereto will be drawn up. This will finish measurement work in the Chenab Colony.

Village site records-of-rights were prepared for 13 villages and now exist for nearly every village on the canal.

An Assessment Report on the Jhang Branch III Circle and Gugera Branch I Circle has practically been completed by me and will be submitted for orders after I have sent up the revised report on Jhang Branch II Circle in which under orders lately received a fixed land revenue is to be proposed where circumstances are sufficiently favourable.

10. *Village sites.*—During the year under report 6,378 compounds were given out in the Colony portion of the Lyallpur District and 212 in that of Jhang.

Records-of-rights were prepared for 13 village sites and 11 new wells were sunk. There exists a well now in almost all the villages. The quality of water is steadily improving as a result of the rise in the spring level.

The demand on account of ground rent was Rs. 75,408,—an advance over last year which is due to greater accuracy of assessment and also to natural expansion.

Tree planting in village sites is rather spasmodic. In all villages where grantees are proud of the abadi, trees continue to be well-watered and looked after. In many other villages the trees are beginning to look neglected. What is remarkable is the rapid increase of trees self-sown or planted out in grantees' holdings. It may be confidently prophesied that in 10 years' time the colony will be one of the best wooded tracts in the Punjab plains.

These remarks are a good justification for the abandonment of all compulsory measures in regard to tree planting.

H. J. MAYNARD.

There was keen competition for sanitary grants-in-aid and are eagerly sought after. Rs. 22,723-12 were expended under the following heads during the year in the colony villages under my control :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sanitary rewards	21,990	0	0
Price of lungis for khillats	721	12	0
Printing charges of sanads	12	0	0
Total	22,723	12	0

(These rewards are most popular among the Janglis of Chiniot and the people of Jaranwala generally, who take considerable pride in the improvement of village sites).

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—The number of lambardars as it stood at the close of last year was as under :—

Lyallpur	2,390
Jhang	302

Seventy new lambardaris were created during the year under report, *viz.*, 63 in the Lyallpur District and 7 in the Jhang District. Many of these were in villages where temporary cultivators were given permanent grants and supplied with lambardars.

The candidate zaildars in the Colony had been kept on probation for some years, but these office-holders have now been made permanent under the orders of Government, with the exception of one only who is still on probation.

The question of the payment of zaildari and sufedposhi inams has already formed the subject of a lengthy correspondence and requires early disposal.

12. *Census.*—No remarks.

13. *Towns and markets.*—One of the remarkable events of the year has been the sale of Jaranwala town. The site which was chosen three years ago is a piece of uncommanded land in mauza 127, Gugera Branch, alongside the new Shorkot Road-Chichoke Railway. Being uncommanded and having a slope to the south it will be easy to arrange an efficient drainage system.

The prices fetched at the auction exceeded all expectations. The total amount realized went as high as Rs. 4,22,620.

The question of water-supply, drainage, and road metalling is under the consideration of the Public Works Department and necessary funds have been provided in the budget to meet the charges.

The Railway line has developed more slowly than was expected and no sites at Tandlianwala have, therefore, as yet been auctioned.

It is, however, probable that the town site there will be ready for auction by next September if the Railway continues its present slow progress.

14. *Communications.*—The scheme for the construction of a tramway from Lyallpur new and old mandis to the goods station at Lyallpur has been sanctioned and notified; *vide Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 557 of 24th September 1909, but the scheme appears likely to fall through.

Railway.

A portion of the Shorkot Road-Chichoke railway line, is practically complete and has been opened for traffic from Chichoke to Jaranwala town which is the head-quarters of a sub-tahsil and thana and the centre of a rich tract with good communications. Survey on the remaining portion has been completed and the land required is in process of being acquired.

Sarshamir Road and Dhabanwala were opened as crossing stations on 15th July 1909 and closed as such on 2nd October 1909, but will still remain open for coaching traffic as flag stations.

No additions were made to the Telegraph lines and offices within the confines of the Chenab Colony during the year under report.

Telegraph.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The combined Lyallpur cattle and horse fair was held in March and was largely attended; 6,115 horses were brought to the fair of which 1,372 horses were sold for Rs. 1,04,050; 9,876 cattle were sold for Rs. 2,01,470. The fair is now one of the largest fairs in the Punjab and made a net profit of Rs. 2,025 to the District Board.

There are 50 Hissar bulls and 2 Dhani bulls now in the Lyallpur District and consequently the quality of stock possessed by grantees is high and is steadily improving as regards both milch and draught animals. The standard of draught bullocks enrolled by the Transport Registration Officer is said to be very good. The colonists take keen interest in cattle-breeding.

The most important event in the Colony during the year under report was the establishment of the Agricultural College. It was opened in September 1909 and 16 students were enrolled.

The Deputy Director's short field classes are very popular while the labour-saving machines introduced in the Colony have met with complete success and where used have lowered the cost of production to a very large extent.

The economic difficulties with regard to labour are the same as last year. There is a general complaint about the scarcity and dearness of labour. Mr. G. F. de Montmorency has previously stated that during harvest time even boys were refusing annas 12 a day. The average income of an ordinary labourer working in the grain market amounts to something like Rs. 1-8 a day. The cost of living here, which is exceptionally high as compared with other districts, is mainly responsible for the increase in wages.

Prices during the year were very high. The June and July prices especially were most tempting to zamindars as wheat, the chief staple food, was being sold at the time at famine rates.

The collection of silt in the upper reaches of the Jhang Branch together with the poorness of the banks caused numerous breaches and great trouble during the hot weather. In accordance with the orders received from Government, the Jhang Branch was closed for a fortnight in order to clear silt from the bed between Sukheki and Beranwala where high bars of silt had occurred which were the chief cause of trouble. It would have been impossible to give sufficient water for toria sowings but for the prompt and active measures taken to clear out the silt. Some 15,000 men were required for the work. The labour was arranged from among the cultivators through the grantees of that Branch the quota being one man or half-a-man per square. The labour for silt clearance was paid for at the rate of Rs. 3 per 1,000 cubic feet. Besides each man was paid his railway fare and a day's wage of annas 4 for each day spent in travelling. A number of special trains were run from Jhang, Toba, Gojra, Lyallpur and other places to Sangla and Marh. Some 20,000, men were actually on the work which was well organised by the Irrigation Department and carried out without a hitch. Mr. Shuttleworth, Sub-Divisional Officer of Hafizabad, was of the utmost assistance in arrangements of every kind and I was much indebted to him for his aid. The upper reach is now secure, but there remains a further reach by Niwan which should receive similar treatment. The precarious Jhang Branch tail villages will be then as secure as art can make them.

I have no information regarding this matter, but I gather that the action was taken under Part VIII of the Act: the grantees being treated, for the nonce, as "proprietors, sub-proprietors or farmers." These are delicate operations in sophisticated places.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Colony charge of the Jhang villages was handed over to the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, on 1st October.

16. *Extensions.*—The extensions are all pending. No work has been done on any extension this year. It is understood that their fate will be decided on receipt of orders on the report of the Colonies Committee.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—The establishment is as follows:—

1 Settlement Naib Tahsildar.

3 Settlement Kanungos.

12 Settlement Patwaris.

Naib Tahsildar Sultan Mahmud continues to do useful work on measurements.

The rest of the staff has worked well, but work is lightening.

II.—GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(Sheikh Asghar Ali, Deputy Commissioner.)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—None.

2. *Conditions.*—During the year nineteen tenants obtained occupancy rights and one capitalist grantee in mauza No. 3, Gugera Branch, proprietary rights. Mule-breeding conditions were attached to two lambardari appointments. A few fines have been inflicted on lambardars for breach of the conditions of their grant, but most lambardars now fully realise the profit to be derived from mule-breeding and are becoming keener in this matter.

3. *Allotment.*—Nine hundred and sixty-nine acres on the Rakh Branch were newly allotted or re-allotted after confiscation, against 188 acres on the Gugera. A total of 163 acres was resumed on both branches; of the new grants 263 acres were given to Mazbbi Sikhs on the recommendation of the Commanding Officers of the Sikt Pioneer Regiments.

Statements Nos. I and II.
The Mazhbis seem doing well.
C. G. PARSONS.

Two hundred and ninety-eight acres were given out by the Deputy Commissioner as rewards to persons who had rendered meritorious services in Colony, Police, anti-plague work, etc. Sixty-six acres were taken up by the disappointed Jhelum grantees, who on the whole do not seem anxious to accept the small and scattered pieces of inferior land that still remain unallotted. The balance of newly distributed land consists of that given as lambardari grants ; released on appeal, etc.

This is the case.
C. G. PARSONS.

Seventy-five acres were confiscated for non-observance of the conditions of the abadkari grants. The remaining area resumed consisted of confiscated plantation and lambardari grants. Twenty-seven exchanges, affecting 656 acres, were sanctioned during the year.

The 350 acres shown in Statement No. I as unallotted balance on the Gugera Branch is mostly of poor quality or high lying. An addition of 60 squares (*i.e.*, 1,662 acres) should be made to the unallotted balance on the Gugera Branch as, since the year under report, it has been found that plot No. 1, lying between mauza No. 371, Gugera Branch and mauza No. 2 west and east, and mauza, No. 4 Gugera Branch and Nankana Sahib in the Lahore District north and south, is within the Khangah Dogran Tahsil. The whole of this area of 60 squares has been reserved for some Nahra Wattus from the Lyallpur District. A water-course had been constructed from R. D. 238,500, Upper Gugera Branch, and after the year under report measurement has been commenced.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The total sowings of the year amounted to 201,054 acres with 8·99 per cent. of failed crops, against 163,893 acres with 16 per cent. failed crops in the previous year. The rabi crop of 1907 was on a restricted area; so the increase of 29,379 acres in the rabi sowings represents little more than a return to normal figures.

Statement No. III.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—None.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The figures in Statement No. IV require no comment.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—In one case proprietary rights over 165 acres were obtained on payment of Rs. 3,399-2-1. Occupancy rights over 450 acres were obtained by 19 tenants.

8. *Mutation cases.*—One thousand five hundred and thirty-five mutations, were disposed of by the Colony Naib Tahsildar, 5 by the Revenue Assistant, 126 by the Sub-Divisional Officer and 77 by the Deputy Commissioner. Six were referred to the Financial Commissioner. The mutation work suffered apparently from the fact that there were no less than 3 Colony Naib Tahsildars at various times during the year.

However the mutation work, which is heavy, is fairly up-to-date.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—None. Thirty-five jamabandis of agricultural land and 10 of village sites were prepared in the year.

10. *Village sites.*—Three hundred and forty-four house and shop sites were given out in 1908-09. A total of Rs. 9,526 ground rent was recovered.

The sanitary condition of village sites continues to improve, especially in Arain, Jangli and Saini villages. The Janglis are the cleanest. One reason of that is that they never keep their cattle inside their houses and seldom in the village. Many of the colonists now realise the benefits of clean surroundings, a good drinking well and shady avenues of trees, while the sanitary grants-in-aid provide a healthy stimulus to others. Some of the villages which have won these grants, especially Karkan, have utilised them to build excellent brick-houses for travellers. Unfortunately in a few cases the question of how to dispose of the reward has proved a source of discord in the villages concerned.

I was much struck by the avenues in some villages in the Colony.
C. G. PARSONS.

Eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-five young trees have been planted in and around village sites in the year, but, for the present, attention to the large numbers of young trees planted since 1907 is more important than extensive new plantings. There are now considerably over a lakh of trees in village sites. Needless to say almost all these are in abadkari villages and not in Rais or Sofedposh chaks.

Five wells were completed out of 16 under construction at the beginning of the year. With the exception of a few Capitalist and Sofedposh villages almost each village is now provided with one or more excellent wells, with parapets and drains, often also roofed in, and supplied with tanks. Many Arain villages employ a charsa. The waste water from the well is led by channels, often pakka, to the trenches that water the village trees.

Many villages, especially those of the Arains, have built handsome mosques of baked bricks and good dewankhanas. A few Sikh villages have pakka dharmsalas. The Mazhbi and many of the Capitalist and Sufedposh villages, in spite of the example of the abadkari villages and of much precept, still successfully emulate the unsanitary conditions of the villages of the old districts. If all the colonists would imitate the example of the Janglis who stall their cattle outside the village site or would use the ahatas allotted for the purpose of stacking their cattle dung, the interior of many villages would be vastly improved.

I spent a month in the Gujranwala District this winter, principally in the Colony area; and, ignoring such small sanitary defects as are pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner, the material progress to any one visiting the Colony for the first time is amazing.
C. G. PARSONS.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*— Fifteen Lambardars have been appointed to fill up vacancies, caused by deaths, etc. One Sufedposh in Sangla zail died and his successor has been appointed after the year under report. Most of the zaildars continue to do useful work in encouraging sanitation, tree-planting, etc.

12. *Census.*—None.

13. *Towns and markets.*—Sangla Hill and Shahkot are the only towns actually in the Colony area, Khangah Dogran is just outside and the new Government market town of Chuharkhana,* started in 1908, is 5 or 6 miles from the nearest Colony village. However both of these owe the possibility of their existence to the canal and to the colony whence they draw most of their trade. During the year under report Sangla has been provided† with a drainage system at the cost of about Rs. 32,000. In 1908 Shahkot was gazetted as a Notified Area; however, its prosperity is declining‡ owing to its not being on the line of railway. If the proposed line from Shahkot to Buchiana, (on the Chichoke-Mallian and Shorkot Railway line) is ever constructed, it will be of immense benefit to Shahkot and the surrounding villages. Shahkot's neighbour Sangla§ has enjoyed increased commercial prosperity since the opening of the Sangla Hill-Shahdara Junction Railway line, which prosperity will be further increased by the construction of the proposed line from Sangla to Chiniot and Jhang. An extension of Sangla town will be needed at an early date. The Railway exports for the last financial year amounted to 406,615 maunds of food-stuffs.

*Chuharkhana mandi is now being constructed in sections. I believe it will be a thriving place.
C. G. PARSONS.

†It still requires amplification.
C. G. PARSONS.

‡It has, however, a still busy and crowded bazar.
C. G. PARSONS.

§Sangla is a very interesting place with a great future, I think, before it.
C. G. PARSONS.

14. *Communications.*—This matter has been touched on above. The new line of Railway from Chichoki-Mallian to Jaranwala which has been almost completed will serve the Gugera Branch villages that lie close to the Upper Gugera Branch, though this line does not actually pass through the Gujranwala portion of the Colony. Nankana Sahib and Buchiana stations are only about 5 and 1 miles from this district boundary.

The construction of a metalled road from Mananwala to Chuharkhana market and Railway Station is proposed. This road, if constructed, would greatly facilitate the carting of agricultural produce from the south-eastern part of the Colony to the Railway, which is a difficult matter in the present condition of Colony roads, especially after rain.

I wrote to the N.-W. Railway Management to ascertain whether there was any chance of a Railway to connect Chuharkhana, Khangah Dogran and Hafizabad or to connect Gujranwala, Khangah Dogran and Sangla, but the reply was not hopeful.
C. G. PARSONS.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The irrigation of several of the villages complained about by Mr. Estcourt in his last year's report has been much improved ; there are still complaints from mauzas Nos. 537, 538 and 539, Rakh Branch (now irrigated from the Gugera), No. 182 and others on the Karkan Rajbaha tail. The Canal Department is considering these cases. There is still a reckless waste of canal-water in many villages, as many of the cultivators are too lazy to build strong kháls, or to put proper earth "bannas" round their fields. The Canal Department complains that an immense amount of damage is done to their embankments by the cattle of zamindars, who habitually allow their herds to water at one place. The ultimate result is a breach, which both costs much money to repair and means a complete closure of the canal breached until repairs are completed.

Some of the Colony villages have in the year under report started agricultural shops which in some cases it will be possible to convert into true co-operative concerns.

Many villagers are ready to commence co-operative banks in the near future. There is at present only one in this part of the Colony—that in Rakh Branch No. 282.

16. *Extensions.*—Except for the new Wattu Chak 638, Gugera Branch, which will be shortly colonised by Nahra Wattus from Lyallpur, no extension has been made or is under consideration.

Statements Nos. V. and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—Malik Fateh Khan,* Colony Naib-Tahsildar, was in February 1909 succeeded by Chaudhri Sardar Ali. The last-named has successfully continued the improvements in sanitation, tree-planting and sinking of wells, which the former had started in almost all villages with much energy and enterprise.

* He is a strong man who made a great reputation.
C. G. PARSONS.

Mr. Shuttleworth† takes a very keen interest in this part of his work, which is immensely fascinating. The Colony portion of this district is entirely in his sub-division.

†Mr. Shuttleworth is an active, cheerful and sympathetic Colonisation Officer.
C. G. PARSONS.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1908-09.

Branch.	District.	Total area of State-land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rakh Branch	Lyallpur	390,286	297,417	297,417	294,099	3,318
	Gujranwala	206,898	159,753	159,753	161,514	...
	Total ...	597,184	457,170	457,170	455,613	3,318
Jhang Branch	Lyallpur	499,359	428,800	355,459	374,586	54,214
	Jhang	306,489	215,870	185,646	201,182	14,688
	Total ...	805,848	644,670	541,105	575,768	68,902
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur	999,596	770,500	768,075	760,352	10,148
	Gujranwala	51,177	39,295	36,398	38,945	350
	Lahore	12,948	12,179	12,179	11,260	919
	Total ...	1,063,721	821,974	816,652	810,557	11,417
	Grand Total ...	2,466,753	1,923,814	1,814,927	1,841,938	83,637
District Totals ...	Lyallpur	1,889,241	1,496,717	1,420,951	1,429,037	67,680
	Jhang	306,489	215,870	185,646	201,182	14,688
	Gujranwala	258,075	199,048	196,151	200,459	350
	Lahore	12,948	12,179	12,179	11,260	919
	Total ..	2,466,753	1,923,814	1,814,927	1,841,938	83,637

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1908-09.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.				Remarks.
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total alloted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761	
Ditto 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626	
Ditto 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774	
Ditto 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335	
Ditto 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457	
Ditto 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088	
Ditto 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088	
Ditto 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419	
Ditto 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605	
Ditto 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546	
Ditto 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130	
Ditto 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398	
Ditto 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994	
Ditto 1905	453,732	572,586	790,479	1,816,797	
Ditto 1906	453,754	574,213	801,913	1,829,880	
Ditto 1907	453,949	574,086	799,042	1,827,077	
Ditto 1908	454,699	575,599	808,069	1,838,367	
Ditto 1909	455,613	575,768	810,557	1,841,938	

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1908-09.

Name of Branch.	District.	Harvest	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1908 ...	125,601	8·85	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	295,279	2·56	...	...
		Total ...	420,880	4·44	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	Kharif 1908 ...	50,730	13·73	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	111,247	7·43	...	...
		Total ...	161,977	9·40	...	...
Total Rakh Branch ...	.....	Kharif 1908 ...	176,331	10·26	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	406,526	3·89	...	...
		Total ...	582,857	5·82	...	...
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1908 ...	60,147	20·85	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	155,851	8·09	...	...
		Total ...	215,998	11·65	...	...
	Jhang	Kharif 1908 ...	59,423	13·04	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	120,478	5·06	...	...
		Total ...	179,901	7·69	...	...
Total Jhang Branch ...	.....	Kharif 1908 ...	119,570	16·27	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	276,329	6·77	...	...
		Total ...	395,899	9·85	...	...
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1908 ...	261,834	24·44	1,091	54·90
		Rabi 1909 ...	593,004	5·20	64	39·06
		Total ...	854,838	11·05	1,155	54·02
	Gujranwala ...	Kharif 1908 ...	12,507	9·80	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	26,570	6·10	...	...
		Total ...	39,077	7·29	...	...
	Lahore	Kharif 1908 ...	3,494	8·48	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	5,606	6·13	...	...
		Total ...	9,100	7·04	...	...
Total Gugera Branch	.....	Kharif 1908 ...	277,835	23·58	1,091	54·90
		Rabi 1909 ...	625,180	5·25	64	39·06
		Total ...	903,015	10·89	1,155	54·02
Grand Total ...	.....	Kharif 1908 ...	573,736	18·11	1,091	54·90
		Rabi 1909 ...	1,308,035	5·15	64	39·06
		Total ...	1,881,771	9·10	1,155	54·02
District Totals ...	Lyallpur	.....	1,491,716	9·30	1,155	54·02
	Jhang	.....	179,901	7·69	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	.....	201,054	8·99	...	...
	Lahore	.....	9,100	7·04	...	...
		Total ...	1,881,771	9·10	1,155	54·02

STATEMENT No. IV.

		Demand.				Recovered.				Balance.				Remarks.
		Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lyallpur ...	Last year's outstanding 1907-08...	16,224	914	25,305	42,443	...	914	22,379	23,293	16,224	...	1,068	17,292	
	Present year, 1908-09	...	11,229	20,214	31,443	...	10,755	17,656	28,411	...	423	1,518	1,941	
	Future demand, 1909-10	...	600	9,650	10,250	...	600	9,650	10,250	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	16,224	12,743	55,169	84,136	...	12,269	49,685	61,954	16,224	423	2,586	19,233	
Gujranwala...	Last year's outstanding 1907-08...	...	...	5,294	5,294	...	...	4,644	4,644	.	...	650	650	
	Present year, 1908-09	...	387	862	1,249	...	387	559	946	...	...	303	303	
	Future demand, 1909-10	...	...	1,953	1,953	...	...	1,453	1,453	...	...	500	500	
	Total ...	...	387	8,109	8,496	...	387	6,656	7,043	...	...	1,453	1,453	
Lahore ...	Last year's outstanding 1907-08...	...	...	333	333	...	...	333	333	...	...	...	...	
	Present year 1908-09	...	7,933	129	8,062	...	7,933	129	8,062	...	...	...	...	
	Future demand 1909-10	...	2,256	...	2,256	...	...	..	...	...	2,256	...	2,256	
	Total ...		10,189	462	10,651	...	7,933	462	8,395	...	2,256	...	2,256	
	Grand Total ...	16,224	23,319	63,740	1,03,283	...	20,589	56,803	77,392	16,224	2,679	4,039	22,942	

STATEMENT No. V.—EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Sultan Pakhra	56,827	18,260	38,567	Not known yet
Total ...	56,827	18,260	38,567	

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1. Samundri Extension	173,251	108,893	64,358	
2. Khiki „	40,722	38,222	2,500	
3. Bhagat „	38,443	37,259	1,184	
Total ...	252,416	184,374	68,042	

JHANG CANAL COLONY.

(Mr. S. M. Jacob, Deputy Commissioner.)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No remarks.

2. *Conditions.*—No remarks.

3. *Allotment.*—In view of the orders contained in Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 3609, dated 17th June 1908, no new land was allotted during the year under report.

Statements Nos. I and II.

In last year's report mention was made of the allotment in anticipation of sanction of 680 acres to civil grantees, Government servants and other persons who had rendered good service in district administration. After some further correspondence on the subject sanction has now been conveyed in Commissioner, Multan's letter No. 3864—143-08, dated 1st November 1909, to the confirmation of the grants to those persons who actually cultivated land in rabi 1909. The grants thus confirmed amount to 688 acres. This is more than the amount which it was said had been allotted to civil grantees in last year's report. As a matter of fact, the proposed unconfirmed allotment was for 32½ squares with an area of 862 acres.

Sanction was requested for confirmation of part of these grants, and accorded by Commissioner in his letter cited above. The area confirmed amounts to 688 acres. The discrepancy has only just been brought to light, and I am not yet satisfied how it is that the last year's figures were reported as 680 instead of 862, though it may be a clerical error. I am making an enquiry into the matter.

The amount of unallotted area at the close of the year was 1,197 acres, against 114 last year. The increase is due to the forfeiture of* 1,083 acres consequent upon the abádkárs' failure to take possession.

*With the Settlement Commissioner's approval, I presume.
H. J. MAYNARD.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Of the total permanently allotted area 421 acres have been sown on the Khadir Rajbaha and 7,377 on the Massan Rajbaha, against 668 and 5,189 acres, respectively, last year. The decrease in the area sown on the Khadir Rajbaha is due to the shortage of water and inferiority of soil.

Statement No. III.

33·05 per cent. *kharába* was allowed on the Khadir Rajbaha and 18·04 on the Massan Rajbaha, against 23·5 and 44·2 per cent., respectively, last year. The increased percentage of *kharába* on the Khadir Rajbaha is due to the causes above mentioned, *viz.*, the shortage of water-supply and inferiority of soil.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Thirty acres came under temporary cultivation during the year, against 13 last year. The system of assessment was the same as last year.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The total demand on account of auction purchases during the year amounted to Rs. 208 only, which have been recovered in full. Of the arrears of acreage rate and present year's demand amounting to Rs. 6,007, Rs. 805 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,202, for the recovery of which necessary steps are being taken. This recovery was at first suspended in accordance with the orders* contained in Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 3064, dated 21st May 1909, but was resumed by that officer's letter No. 3613, dated 2nd July 1909. No new demand on account of acreage rate was formulated for the ensuing year, but necessary action is being taken in the matter.

Statement No. IV.

*This correspondence is not in my office.
H. J. MAYNARD.

7.—*Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No remarks.

8.—*Mutation cases.*—No remarks.

9.—*Settlement proceedings.*—Tenancy registers have not yet been prepared. This will be done as soon as possession of the allotted land has been taken by the *abádkárs.*

10. *Village sites.*—The proposal referred to in last year's report to grant 2 squares of land to certain Labanas in tahsil Jhang, whose *basti* had been washed away by river floods, was sanctioned during the year, *vide* Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 1094, dated 25th February 1909. The land has since been allotted.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—No remarks.

12. *Census.*—No remarks as no census has taken place during the year.

13. *Towns and markets* :—

I.—Shah Jiwana.—No house sites were allotted during the year, as the condition of the Mandi is anything but satisfactory and no one would come forward to sink his money in a dubious undertaking. Two shop sites were forfeited by my predecessor on account of the vendees' failure to complete the shops within the period allowed for their construction.

There is no information about this in the Commissioner's Office. Papers are being transferred by degrees from the Settlement Commissioner's Office.
H. J. MAYNARD.

The construction of *tharas* and roads in the Mandi and the Bazar could not be taken in hand last year as the amount budgetted for this purpose was not allotted by Government on account of paucity of funds. Necessary provision has again been made this year and if the required amount is allotted the work will be taken up by the Public Works Department.

This Mandi has so far failed to thrive and any improvement in the near future cannot be expected unless the tract surrounding the Mandi is properly irrigated by canal water. The removal of the Naib Tahsildar's head-quarters from Bhamb to Shah Jiwana has not hitherto conduced to the prosperity of the Mandi. The chief export of this Mandi is wheat.

II.—Jhang.—In this Mandi some 50 shops have been opened. *Tharas* have also been constructed and roads are expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year. This Mandi enjoys a fair degree of prosperity. The work of constructing roads in the Mandi square is being taken in hand by the Public Works Department and trees will be planted when the work is complete.

The balance in hand on account of both the above Mandis stood at Rs. 1,09,290 at the close of the year.

Sarais at Chund, Thatta Mahla and Pindi Madduki were as usual leased out on contract. The income from this source, however, was inconsiderable.

On these Sarais as well as on Rustam Sargana where no Mandi has hitherto been built, the total deficit at the close of the year was Rs. 36,781. The balance under the Personal Ledger account is Rs. 441, mostly composed of rent of cultivated land.

Correspondence on the subject of the return of land in excess of 84 acres has been going on with the Financial Commissioner, though no decision has yet been communicated to me.

14. *Communications.*—No remarks.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Government has recently sanctioned the transfer of the colonized villages in the Jhang District which were hitherto under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, *vide* Punjab Government, Revenue (Irrigation) Department, letter No. 104, dated 17th August 1909. The transfer has been made with

effect from 1st October 1909. Any matters connected with this portion of the colony will, therefore, be dealt with in next year's report.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.*—None during the year.

17. *Establishments.*—No special establishment was entertained for colony work during the year under report. In order to cope with the work arising out of the colony portion recently transferred from the charge of Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, some assistance will, of course, be required and proposals have accordingly been submitted for the entertainment of two Moharrirs.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1908-09.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Khadir Rájbáha ...	2,912	2,240	2,696	1,769	471
2	Massan	24,305	17,735	21,649	17,009	726
	Total ...	27,217	19,975	24,345	18,778	1,197

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1908-09.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.		
	Branch Khadir.	Branch Massan.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1906	1,512	2,746	4,258
„ „ 1907	1,769	14,417	16,186
„ „ 1908	1,769	17,009	18,778
„ „ 1909	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1908-09.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Khadir Rájbáha ...	Kharif 1908	219	36·88	...	...
	Rabi 1909	202	28·90	...	...
	Total ...	421	33·05	...	...
Massan Rájbáha ...	Kharif 1908	2,627	26·62	...	...
	Rabi 1909	4,710	13·18	30	...
	Total ...	7,377	18·04	30	...
Total ...	Kharif 1908	2,886	27·39	...	...
	Rabi 1909	4,912	14·43	...	...
	Total ...	7,798	19·22	30	...

STATEMENT IV.

	Demand.				Recovered.				Balance.				Remarks.
	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	...	...	3,743	3,743	..	...	805	805	...	...	2,938	2,938	
Present year	208	...	2,264	2,472	208	...	...	208	..	...	2,264	2,264	
Future demand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	208	...	6,007	6,215	208	...	805	1,013	...	...	5,202	5,202	

CHUNIAN CANAL COLONY, LAHORE DISTRICT.

(Mr. M. S. D. Butler, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner.)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—*The squares in Rakh Bhail Bhuchoki have not yet been marked on the ground. The orders for allotment, however, have been received.

* This means the area about 40 squares in extent which has been brought under command recently, and is to be allotted. Who the recipients are to be has been already decided partly by special selection and partly by lot, under orders of the Financial Commissioner.
C. G. PARSONS.

2. *Conditions.*—No change in conditions was made during the year.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under review an area of 2,273* acres was allotted :—

Statement Nos. I and II.

* I am surprised to find so much was allotted as 80 squares to peasant grantees. I do not know how many were "disappointed Jhelum grantees."
C. G. PARSONS.

Civil grants	155
Military „	50
Peasant „	2,068

In tahsil Chunian the area allotted amounted to 2,221 acres and in tahsil Lahore to 52 acres. The permanently allotted area in the colony at the end of the year measured 77,481 acres ; *viz.*—Chunian Tahsil 76,594 and Lahore Tahsil 887. One square was resumed owing to the death of a peasant grantee. It has not yet been leased again to another man.

The following areas which are commanded by canals have not been allotted as yet :—

(*a*)	Meant for civil grantees	130
(*b*)	„ „ military „	1,166*
(*c*)	„ „ peasant „	52
(*d*)	Reserved for a double line of railway	114
and (*e*)	A square resumed but not leased again	25
	Total	1,487 acres.

This area is scarcely fit for allotment and it is cultivated by lessees who hold the land on periodical leases. The land is high and does not get enough water.

It is moreover reserved expressly for only military grantees.
C. G. PARSONS.

No improvement has yet taken place in the command of the Zaffarke Minor.

But I believe the Canal Department is doing its best. I wrote strongly. I think that *some* improvement is generally admitted.
C. G. PARSONS.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Nearly the whole of the allotted area was under cultivation. The area under cultivation in the year under report was more than an average year.

Statement No. III.

20·43 per cent. of the kharif and 7·95 of the rabi crops failed, giving an annual percentage of 12·55.

* Excessive rains from June to September injured the cotton crop, and failure* in the spring crops was due to deficient supply of canal water.

* It was very small failure—8 per cent.
C. G. PARSONS.

The demand on permanent cultivation was—

	Rs.
Land revenue	36,117
Malikana	51,269
Abiana	2,58,793
Total	3,46,179

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The area not allotted permanently is held by temporary tenants except the area reserved for doubling the railway line. The percentage of area failed in kharif was 50 and in rabi 37·54, against 20·43 and 7·95, respectively, on the area permanently allotted. Some tenants made the land a grazing ground and entirely neglected cultivation. They were evicted and replaced by others.

The water rates on temporary cultivation are assessed by the Canal Department as before.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The opening balance under the head "Sale of Crown Lands" was Rs. 47,080-1, to this an interest amounting to Rs. 7,122-15 accrued, making the total demand Rs. 54,203. Of this Rs. 39,108 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 15,095, which amount is mainly due from the Jats of Rai village who purchased lands in Rakh Khana Nipal. They were given time up to the end of June 1909, but they failed to pay within that time. It is now under consideration to sell part of the lands and recover the amount.*

Statement No. IV.

* This case is, I know, receiving adequate attention.
C. G. PARSONS.

The "Nazarana" due from the civil grantees amounted to Rs. 13,952 of which Rs. 13,415 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 537. Rupees 752 were collected in advance out of the demand for future years.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—In no case were proprietary or occupancy rights given during the year under report.

Notices of ejectment were issued against 46 colonists.* Notices were not served in time on eight of them. Thirty-one colonists filed suits to contest liability for ejectment. None of them succeeded, but the Collector cancelled notices in three cases. The remaining 28 cases ended as follows :—

* I issued these on Rai Tilok Chand's advice when he was leaving the district after several years, charge of the colony. They were the obstinate and hopeless cases, he said.
C. G. PARSONS.

Seven dismissed in default.

One dismissed as time-barred.

Six decreed. It was, however, stipulated with my consent that the tenants shall not be ejected if they fulfil conditions by the 1st November 1909.

Fourteen decreed. It was, however, stipulated with my consent that the tenants shall not be ejected if they fulfil conditions by the 30th November 1909.

Seven men did not file any suits. Two of them have relinquished the land. Action is being taken to have the remaining five evicted.

Under orders of the Financial Commissioner, notices of ejectment will not be issued against the remaining eight men (notices on whom were not served). Executive measures laid down in the instructions issued by the Financial Commissioner are being taken.

This is satisfactory. When I worked through the Courts, the instructions about using executive measures in lieu had not been brought to my notice.
C. G. PARSONS.

8. *Mutation cases.*—One hundred and ninety-six mutations were attested. There are no cases pending.

No attempts were made by the colonists to encumber the rights acquired by them.

This is satisfactory. Mr. Emerson took this preparation up under my guidance, and I am glad (though rather surprised to hear) that the record has been completed and filed. Mr. Emerson's unexpected transfer would, I thought, have dislocated the preparation. However, Hotu Singh has, I suppose, pushed it through.

C. G. PARSONS.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The Financial Commissioner sanctioned the preparation of records of rights. They were made out and filed during the year under report.

10. *Village sites.*—Very good progress was made in building houses. The abadis are now in good condition. Wells have been sunk where they were not sunk before. The abadis are kept fairly clean by the colonists.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—The agency is working well. The colonists are on the whole good men.

12. *Census.*—Population is increasing. The colonists were free from plague. They suffered from malarial fever in Kharif 1908.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The Pattoki mandi and town are making progress. Nearly all the buildings have been completed.*

*They wanted this badly. Many were simply jerry-built and badly damaged by the rains of 1908.

C. G. PARSONS.

On one of the 3 sites resumed during the previous year a cattle-pound attached to the new Police Station was made. The remaining two sites have not been disposed of as yet.

The town was declared a notified area.

The drainage and water supply scheme is being carried out* by the Public Works Department.

* Just begun. I hope it will be completed within the five years for which the sanction for the funds runs, a great deal of which has expired.

C. G. PARSONS.

The sites* meant for a cotton factory and for an oil factory have not been disposed of.

* *i. e.*, two remaining sites.

C. G. PARSONS.

Rupees 429 were assessed on shops and residential houses.

14. *Communications.*—Nothing was heard as to what was being done relating to the construction of the metalled road from Pattoki to Chunian.* Bridges are being constructed by the Canal Department on the roads linking the colony villages with old villages. These roads are in a fairly good condition.

* This has been before the Financial Commissioner and Government in the Public Works Department.

C. G. PARSONS.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The Jaman is the best road-side tree. Six maunds of Jamans were given gratis from the District Board Fund for these nurseries. They germinated well and are making good progress.

Over 4,000 trees were planted on the circular roads around the abadis and on the kacha roads linking the colony villages with other villages.

Bor and Pipal cuttings were also planted.

The new Police Station* is proving useful.

*A Pattoki thana has been quite recently formed with its head-quarters at Pattoki mandi.

C. G. PARSONS.

The Canal Department has intimated that the squares laid by them in Hanjra and Shekham were very wrong. Correspondence is going on with that department with a view to determine whether the Killabandi which was done by our district patwaris will be affected to an appreciable extent.

16. *Extensions.*—I have no definite information on the subject.

No* improvement has yet taken place in the command of the Zaffarke Minor.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

*There has been some, I think—see back. It is, I believe, Railway underways which choke this minor at crossings.

C. G. PARSONS.

17. *Establishments.*—One moharrir on Rs. 20 whose term was extended to the 31st March 1910 (*vide* the correspondence ending with Commissioner's letter No. 457, dated the 17th June 1909).

The following officers were in charge of the colony :—

1. Rai Sahib* Lala Tilok Chand, from 1st October 1908 to 2nd November 1908.

*He received a Khillat presented by the Lieutenant-Governor in person, on relinquishing charge.
C. G. PARSONS.

2. Mian Rahim Bakhsh, from 3rd November 1908 to 20th January 1909.

3. Mr. H. W. Emerson, from 21st January 1909 to 18th July 1909.

4. Rai Sahib Bhai Hotu Singh, from 19th July 1909 to 30th September 1909.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1908-09.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Bari Doab Canal ...	87,139	78,943	75,048	77,456	1,487

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1908-09.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.		
	Bari Doab Canal.	Total area allotted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1897	1,007	1,007	
" " 1898	28,422	28,422	
" " 1899	33,280	33,280	
" " 1900	34,093	34,093	
" " 1901	34,464	34,464	
" " 1902	34,464	34,464	
" " 1903	34,507	34,507	
" " 1904	46,243	46,243	
" " 1905	72,812	72,812	
" " 1906	74,359	74,359	
" " 1907	74,916	74,916	
" " 1908	75,205	75,205	
" " 1909	77,456	77,456	

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1908-09.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Bari Doab Canal[c] ...	Kharif, 1908	30,912	20·43	292	50·00
	Rabi, 1909	53,163	7·95	530	37·54
	Total ...	84,075	12·54	822	41·96

STATEMENT No. IV.

	Demand.				Recovered.				Balance.				Remarks.
	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last Year's outstanding	38,881	26,241	5,160	70,282	31,005	14,704	3,064	48,773	7,876	11,537	2,096	21,509	
Present year	15,522	...	...	15,522	8,099	...	...	8,099	7,423	...	...	7,423	
Future demand	...	3,847	...	3,847	...	...	...	...	...	3,847	...	3,847	
	54,403	30,088	5,160	89,651	39,104	14,704	3,064	56,872	15,299	15,384	2,096	32,779	

JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

(*Mr. L. French, Deputy Commissioner*).

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—There have been no operations of any importance during the year under report.

2. *Conditions.*—No changes in conditions have occurred during the year, and no dissatisfaction with the present conditions has been heard. Some cases of individual hardship have continued to occur owing to the widow, in the absence of sons, not being permitted to succeed for her lifetime in horse-breeding grants. This alteration in the rules of succession was recommended to the Colonies Committee of 1907, but no orders have yet been received on the point. Horse-breeding has continued to progress steadily and smoothly, due largely to the personality of Captains Bruce and Anderson, the Remount Officers. There are now 4,071 mares on which grants are held in the colony. The number of foals born during the year was 1,684.

The number of young stock sold, apart from those rejected by the Army Remount Department and sold outside the colony, was :—

(*a*) Bought by Army Remount Department	551
(*b*) Fillies bought through Army Remount Department to replace colony mares that have died or been cast	224
(*c*) Bought by Native Cavalry	74
Total ...	849

The prices paid under (*a*) and (*b*) amount to Rs. 1,53,475.

It is a noteworthy fact that the larger horse-breeding grantees who were selected for their interest and experience in horse-breeding are nearly all failures: to the peasant grantees is to be attributed the success of the experiment. In the words of the Remount Officers, the worst peasant horse-breeding chak is better than the best stud farm or sufedposh chak. The reason is not far to seek; the sufedposh grantee is exempted from residence and usually only pays a fleeting visit to his grant two or three times a year, leaving his valuable mares and young stock in the charge of paid servants. The failure of the absentee horse-breeder must now be recognised, and the point is worth consideration whether some proportion of these grants which show no hope of ultimate success should not be resumed by Government, the remainder of the grant being altered into a non-horse-breeding grant. The land thus made available could be utilised in allotting the remaining cavalry horse-breeding grantees for whom no land exists at present. The number of cavalry grantees to whom allotments have yet to be made is 58, and 124 squares are required for them. Such a step would be eminently in the interests of horse-breeding, and the sufedposh grantees who complain of the expenses of keeping mares should have no cause to grumble.

3. *Allotment.*—During the past years sanction was received to further allotments to *janglis* in the inferior unallotted chaks, and allotments to the extent of 8,456 acres were made. The remaining *jangli* allotments will be completed during next cold weather. During the year 15 grantees were allotted 65 squares which had been promised them.

Statements Nos. I and II.

The total area of Crown waste now given out is 361,668 acres, of which 227,063 acres are held on horse-breeding conditions.

A final endeavour is now being made to allot to some of the remaining disappointed grantees the balance of partially-allotted chaks. In the land still available are included some squares of very fair quality, and it is expected that many will be glad to take them up. It may be remarked that a grantee who takes his grant now in an already settled and prosperous village has to undergo none of the hardships which the pioneer colonists had to suffer. The land has already been under cultivation, tenants are plentiful, and the initial expenses are comparatively small.

There are in all 431 grantees who have yet to receive their land, and the number of squares required for them is 1,307.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Both the kharif crop of 1908 and the rabi crop of 1909 (especially the latter) produced excellent harvests. The cotton crop (42,967 acres as compared with 35,010 acres in 1907) did not flower till late owing to excessive rain, and the outturn was in consequence below average. The jowar was damaged by rain, but the other kharif crops all did well. The cultivation of toria continues to increase, and the crop covered 53,877 acres as against 49,566 acres last year. The outturn was again very good, and the zamindar's partiality for this crop seems likely to grow still greater in the future. Its chief disadvantage lies in the fact that the crop requires watering at the time when water is needed for wheat sowings, and the supply during October and November is unequal to meet these heavy simultaneous demands. In consequence, chaks which are unfavourably situated at the tail of a channel have frequently just cause for complaint, some of them not getting water for sowings till very late in the season owing to chaks higher up taking more than their just share.

Statement No. III.

The area under wheat fell from 157,118 acres to 153,414 acres, the decrease being due to the increase under toria. The crop was excellent and the prices were high.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—During the year 20,125 acres were cultivated on temporary cultivation, a decrease of 5,000 acres from the previous year. With the gradual disposal of the balance of land temporary cultivation in the colony will be brought to an end.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The amounts realised and the balance still due under the heads of nazarana and acreage rate are shown in Statement IV. Orders have now been received regarding the acreage rate in proprietary villages, and a sum of about Rs. 25,000 will have to be refunded to owners who previously paid in excess of the correct demand. The complications are considerable and the final settlement will take a long time.

Statement No. IV.

In view of complaints received from time to time from certain villages that they have received little or no value in the shape of culverts, etc., in return for the amounts paid, it would seem desirable that the accounts of the irrigation share of the acreage rate fund should be drawn up and communicated to the district authorities who at present are in the dark as to the facts and unable to deal with the grievances alleged.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No proprietary or occupancy rights were acquired during the year.

Occupancy rights are now due to the great majority of colonists and will be granted during the next year. The grant had previously been deferred until orders had been passed on the Colonies Committee Report.

8. *Mutation cases.*—In the Crown chaks there were 2,756 mutation cases decided during the year, of which 256 cases related to succession to grants. The greater part of the remainder related to minor exchanges of land, roads, etc., and the large increase in the number is due to the fact that previous to the preparation of jamabandis, mutations were not required in these cases.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The standing records of 12 new villages composed of 17 chaks were completed and filed.

The work of classifying the villages of the Chenab Circle lying outside the irrigation bund with a view to assessing them to fluctuating assessment on the same lines as the neighbouring villages in Jhang and Gujranwala was taken in hand.

In the proprietary villages partially irrigated by the canal the remaining fixed assessments are, with the consent of the owners, being cancelled with effec from the present kharif, and fluctuating rates substituted. Only in a very few villages have the owners not consented, and in these the fluctuating rates will be introduced as the terms of settlement of their respective assessment circles expire.

10. *Village sites.*—Eight hundred and fifty-seven house sites and 99 shop sites were allotted in the villages during the year as against 369 house sites and 75 shop sites in the previous year. This noteworty increase after most of the Colony has been settled for some time is a good testimony to the general increased prosperity. The trees in the village sites and nurseries continue to do well, though many of the latter are becoming a confused jungle in the absence of a special supervisor to superintend the thinning out of the trees which is urgently required. Endeavours will be made to improve the state of affairs by the aid of the local arboricultural staff.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—The zaildari scheme was put into force during the year, and zaildars and inamdars were tentatively appointed for the whole of the colony.

Sixty-four lambardars were confirmed in their appointments, and twenty-three lambardars were appointed in new villages.

12. *Census.*—No census was taken during the year.

NOTE.—A cattle census was taken, but separate figures are not available for the colony.

13. *Towns and markets.*—As the trade figures testify, the towns of the colony have participated in the increased prosperity due to good harvests and absence from calamity.

The exports of Sargodha were 1,450,336 maunds as compared with 888,000 maunds of the previous year, a remarkable increase when it is remembered that the town and surrounding country have now been settled for some years. Building operations were very active in the early part of the year, but speculators received an unpleasant shock when in March the proposed transfer of the district head-quarters was postponed *sine die*.

The trade of Bhalwál as compared with the preceding year has more than doubled; exports rose from 388,124 maunds to 717,739 maunds, and the total trade by rail from 437,498 to 983,801 maunds. The town was constituted a notified area in June and is now under the management of a small committee with the Naib-Tahsildar as President. The drainage scheme made some further progress, but no other public works of importance were undertaken. Owing to the heavy cost of the somewhat ambitious drainage scheme, it is, indeed, doubtful whether there will be a sufficient surplus to carry out other improvements.

Sillanwali is progressing very fast and bids fair to become the second town in the colony; at present its developement is only checked by the fact that no improvements have yet been sanctioned for the town, and that water is often difficult to obtain. Two factories were started and promise well. The exports rose to 429,474 maunds. The town will soon, it is expected, be made into a notified area.

The remainder of the shops of the new market at Phularwan were sold at fair prices in November. No public works were undertaken for this town.

14. *Communications.*—No new roads were metalled during the year and, except for two feeder roads which were opened for Sillanwali, communications remained the same.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Twelve new schools were built by the District Board and opened: all of which are doing well. In several other chaks the colonists have taken the initiative and provided a building and a teacher at their own expense. More schools are still needed and will be provided as funds become available. Nearly all the colonists belong to classes who have been accustomed to education, and it is unreasonable to expect native officers and other pensioners to settle down with their families when their are no facilities for education. Two dispensaries, at Bhagtanwali and at Sillanwali, are still needed and will doubtless come when funds are forthcoming. Twenty patwarkhanas were built in chaks during the year, but no funds have been provided for the construction of others.

The general state of the colony was one of progress and prosperity. It may be added that work has not decreased with the allotment of the chaks. As is well-known, it is in the years immediately succeeding allotment that colony work is heaviest, and it is no exaggeration to say that work is heavier at the present time than it was two years ago.

16. *Extensions.*—The work on the Shahpur branch, which is the only contemplated extension of the canal at present, made no great progress owing to final orders regarding the settlement of the Shahpur private canals being deferred. It is still uncertain when, if ever, this branch is likely to be opened, as the expense of sluicing is likely to be deterrent.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—Colonization Officer, H. A. Smith, Esquire, I.C.S., 1st October to 31st March: when the office became merged in that of the Deputy Commissioner, L. French, Esquire, I.C.S.

Assistant Colonization Officer, G. D. Rudkin, Esquire, I.C.S., whole year.

Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad, B.A., from 1st October to 1st January, when the appointment came to an end.

Colony Tahsildar, Munshi Thakur Singh, 11th January to 30th September.

(1). Colony Naib-Tahsildars:—*Sillanwali.*—Shaikh Muhammad Nazir whole year.

(2). *Mitha Lak.*—Hakim Fazl Hussain, from 1st October to 27th April, Munshi Faizul Askari, from 27th April onwards.

(3). *Bhalwál.*—Chaudhri Muhammad Khan, whole year.

(4). In office Lala Jai Gopal worked as Reader to Colonization Officer from 1st October to 31st March.

The work of Shaikh Muhammad Nazir in the field deserves commendation and he has done much to plant with trees his previously desert circle.

Hakim Fazl Hussain left the colony in April after many years of good work.

STATEMENT No. I.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.		Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5			7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
1	Main Line	33,664	29,600	27,174	26,074	24,771	1,100
2	Northern Branch ...	278,261	230,000	223,815	193,815	173,086	30,000
3	Southern ,, ...	236,831	220,000	199,077	189,077	168,408	10,000
	Total ...	548,756	479,000	450,066	408,966	6,265	41,100

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1908-09.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.			
	Main Line.	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1902	3,346	42,349	3,724	49,419
,, ,, 1903	5,714	70,513	16,683	92,910
,, ,, 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	147,894
,, ,, 1905	18,757	140,413	144,718	303,888
,, ,, 1906	19,588	147,605	171,589	338,782
,, ,, 1907	19,714	147,955	172,797	340,466
,, ,, 1908	19,507	156,534	174,359	350,400
,, ,, 1909	24,771	173,086	168,408	366,265

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1908-09.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Main Line	Kharif 1908	2,809	12	...	...
	Rabi 1909	5,181	6	...	...
	Total ...	7,990	8·1	...	...
Northern Branch ...	Kharif 1908	31,047	12	5,578	37
	Rabi 1909	63,421	16	8,326	29
	Total ...	94,468	14·7	13,904	32
Southern Branch ...	Kharif 1908	69,891	22	2,407	37
	Rabi 1909	162,625	5·7	3,814	22
	Total ...	232,516	10·5	6,221	28
Total ...	Kharif 1908	103,747	19	7,985	37
	Rabi 1909	231,227	8·5	12,140	27
	Grand Total ...	334,974	11·8	20,125	31

	Demand.				Recovered.				Balance.				Remarks.
	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	...	43,544	35,527	79,071	...	34,417	35,527	69,944	...	9,127	...	9,127	
Present year	...	1,27,321	67,035	1,94,356	...	1,20,048	62,855	1,82,903	...			11,453	
Future demand	...	1,67,381	81,885	2,49,266	...	27,478	1,361	28,839	...	1,39,903	80,524	2,20,427	
Total ...	...	3,38,246	1,84,447	5,22,693	...	1,81,943	99,743	2,81,686	...	1,56,303	84,704	2,41,007	

REPORT ON THE PUNJAB COLONIES, 1910.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

CHENAB, JHELUM AND CHUNIAN COLONIES,

For the year ending 30th September **1910.**

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1910.

COLONY REPORT.

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Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the Revenue and Agriculture (Irrigation) Department, No 42, dated 4th March 1911.

READ—

Letter No. 118, dated 6th February 1911, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1910.

REMARKS.—Once more the Financial Commissioners are able to report a year of almost unbroken prosperity in the Punjab colonies. On the Chenab, although allotments on any considerable scale have long been complete, the cultivated area rose by some 50,000 acres, and the area sown for all harvests exceeded the area allotted by 115,000 acres, or 8 per cent. The percentage allowed for failed crops was 7·66 per cent., which means in effect that the Chenab Colony has matured an acre of crop for every acre allotted. It was never contemplated that more than 75 per cent. of the area should be irrigated in both harvests, and the original scheme was for 66 per cent. only. The extensive and heavy irrigation is causing some apprehension as to water-logging, especially in the upper part of the colony, where the water level has risen from 60 feet to 30 feet only from the surface and signs of swamping in places are not wanting. On the Jhelum Canal about 85 per cent. of the area allotted bore a matured crop. The percentage of failure in the kharif is still high—20·6 per cent.—in spite of good and timely rains.

2. The vagaries of *kallar* still defy the experts. In the Toba Tek Singh tahsil, where *kallar* was so apparent at allotment, it has largely disappeared, while in other localities, both in the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies, canal water seems to produce it. The general improvement, however, of inferior soil on the Jhelum Canal under temporary cultivation has enabled permanent allotment to be made of considerable areas which were formerly refused by grantees, and the Lieutenant-Governor views this result with satisfaction.

3. In the Jhelum Colony the continued success of the horse-breeding scheme is gratifying. Now that definite measures are being taken to weed out the inefficient larger grantees, the Army Remount Department will be able to concentrate their attention on the peasant breeders, and His Honour believes that, if excessive sub-division of holdings can be prevented the formation of a strong class of horse-breeding farmers, with the knowledge and the interest necessary to breed young stock, is not an impossible ideal.

4. The success of the market towns in all the colonies is—with the unfortunate exception of Shah Jiwana—uninterrupted. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner of Multan that caution is necessary in inaugurating new markets in the neighbourhood of existing centres of trade, but the continued realisations of prices as high as Rs. 45,000 per acre for mandi sites in successive years would indicate that the amounts given are warranted by the briskness of trade. The large amount of sovereigns in circulation in parts of the colony is also high testimony to the activity of trade and the prosperity of the colonists. The state of the various accounts appears to be satisfactory, with the possible exception of the acreage rate in the Jhelum colony which should now be cleared off.

5. Since the close of the year under report, the concession of proprietary rights on the Chenab and Chunian Colonies, and the conclusion of re-assessment operations over a large part of the Chenab Colony, have gone far to bring these areas into line with normal administration. Sir Louis Dane will await with interest the Financial Commissioner's proposals for the colonisation of the Upper Chenab area, which, lying as it does largely in old settled tracts, will probably require to be treated on special lines. Mr. Douie has had control of the existing colonies from their infancy, and in the light of the experience gained is in a unique position to advise on future policy.

6. To Mr. deMontmorency, who is leaving the Chenab Colony after eight years of service, the special acknowledgments of Government are due. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes also to endorse the commendation bestowed by the Financial Commissioner on Captain Ferrar, Mr. Rudkin and the other colony officers.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioners, and the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—6-3-11—2994—484—C. L.

No. 118.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, *6th February* 1911.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

To

THE HON'BLE MR. H. P. TOLLINTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Douie, C.S.I.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the Annual Colonies Reports with the Hon'ble Mr. Douie's remarks on each.

I have, etc.,

E. R. ABBOTT,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

CHENAB, JHELUM AND CHUNIAN COLONIES.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

Introductory.

Owing to the transfer of the charge of the Jhang District villages from the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, to the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, and the transfer of the Sharakpur tahsil of the Lahore District, in which the colony villages of that district lay, to Gujranwala, some slight changes have been introduced in the report on this colony. Under the orders of the Financial Commissioners the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang has submitted a separate report for his villages and has included in it a notice of the town sites on the Jech Doab Railway south of the Chenab; while the figures for the Lahore District have been included in this office in those of Gujranwala.

Allotment.

2. Owing mainly to a re-calculation of areas in the Jhang District, Statement I shows considerable changes and the area allotted is now given at the reduced figure of 1,840,247 acres, upon which a total area of 1,938,560 acres were sown. This may be compared with 1,881,771 acres sown in the previous year. The colonists are therefore irrigating an area vastly in excess of that contemplated, which was 70 per cent. of the commanded area (paragraph 443 (*c*) of the Colony Manual, Vol. I), for the difference between the allotted and the commanded area is small. The figures for each branch are:—Rakh Branch, allotted 455,956, sown 598,424=131 per cent.; Jhang Branch, allotted 571,868, sown 397,022=70 per cent.; Gugera Branch, 812,423, sown 943,114=116 per cent. The low percentage on the Jhang Branch is due entirely to the Lyallpur return which shows a percentage of 57 only and appears to indicate some inaccuracy in the figures for allotment. Of this huge area sown 29 per cent. only was sown in the Kharif harvest. The amount of failure recorded is low:—10·5 per cent. in the Kharif and 6·2 in the Rabi harvest: both harvests were in fact highly satisfactory. Except a scattered square here and there, there is no land generally available throughout the colony. Indeed on a representation from the Superintending Engineer that land had already been allotted beyond the capacity of the canal, the Commissioner of Lahore (with the Financial Commissioner's approval) has stopped further allotment in his division pending inquiries, the result of which has not yet been reported. Small extensions, however, are brought to notice in all three reports. The question of the allotment of the Dijkot land (Lyallpur District) is under the Financial Commissioner's consideration, but he has no further knowledge of the Pir Mahal land in Lyallpur nor of the land on the Chiniot Distributary in Jhang District included in Statement VI than is given in this report.

Service conditions.

3. The future of the grantee camel corps and of the allotments on camel conditions upon which the four corps are based was referred to the Committee on camel grazing which met at Rawalpindi in December last. A further meeting will take place in February when it is hoped that it will be found possible to make some definite recommendations.

On the subject of the mule-breeding conditions upon which land has been allotted *ex-officio* to lambardars, none of the Deputy Commissioners are

enthusiastic, but the conditions can be enforced easily owing, as the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang points out, to the material advantage conferred by the extra land granted and the results, as far as the Army Department are concerned, appear to be quite satisfactory.

Purchase of proprietary right.

4. Statement IV includes figures for purchase price paid by yeoman and capitalist grantees entitled to purchase: but owing to the treatment of the subject in the district reports it is difficult to ascertain to what extent proprietary rights have been acquired to date. It appears, however, that over 17,000 acres have been acquired and that a sum of Rs. 10,38,950 have been paid in during the year: this sum of course includes payment on account where instalments have been allowed. It is obvious that the greater part of the money due on these grants has already been paid in. The Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, for instance, states that in his district eight men only have failed to purchase and the Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, says that the majority have paid up. The demand still due is estimated at Rs. 4,14,000 or so.

Other receipts by way of capital.

5. Apart from purchase price, the demands by way of capital on this canal are very small. It is satisfactory to find that the long-standing dispute with Mr. Coates over his auction land has now been settled: and presumably proposals for the disposal of the land surrendered to Government will shortly be submitted by the Deputy Commissioner.

The offer to sell peasant grants at Rs. 12-8-0 per acre was announced after the close of the year and arrangements to ascertain and receive the purchase price are being pushed on, but it is unlikely that much will be got in before the next Rabi instalment.

Settlement operations.

6. The revised assessment reports on the Jhang Branch I and II Circles and Captain Ferrar's reports on Jhang Branch III and Gugera Branch I Circles have been submitted to Government, but official orders have not yet been received. It is hoped that the new assessments will come into force from the coming Rabi harvest.

In the meantime the automatic increase of *malikana* from 6 to 9 annas and imposition of owner's rate at Re. 1 per acre, due after ten years from allotment under the conditions, has proceeded. These assessments were introduced in the Gugera Branch I Circle during the year.

Colony towns.

7. The high prices obtained at the sale of sites at the new town of Tandlianwala during the year are only a confirmation of the prices given at Jaranwala in the previous year. Mr. Maynard sounds a note of warning regarding over-multiplication of market towns in the colony area. Mr. Douie cannot say certainly how far he is right as regards the particular case mentioned. But Chiniot Road has never flourished, as it is only 13 miles from Lyallpur: and the prospect of the extension of the railway to Chiniot itself has probably done more to affect its popularity than the sale at Jaranwala. Obviously the probable effect of a proposed *mandi* on the trade of one already in existence should be carefully considered before any market sites are sold.

The question of the appropriation of sale proceeds to local improvements must shortly come up for decision. The period lapsed for the Jech Doab town sites in Jhang on March 31st, 1910 and was not renewed. It will lapse for the colony towns on March 31st, 1911 and for the Shahdara-Sangla town-sites on May 15th. At any rate in the older towns of the colony it must not be assumed that the present system, which has now been in force for some 15 years, will be continued, the more so that half the assessed revenue in the towns is now assigned to the town: and a report will be called for. Mr. Douie notices that during the year the Lyallpur Municipality obtained some Rs. 87,000 and Gojra town Rs. 40,000 from Government land over the sale of which Government has apparently no control and for the disposal of the proceeds of which no permission is apparently applied for.

Miscellaneous.

8. The issue of the orders excluding the colony from the operation of the Pre-emption Act by Punjab Government Notification No. 771, dated 6th December 1910, took place after the close of the year under report. The publication of a new schedule under the Land Alienation Act for the Lyallpur District, which has been recommended, is still under the consideration of Government. The new Colony Bill which has recently been introduced into the Legislative Council appears so far to have raised little comment. The provision of the Bill which abolishes the village site land revenue will be received with satisfaction both by colonists and officials. Colonel Douglas' proposals to substitute authoritatively a "malba" cess were forwarded to Government in October last. Mr. Douie does not understand Mr. Henriques' difficulty as regards lambardars. Most of the villages dealt with by him have been hitherto "owned chiefly or altogether by Government" and under Land Revenue rule 17 (*i*) "a successor to the office of headman shall be selected without regard to hereditary claims."

Extensions.

9. The Financial Commissioner has recently recommended to Government that the possibility of constructing the "forest distributary" on the lines recommended by the Colonies Committee should be examined. The other distributaries of the "Kabirwala" extensions will not be taken in hand for many years if at all.

Notice of officers.

10. Mr. deMontmorency and Captain Ferrar, besides the important assessment work on which they have been engaged, have given the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur very valuable assistance in the general management of the colony. Mr. Shuttleworth's good work in Gujranwala was acknowledged last year and his successor, Mr. Middleton, is reported to have much interest in his duties connected with the part of the colony which is included in his sub-division.

Jhelum Canal Colony.

General.

11. A report for the scattered chaks irrigated by the Jhelum Canal in the Jhang District has been included in the report for this colony. Mr. Douie agrees that a formal report is unnecessary and will issue orders that the statements alone should be forwarded in future with any remarks that the Deputy Commissioner may have to make.

Allotment.

12. Owing to the improvement of land under temporary cultivation and to the increasing success of the colony, Mr. Rudkin has been able to allot permanently a considerable area that seemed at first very unpromising land, and has thereby greatly reduced the number of persons for whom Government is under an obligation to provide grants. The area still required for 834 promised squares is approximately 23,000 acres, but as stated in the report a considerable number of promised grantees will eventually decline to take up any land at all. The Financial Commissioner has, however, recently learnt that a certain number of allotments have been made on the projected Shahpur Branch and *nazrana* taken from the grantees who accepted the land. Orders as to the indefinite postponement of the project, which has been recommended, have not yet been received, and in the meanwhile Mr. Douie is making enquiries as to the extent to which Government has been committed. It will probably be necessary to return the *nazrana* recovered, and to provide for the grantees elsewhere.

In the Jhang chaks the allotments appear to have been somewhat ill-considered; and steps should be taken to resume at once any land allotted, for which irrigation is not to be provided or for which the grantees refuse to pay acreage rate.

Conditions.

13. A statement of conditions for tree-planting grantees was sanctioned during the year, but it only reduced to a formal "statement" the conditions on which the grants had been previously made. The continued success of

the *abadkar* or small horse-breeding colonist is striking though the total number of purchases of young stock by Government has slightly declined. The general failure of the larger horse-breeders does not materially affect the general result. Resort to the recently sanctioned form of partial resumption with release from horse-breeding conditions need not probably be had except in one or two cases, but any opportunity may well be taken to permit the splitting up of these large grants into small ones by allowing sale or other transfer under certain conditions. Mr. Douie has, in his Senior Secretary's letter No. 98 of 30th January 1911, made specific recommendations on the subject and as to the measures that can be adopted to make the working of the primogeniture condition, which is an essential feature of the horse-breeding scheme, less irksome.

Cultivation.

14. Of a total allotted culturable area of 396,558 acres 361,711 acres or 91 per cent. were sown. The excess over the limit laid down for this canal (see paragraph 443 (*d*) Colony Manual Vol. I) is considerable, though far less marked than in the Chenab Canal Colony. The percentage of Kharif crops which failed is high, 20·6 per cent., but the Rabi figure 8·9 is not excessive. 34 per cent. of the cultivation in this colony was in the Kharif harvest. This is a somewhat larger proportion than in the previous year.

Acquisition of occupancy rights.

15. The attestation of occupancy rights has been promptly carried out. The delay in the issue of *sanads* for horse-breeding grantees, which has prevented the sanction of the mutations in these cases, is due to the delay in the receipt of a report from the Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, on the proposals to relax certain of the stipulations imposed in the original conditions. The Financial Commissioner's proposals have, as already stated, now been submitted to Government and as soon as orders are received the *sanad* forms will be completed and issued.

Receipts by way of capital.

16. One and-a-half lakh of rupees were recovered on account of nazrana and about one lakh (chiefly due in future years) is reported to be still to be collected. The collections are clearly generally made with ease. Although considerable collections of acreage rate have been made during the year, a large amount is still outstanding, and it is desirable that this troublesome demand, most of which is due to the Canal Department, should be got in as soon as possible.

Towns.

17. The Town Improvement Fund balances of Sargodha and Bhalwal have at last been handed over to the municipalities and steps will be taken to hand over that of Sillanwali. The period of appropriation of sale proceeds in the Jhelum Colony towns has still two years to run. The increasing prosperity of these towns is highly satisfactory. The town of Shah Jiwana in Jhang District, however, is a miserable failure. The Financial Commissioner does not know that anything can be done; the irrigation in the neighbouring villages is very unsatisfactory, and with improved irrigation the trade of the town might increase to some extent. Meanwhile the large credit balance in the hands of Government due to this town cannot usefully be employed.

Settlement proceedings.

18. As soon as the Government orders on the Chenab Colony assessments are issued Mr. Rudkin will be in a position to complete and submit his own proposals for the Jhelum Colony in time for the assessments to be introduced in Kharif 1911 as originally contemplated. His work in the colony has been conspicuously successful.

Chunian Colony.

Allotment and cultivation.

19. Small allotments in the colony during the year have brought the total area allotted up to 78,726 acres. The only important area unallotted is the Rakh Bhail Buchoki land which, the Financial Commissioner understands, has now been given out. The land reserved for special military grants in Rakh Chor

will be allotted when qualified grantees are found willing to accept it. 105 per-cent. of sown area per acre allotted was obtained in this colony; the Kharif proportion being as high as 48 per cent. The failure is considerable—12·7 in the Kharif and 13·2 in the Rabi harvest.

Receipts by way of capital.

20. The demands on capital amount account in Chunian have practically been met in full: the total amount shown as outstanding, of all demands both present and future, is only Rs. 7,775.

A statement of income and expenditure from the fund formed for general improvements in the *colony* was submitted during the year and, on the Financial Commissioner finding the necessary funds, Government agreed to the construction against the fund of a police station at Pattoki and of certain patwarkhanas. The report is silent on this subject and the Financial Commissioner is unaware if any part of these allotments has yet been utilised.

Towns.

21. The balance at the credit of the Pattoki town improvement fund, which is a different account from that referred to in the previous paragraph, has now been handed over to the Municipal Fund. The Financial Commissioner will ascertain whether the Deputy Commissioner wishes the period of the appropriation of proceeds from the sale of sites to be extended. The present period expires in May 1911. Mr. Douie understands from a note recently recorded by His Honour at Pattoki that certain improvements are still required, but he is unaware whether there is as yet any demand for further sites. The town will benefit but slightly from the assignment of half the revenue assessed on the sites already sold.

Future Colonies.

Future Colonies.

22. Mr. Douie has worked out and will shortly submit to Government his proposals for the disposal of the area of Government land on the Upper Chenab Canal. This canal, he understands, will be in a position to afford irrigation from the Kharif harvest of 1912.

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

I.—LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

(*Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E., I.A.*)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—The survey of the western portion of the district was carried out by the Government of India, Survey Department, during the year under report. No. 9 Party, has now come to this district at the close of the year and intend doing the rest of the district this cold weather. By the Settlement staff no survey and demarcation work has been done during the year.

(*a*) Mule-breeding.

2. *Conditions.*—The total number of lambardars now bound by these conditions is 2,408. Thirty-two new lambardars have been added to the number of those bound up to last year. The numerical progress is decidedly satisfactory. Of those subject to these conditions 92 are still without mares. The explanation is that a certain proportion of mares presented are rejected as below standard. No actual desire exists on the part of headmen to avoid fulfilment of conditions, but cases of persistent neglect are constantly being dealt with.

Horse, pony and mule-breeding continues to spread in this colony year by year. The colonists are well-off and can afford to pay good prices for mares. Mule-breeding has become popular among the grantees of the colony, and those actually bound sometimes find it hard to get mares.

The Janglis are freeing themselves from their prejudice against the Imperial horse stallions. They have now taken keenly to breeding. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-four mares for horse-breeding, 2,142 mares for pony-breeding and 3,490 mares for mule-breeding were covered during the year as compared with 2,079, 1,893 and 3,333 mares respectively in the last year.

Three hundred and seventy nine mules were purchased for the army during the year as compared with 393 last year. The decrease is due to the increased competition for mules. Numbers of dealers came down to the horse fair from different districts and entered into competition with the Army Remount Department. The Remount Department are now buying up young stock in the district. No new stables were constructed during the year. Three more stables are required in the colony, *i. e.*, at Khanuana, Kanjwani and Tandlianwala. When this is done the distribution of stallion stables in the colony, 12 miles apart, will be complete. Generally speaking, the experiment of giving grants on mule-breeding terms may be regarded as successful.

(*b*) Camel grantees.

The question of continuing camel grants in this district is before Government. In the opinion of the local officers, owing to changes in the climate, the habits of the people, their transition from pastoral to agricultural conditions and the disappearance of grazing areas, it is no longer profitable to breed and maintain camels in the district. The details of the case are contained in letter No. 208 of 16th July 1910, addressed to the Commissioner, Multan, and will be considered by a special committee shortly.

One thousand four hundred and fifty-seven camels were branded during the year. The difficulties experienced by the grantees in securing suitable camels increase yearly and replacements are now procured from other districts, such as Bahawalpur, Amritsar, etc., at enhanced prices. There was a deficiency of 308 camels at the end of the year. Many of the poorer grantees among the Balochis are in debt.

3. *Allotment.*—The figures in the statements relate to the Lyallpur District only. During the year under report a gross area of 215,870 acres, *i. e.*, 201,182 allotted and 14,688 unallotted, have been transferred to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang. A fresh area of 145 acres was allotted during the year. This allotment was made in miscellaneous small grants on the Gugera Branch. A part of it represents area allotted in lieu of land taken up for public purposes, such as railway, canal, etc., and the rest was absorbed in making up to a full square the half *lambardari* squares held on mule-breeding conditions.

There are some discrepancies in the figures of Statement No. I as compared with those of last year. This is due to corrections made after the measurements of the Dangali and Bhangu Branch estates.

On further enquiry it appears that the area of about 4 squares, mention of which was made in the last year's report, was allotted to Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram on 4th June 1909, and the figures were included in Statement No. IV. of the last year.

One thousand and three exchanges were made in 566 *mauzas* involving an area of 12,642 acres. These exchanges took place on the branches detailed below:—

Name of Branch.	*No. of exchanges.*	*Area in acres.*
Gugera	631	7,434
Jhang	397	4,298
Rakh	65	910
	1,003	12,642

These exchanges were made by the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Colonization Officer after personal inspection during the course of re-assessment. Some exchanges were made owing to inferior soil or poor command; others owing to holdings being cut up by the new railway, and a few were sanctioned in order to improve the distribution of water.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Though general conditions of agriculture have not been as favourable as in the preceding 12 months, an exceptional year, the results of the year under report were satisfactory. There have been no calamities of season, nor crop disease, nor insect pest.

Monsoon rains began in time. The first general fall was received on the 19th June. Since then there have been from time to time sufficient rains up to the middle of September. October and November were rainless. In December the rain was plentiful and well distributed in all the tahsils. It was of the greatest benefit to the rabi crops on the ground.

In the month of April hail fell in a few villages of the Lyallpur and Toba Tek Singh tahsils, but no appreciable damage was done.

According to the Irrigation Department figures the area sown during the year under report was 1,543,828 acres against 1,491,716 acres in the previous year. This shows an increase of 52,112 acres over the last year's figures. The causes are not far to seek. The ambition of colonists is to make as much out of their lands as they can.

The total area allotted, as it stood on 30th September 1910, was 1,428,059 acres. The area sown exceeds the area allotted by 115,769 acres. The latter figures represent double-cropped area.

The percentage allowed for failed crops on the area under cultivation amounted to 7·66 against 9·12 in the previous year. The failures are low, but I do not place much reliance on them as the remissions are made by zilladars and only a proportion can be checked by canal officers.

The outturn of wheat was less than that of the previous year and the prices comparatively low. The crop has, however, been a good one, 6 per cent. above the normal.

Toria was a good crop. Its outturn was a little above normal. The yield of gram was also good and this crop is now rising into importance.

The kharif crops were satisfactory. Cotton conditions are improving, so also those of sugarcane.

There was plague in the Lyallpur tahsil and Jaranwala sub-tahsil during the months of March to May owing to which in some places the crops remained uncut and grain unthreshed for want of labour. Moreover heavy rains fell and did some damage to the gram on the threshing floors in plague-stricken villages.

There has been an increase in *kallar* in certain localities. In the Toba Tek Singh tahsil the *kallar*, which was so apparent at allotment, has disappeared to a large extent through vigorous stirring of the land.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Confined to *mauza* 429, Jhang Branch, which will never be fit for permanent allotment. The area under cultivation was 366 acres only.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The arrears of Rs. 16,224 outstanding against Mr. Coates on account of purchase money, a mention of which was made in last year's report, have been written off. This old balance formed the subject of a suit which has since been compromised. According to the terms of compromise Mr. Coates has surrendered the land in question to Government.

The arrears on account of *nazrana* have since been realised.

A major portion of the previous year's balance on account of acreage rate is due from the Bhangu Branch. Owing to the poorness of soil and deficiency of water-supply the colonists could not afford to pay in the amount due. As regards the balances relating to the year under report, the demand has only recently been fixed. Proceedings for their recovery are in progress and it is hoped that all the arrears will be cleared shortly.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Three hundred and thirty-two peasant grantees have acquired occupancy rights over 14,070 acres during the year.

In 92 holdings full proprietary rights were purchased on 14,379 acres for Rs. 2,98,323. In 53 holdings conditional rights were purchased on 7,147 acres for Rs. 43,532 by paying instalments of purchase money. The total receipts of purchase money were Rs. 7,98,584. This shows a small decrease over last year's figures which is due to temporary causes only. Last year great activity was shewn in this respect in response to the warning given to the *nazrana*-paying grantees in Punjab Government No. 794-S. of 5th July 1909.

The colonists derive considerable profits out of the land and have therefore no desire to sell. Prices are still asked by owners which can only be meant to be prohibitive. Rs. 6,000 is the average demanded per square. Only recently an area of 5 squares was sold for Rs. 30,000 on the Jhang Branch.

There is no indication of any future fall in prices.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Sixteen thousand and sixty-four mutations were disposed of during the year. Of these 785 were attested by the Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer and Assistant Colonization Officer. One hundred and thirty-four mutations out of the latter figures were alienations *inter vivos* sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner under Section 8 of Act III of 1893. Most of these were cases where brothers holding separate grants of their own waived their claims to succession by inheritance in favour of a brother not in possession of such a grant. The obvious cases of sale or alienation to defeat rightful heirs are usually detected in the preliminary proceedings and recommendations in such cases are withheld.

At the close of the year there were 2,859 mutations written up still requiring attestation.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Thirty villages, *i. e.*, 29 in Lyallpur and one in Jhang, were measured during the year. No village on the Chenab Canal now remains to be measured. The area involved by the re-measurements was 51,703 acres.

A record-of-rights was prepared for the above 30 villages. Village site records-of-rights were also prepared for these villages. This completes the preparation of the record-of-rights for the Chenab Canal.

Revised reports for the villages on the Upper Jhang Branch and for Jhang Branch Circle No. II and assessment reports for Jhang Branch Circle No. III and Gugera Branch Circle No. I were sent to the Settlement Commissioner. Orders are still awaited for these four reports.

Tenancy registers were prepared for the 30 villages which were measured.

Square laying was completed in two blocks of land : one near Dijkot in the Lyallpur tahsil and one near the reserved irrigated Pirmahal Forest, which are to be irrigated next year.

The Canal Department was supplied with copies of the records and maps of all villages measured during the year.

The measurement of *mauza* 212, Rakh Branch (Lyallpur town) was commenced, the former record having become useless through extensive development and changes.

Village *parganah* note-books were written up for the whole of the Jhang Branch and for Gugera Branch Circle No. I and half Gugera Branch Circle No. II.

Announcement of rates has to be made on the Jhang Branch and Gugera Branch Circle No. I this cold weather.

The riverain boundaries in this district are already fixed and the *zaildari*, *inamdari* and assignment schemes have all received sanction. There is no miscellaneous settlement work of this kind left to be done.

10. *Village sites.*—The number of new compounds applied for and given during the year continued to be large.

During the year under report 1,773 compounds were given out.

Records-of-rights for 30 village sites were prepared. No new well was sunk. There exists a well in almost all the villages. The quality of water is steadily improving as a result of the rise in the spring level; since 1897 there has been an average rise of 1½ feet a year.

The demand on account of ground rent was Rs. 94,962, an advance over last year. This is due to greater accuracy of assessment and also to natural expansion. The present system of assessing land revenue in towns is based on fixed rates.

It has been the aim of Government to lay out new towns on sanitary principles. In some cases they have been provided with a fully equipped system of drainage and water-supply. The town funds were considered inadequate to bear the expenses of their maintenance in addition to their other obligations. It has, therefore, been decided by Government in letter No. 947-287-2 of 27th August 1910 that one-half of the land revenue assessed on lands in new towns should be assigned to the towns. This arrangement will be subject to re-consideration on the introduction of each succeeding settlement.

Tree-planting continues to make good progress. There is scarcely any site which does not show some trees planted.

There has been less competition for sanitary grants-in-aid. Rupees 17,000 for prizes and Rs. 600 for *khillats* were allotted to this district. Out of these sums Rs. 9,000 on account of prizes and Rs. 270 on account of *khillats* were expended and the balance remained undrawn.

The successful villages decided to spend these rewards on the following objects :—

Musafarkhanas	3
Hospital	1
Schools	5

The absence of a village *malba* fund continues to be a source of trouble in many villages throughout the district.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—Two new *lambardaris* were filled. Sixty-nine cases of appointments to the old *lambardaris* falling vacant were made. The post of zaildar is much valued and with good reason. A zaildar who is also a peasant lambardar gets liberal emoluments. His revenue and canal *pachotra* comes to from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per annum : his *zaildari inam* from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 : the profit of his *lambardari* square comes to Rs. 250 on an average.

12. *Census.*—No remarks.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The most remarkable event of the year was the sale of the Tandlianwala town. This new town is in the Samundri tahsil and on the Shorkot Road-Chichoki Railway line under construction. The total sum obtained by the auction amounted to Rs. 3,26,585 for an area of 57 *kanals* and 14 *marlas* of land sold. The prices obtained at Jaranwala amounted to Rs. 4,22,620 for an area of 73 *kanals* and 14 *marlas*. The average price per *marla* amounts to Rs. 283 in the former case against Rs. 286 in the latter. The general impression at present is that Tandlianwala will eclipse Jaranwala as a trade centre. It is at any rate a remarkable proof of the confidence of the public in the future of the district and of its trade that such unusual prices should have been successively realised in two auctions.

I have elsewhere suggested that these very high prices for town lands are not a subject of unqualified congratulation. They certainly tend to aggravate the evil of high prices for commodities and high rents for residences.

H. J. MAYNARD.

I do not wish to sound a pessimistic note. But I must point out that there is a gambling element in the bidding and also that there is a tendency for the new town to ruin its predecessor in popularity. I am informed, for instance, that Jaranwala has ruined, or will ruin, Chiniot Road.

H. J. MAYNARD.

A comprehensive scheme of water-supply, drainage and road-metalling is already in hand. The Shorkot Road-Chichoki Railway line has developed more slowly than was expected and there is urgent need for early opening to traffic.

Half of the available sites in the extension of the Lyallpur town were auctioned this year. The prices were higher than were anticipated. The total amount realised reached Rs. 86,852. The sale of the remaining sites is yet to be effected. Government agreed to grant residential sites in the extension to clerks at nominal prices. Originally 205 subordinates in the station applied for land, but subsequently drew back.

They declined to agree to the condition by which Government servants were given first claim as tenants. This condition is obviously imperative, otherwise the object of the scheme would be defeated and succeeding generations of Government clerks would be no better off than their predecessors. The Municipal Committee were asked to consider the feasibility of building quarters for Government servants as an investment. Their obvious reply was that it was not their business to engage in doubtful speculations for the benefit of Government, and moreover they had no capital to invest. The matter will right itself in time. Additional houses will be built in the extensions and rents will naturally fall. The scale of living will always be high in Lyallpur. This has been realised by Local Fund Committees who have raised their minimum wage.

Application has been made for the same remedy in the case of Government servants. Educated clerks are no longer procurable on a salary of Rs. 10, seeing that the kacheri chaukidars are paid Rs. 9 and coolies command Rs. 8 per month.

The population of the town is increasing and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that in time Lyallpur will be a centre of considerable size. Unfortunately the demands of departments for land in the vicinity have been too readily met at the expense of the municipality, and there is insufficient area left for expansion. The land no doubt belongs to Government and theoretically there is no objection to the transfer. But in founding new towns in the colony it is presumed to have been the intention of Government to leave vacant squares in the vicinity to admit of expansion. These squares should not, therefore, be diverted to other purposes. Should it become imperative for a department to acquire possession of any of these lands the municipality may reasonably be compensated acre for acre by the acquisition of other land on its border. The Railway Department who have already possessed themselves of 295 acres have recently applied for a large portion of the factory sites, and the question will arise in connection therewith.

In Samundri it is hoped to build in the forthcoming year a much-needed *sarai* for the accommodation of visitors to the tahsil.

The sites available for sale in the town of Gojra were also auctioned this year for about Rs. 40,000, representing a price of Rs. 83 per *marla*. Khan Sahib Sayyid Mehdi Shah, Honorary Magistrate, took over the presidency of the Gojra Notified Area during the year under report. From the remaining towns at Toba Tek Singh and Chiniot Road there is nothing fresh to record.

14. *Communications.*—The scheme for the construction of a tramway from Lyallpur new and old *mandis* to the goods station of Lyallpur was sanctioned and notified in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, Notification No. 557 of the 24th September 1909. This proposal has now been dropped as the company formed for the purpose is not inclined to undertake this work.

A portion of the Shorkot Road-Chichoki Railway line was completed and opened for traffic during the year from Chichoki to Jaranwala. The line beyond Jaranwala is in course of construction and will, it is believed, be ready up to Tandlianwala shortly. No new crossing stations were opened during the year.

The District Board have now taken over the metalled roads amounting to some 90 miles from the Public Works Department. The transfer was not due until April 1911, but was carried out under the orders of Government.

An allotment of some Rs. 35,000 was given by the Commissioner towards maintenance, but the scheduled cost of maintenance is Rs. 1,000 per mile.

The metalling has been in the case of some roads carried out on wrong lines. Experience shows that the roads round the trading centres and up to a radius of 5 or 6 miles are mostly worn, as the traffic all converges on these lengths. It would have been better to have metalled several main roads around these centres for five or six miles rather than have expended large sums on metalling complete lengths. The District Board can barely manage to maintain the roads transferred and these only to the detriment of other branches of the administration. Further extensions are out of the question at present.

Seven new post offices have been established during the year. Rupees 23,21,507 were remitted by money orders during the year from the post offices in the colony, chiefly to old districts.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—During the year under report 20½ fresh miles of District Board roads were planted with trees, bringing up the total planted to about 690 miles by the end of the year. The general rise of trees in villages shows that the lambardars do as much with their plantation grants as they should.

In this branch operations have been conducted on too sanguine a scale and the District Board cannot afford the Rs. 30,000 spent on arboriculture. It may be necessary to reduce work on one or two of the less satisfactory roads.

This is a young district unprovided with sufficient institutions, and for the next decade or so the Board will have to confine its expenditure to works of urgency. At present, for instance, they have no dispensary for the whole of the Samundri tahsil.

Education is receiving attention and new schools were opened as follows :—

Indigenous	10
Primary	9

These indigenous schools were opened in Muhammadan villages only as enquiry showed that, though there has been ample desire on the part of this section of the population for schools, the latter have been opened chiefly in villages occupied by Sikhs and miscellaneous Hindus. The District Board have decided to at least equalise the proportion among the villages of these two main divisions of the population.

The demand for education in the district is great and funds are inadequate to meet them. It is also difficult to secure services of trained teachers though the rates of salaries have been raised.

A Khalsa High School has also been started in the Lyallpur town. The building is under construction and is approaching completion. The Government High School, Lyallpur, is in a confined site and must be removed. A proposal is on foot to convert the existing site into a grain *mandi* by sale, and to build a new High School and Industrial School on a square to the south of the town.

The combined Lyallpur cattle and horse fair was held in March and was well attended. One thousand five hundred and six horses and 8,949 cattle changed hands for a sum of Rs. 3,35,204. The present fair ground has been utilized for the expansion of the town and four squares of land have been acquired in Chak No. 79 for the fair ground. The coming fair will be held on the new site which is being prepared for the purpose.

The economic difficulties with regard to labour are the same as last year and even boys refuse twelve annas a day during the harvest time. An average labourer in the grain market earns not less than Rs. 2 per diem. Local conditions are peculiar. The rates of labour are high and house rents are excessive. The prices of the principal articles of daily household consumption have increased three-fold and the upward tendency still continues while the purchasing value of the rupee has visibly decreased.

16. *Extensions.*—The extensions are all pending. No work was done on any of the extensions this year. It is understood that their fate will be decided on receipt of orders on the report of the Colonies Committee.

17. *Establishments.*—No remarks.

II.—GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(*Sheikh Asghar Ali, Deputy Commissioner.*)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—There have been no operations during the year under report beyond the measuring of the new Chak No. 638 (Wattu Chak), Gugera Branch, which took place between the 6th and 11th December 1909.

2. *Conditions.*—No changes in conditions have occurred during the year. Two hundred and three out of a total of 280 lambardars now hold land under mule-breeding conditions. The system is now working fairly satisfactorily.

3. *Allotment.*—The increase in land allotted during the present year has been 445 acres on the Rakh Branch and 1,715 acres on the Gugera Branch. Of these 1,715 acres, 1,641 form the new Wattu Chak No. 638, Gugera Branch, details of which are given under "extensions" (Head No. 16).

Statements Nos. I and II.

The amount of land resumed on the Rakh Branch was 141 acres, made up as follows:—

One *lambardari* grant	...	...	28 acres.
Non-fulfilment of *abadi* conditions	...	...	54 „
Plantations ...	....	...	59 „

whilst that on the Gugera was 34 acres; 13 of which were resumed on account of non-fulfilment of *abadi* conditions and 21 acres of plantation grants. The failure to keep up plantations is regrettable, it is, however, in comparatively few cases that this occurs.

These areas should be added to the increase in land allotted in order to get the amount of land newly allotted during the year and this gives totals of 586 acres and 1,749 acres on the two branches respectively.

All allotment on the Gugera Branch is stopped for the future owing to the irrigation capacity of that branch being taxed to its utmost. Three squares have been taken up by a Jhelum disappointed grantee under the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

Stopped for the present rather, until stock is taken of the position. The Superintending Engineer raised an alarm about allotment over the capacity of supply. The Financial Commissioner approved the provisional orders of stoppage of allotment.

C. G. PARSONS.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—During the year under report 202,066 acres were sown with a percentage of 7·2 of failed crops. This is a very small increase on the previous year when 201,054 acres were sown and much further increase cannot be expected.

Statement No. III.

The principal sowings, as in other colony districts, are in the cold weather season. This year the rabi sowings were 142,934 as opposed to 59,152 kharif.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—There has been no temporary cultivation during the year.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Statement No. IV shows all that is necessary on this point.

Statement No. IV.

The majority of capitalist and yeoman grantees have paid up the purchase money of proprietary rights ; some have got instalments fixed.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—During the year under report six tenants obtained occupancy rights over 189 acres on the Rakh Branch, whilst on the Gugera Branch twenty-one tenants obtained occupancy rights over 458 acres.

Proprietary rights were obtained in the Rakh Branch by six persons over 1,098 acres for a total sum of Rs. 23,654, and on the Gugera Branch by eight persons over 1,283 acres for Rs. 31,481.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations attested was greatly increased owing to the re-measurement of the village sites on the Rakh Branch.

The Deputy Commissioner attested 2 mutations.

The Sub-Divisional Officer	78	„
The Naib Tahsildar (Colony)	2,405	„

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—There have been no regular settlement proceedings during the year under report except what the Colonization Officer of Lyallpur may be doing in respect of the colony tract in this district. A re-measurement of all the village sites on the Rakh Branch is in progress which was rendered necessary by the complicated state of the existing maps. Separate numbers had been given to houses, cattle-sheds, mangers, etc., although all were in the possession of one man. The records are being revised at the same time and it has been found that many mutations of *ahatas* and especially of menials' quarters had never been entered. Chak No. 638, Gugera Branch, has been measured and the record-of-rights is being drawn up.

10. *Village sites.*—During the year 318 compounds were given out, 67 to *abadkars*, 44 to tenants, 41 to shop-keepers and 166 to menials. The menials form a shifting population and often come and go before they receive sanction for a compound ; hence the number given out does not indicate in any way the number of menials settling in the colony.

Tree-planting in the village sites is more or less at a standstill, most of the villages being now well-wooded, with the exception of the *sofedposh* and *rais* villages.

The village sites are on the whole well looked after and the sanitation continues to improve year by year. The two rewards of Rs. 1,000 allotted yearly for improvement in this matter are eagerly competed for, with an excellent effect upon the villages.

The Janglis and Arains invariably keep their villages better than any others.

On the other hand Mazhbis and Kahlun Jats make little or no attempt at cleanliness. The *sofedposh* and *rais* villages which are not subject to the same conditions as *abadkar* villages are, with very few exceptions, dirty and unkempt, whilst in most of these the quarters built for the tenants are of the meanest description. A sign of the prosperity of the colonists is the steadily increasing number of large, well-built houses of burnt bricks. A large number of handsome mosques have been built in the villages, especially in those of Arains. In a few cases there are excellent *dharmsalas*.

The number of *musafar-khanas* is increasing rapidly.

There are now very few villages without a good drinking well.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—Six lambardars were appointed to fill vacancies caused by death during the year.

One lambardar was added.

No changes have occurred amongst the zaildars. Much useful work in regard to colony matters is done by the zaildars and sofedposhes, most of whom are keen that their *zails* should be represented on the grant of village rewards.

12. *Census.*—Census operations are proceeding as elsewhere; house numbering has been completed.

A very large increase in population since the last census is to be expected.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The remarks recorded in the last report still hold good. A drainage system is at present being laid down in Shahkot.

Sangla Hill is in a particularly prosperous condition.

The Chuharkana market is still extending.

14. *Communications.*—The railway line between Chichoki-Mallian and Jaranwala has been completed as far as Buchiana; and opens a new line of communication for villages on the Gugera Branch.

The scheme to construct a metalled road between Mananwala and Chuharkana market is in abeyance owing to the large increase of expenditure for maintenance of roads recently falling upon the District Board; when the (a)roads in the district were transferred to that body by the Public Works Department. Chuharkana market and station have now been connected with the main road, running between Lahore and Pindi Bhattian, by a metalled road.

I do not think the Board would be wise to embark on this project now.
The transfer mentioned at (a) imposes great responsibilities for maintenance of roads already made.
C. G. PARSONS.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—On the 1st September 1910 Sharakpur tahsil was transferred from the Lahore District to Gujranwala. It contains nine colony villages: these are not dealt with in this report, nor do the table of statistics include them.

In last year's report the following villages were mentioned as having poor irrigation:—No. 182, Rakh Branch, Nos. 537, 538, 539, Gugera Branch.

Of these the irrigation in Nos. 537, 538, Gugera Branch, has improved. No. 539, Gugera Branch, still remains to a great extent unirrigated. This is because it is high land and could only be irrigated with *jhalars* which the people are unwilling to use.

No. 182, Rakh Branch, is still very short of water, their case has been considered by the canal authorities, but complaints are still constant and, I think, not entirely unjustified.

Villages Nos. 1 and 2, Gugera Branch, on the Mohlan distributary are also now complaining of a short water-supply.

In last year's report it was mentioned that one co-operative bank had been established in this part of the colony, and that many villagers were ready to start others. Hopes in this direction have been fulfilled and there are now eighteen co-operative banks, and already a strong wish is being expressed that a central bank may be opened at Sangla or some other centre in this part of the district. The movement in favour of zamindari shops has not been so successful, only four having been opened so far. There is a difficulty in finding literate zamindars ready to keep the accounts. Those that have been opened are much appreciated.

I will go into this question on tour.
C. G. PARSONS.

16. *Extensions.*—During the year under report Wattu Chak No. 638, Gugera Branch, has been measured and colonised. This is an area of 1,641 acres lying on the Sharakpur and Khangah Dogran tahsil boundary, in the latter tahsil. The squares were marked out in December 1909 and the Wattus began to arrive from that time.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

They managed to raise a fair proportion of kharif crops and have now sown a nearly full rabi crop.

These crops are all excellent.

Part of the irrigation of this chak is done by *jhalars*, some of which have already been set up. At present there are only a few temporary huts in the *abadi* site; but *ahatas* have been allotted and after the present sowings, work will proceed on the *abadi*. Some dissatisfaction is felt owing to there being no land reserved for *chiragah* in the village. The allotments were made by the Lyallpur authorities and every square was allotted.

17. *Establishments.*—The colony establishment at head-quarters was brought under reduction with effect from 1st April 1910.

Chaudhri Sardar Ali, Colony Naib-Tahsildar was placed on special duty in the Montgomery District from the early part of 1910 and the post temporarily held by M. Sa'dat Ali Khan.

The remeasurements of Rakh village sites commenced under the latter and he applied himself most energetically to the heavy work involved. At the same time he managed to carry on his ordinary duties satisfactorily and well.

Mr. Shuttleworth went on leave from 28th May 1910, and Mr. Middleton has since held charge of the sub-division. Mr. Middleton is taking much interest in the colony work.

III.—JHANG DISTRICT.

(*Mr. Q. Q. Henriques.*)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No remark.

2. *Conditions.*—The only class of grants which call for notice under this head are the squares granted to lambardars on mule-breeding conditions. It has been necessary in some cases to bring pressure on the lambardars in order to enforce compliance with the conditions. In some cases the mare has failed for three or four years to produce a mule, and it is a common occurrence for her to drop a pony foal.

In most cases confiscation of pachotra has been sufficient to bring home to the lambardar a sense of his responsibility; but in a few cases I have had to confiscate half of his square. Mule-breeding is not popular; and it is only carried out for the sake of the material advantages which attach to it in the shape of an additional half square.

3. *Allotment.*—Only 633 acres were allotted during the year mostly to lambardars on mule-breeding conditions; there were also a few squares allotted in the newly-measured Chak 506.

Statements Nos. I and II.

There is practically no land available for allotment. All the land worth cultivating has been taken up, and only a few acres remain scattered here and there.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The recoverable demand was—

Statement No. III.

	Rs.
Occupier's rate	7,93,108
Land Revenue	1,95,404
Malikana	79,913
Cesses	34,422
Owner's rate	1,28,632
Total ...	12,31,474

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—There was none.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The total demand on account of purchase price during the year amounted to Rs. 55,860 out of which Rs. 53,410 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,450. Nazrana and acreage rate amounted to Rs. 26 and Rs. 2,410 respectively, and these were recovered in full.

Statement No. IV.

Only eight grantees entitled to purchase proprietary rights failed to do so.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Proprietary rights have been acquired by all the grantees entitled to acquire them except eight.

Peasant proprietors have acquired occupancy rights in 172 villages; in 96 villages a portion of the grantees have acquired rights while in eight villages the grantees are still tenants-at-will. Five villages still remain unallotted as the land is too poor for remunerative cultivation.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Seventeen hundred and eleven mutations were attested during the year, while 123 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. No special difficulties have arisen during the year.

It is seldom that the colonists of this district have any dispute about inheritance. It appears to be a settled custom that a daughter inherits for her lifetime or until she marries. This custom is not in accordance with Section 59 of the Tenancy Act, which has been held to govern the succession of grantees; but I have never found it disputed.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—The re-assessment of the colony has been undertaken by Mr. deMontmorency and Captain Ferrar during the year but their proposals have not yet been sanctioned.

10. *Village sites.*—The allotments and assessments of village sites continue to be a source of irritation to everybody concerned. I have not yet seen a pakka house in a colony chak; but there can be no doubt that the villagers are less crowded together and therefore more healthily housed than in most old villages.

There is still difficulty in some cases in inducing grantees to live in the village; they prefer to live on their own squares where they have more opportunity of hiding stolen cattle.

I do not think this is the only motive and I question the justification of compulsive measures.

H. J. MAYNARD.

On my return to the colony after a three years' absence I was much struck with the spread of arboriculture. The number of trees in most villages now compares favourably with those in older districts. Seven new wells have been sunk. Delay has occurred in a number of villages owing to a defaulting contractor who is now being tried criminally.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Permanent arrangements are now working; though the conditions which existed at the time appointments of lambardars were made have in some cases altered; and it is therefore a little difficult to carry out in its entirety, rule 17 (*ii*) of the rules under the Land Revenue Act, *viz.*, that the nearest eligible heir according to the rule of primogeniture shall be appointed except for certain definite reasons.

It sometimes happens that the deceased lambardar was appointed for special reasons and does not represent the dominant party in the village; and in such cases it is difficult to justify a strict rule of primogeniture.

12. *Census.*—No census has been taken this year. My own opinion is that the population is not growing very rapidly.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—The real markets of the Jhang part of the colony are Gojra and Lyallpur.

The Jhang market is fairly prosperous but does not compare with either of those mentioned above.

14. *Communications.*—No metalled roads exist in the colony: nor does any need exist for them. All agricultural produce is conveyed to the line of rail on camels. The proposed railway line from Sangla through Chiniot to Jhang would add immensely to the prosperity of the tract; and a cross line from Lyallapur through Chiniot to Sargodha would I believe be even more useful.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The management of the colony villages was transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, during the year, and the headquarters of the Executive Engineer, Jhang Division, have also moved to Jhang.

One outstanding fact with regard to the colony villages in this district, which has struck me very forcibly during the year, is the very great difference between the worst and the best villages. There is a danger, I think, on account of the large tracts in the colony of uniformly good land, of treating all chaks alike. In any future proposals for dealing with rights in colony lands, care should be taken that they are not treated as having everywhere the same value.

There has been no special colony staff at work during the year. The intention of Government in transferring the administration of the colony villages to the Deputy Commissioner was I understand that as far as possible the colonists should be treated on the same lines as the inhabitants of proprietary villages. I have endeavoured to follow out this principle. The fact that this part of the colony was almost entirely allotted to residents of the Jhang District has considerably simplified the task. There are a certain number of villages allotted to Multanis who are mostly non-resident. They and certain Shorkot grantees will not reside; and I receive frequent complaints from lambardars of the difficulty of realizing revenue from these absentees. I have had many applications from Shorkot grantees for an exchange of their squares to the Bhangu Branch which is included in the Lyllpur District but is much nearer their homes; and in a few cases I have, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Lyllpur, been able to effect an exchange.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.*—The mass of the colonists, especially the Janglis, have settled down permanently.

17. *Establishment.*—The only Colony establishment employed consists of 2 Maharrirs, one on Rs. 25 and one on Rs. 20.

They are employed in maintaining the Tenancy Registers and preparing and checking the demands on village sites.

STATEMENT No. I.

ALLOTMENT, 1909-10.

Branch.	District.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rahk Branch ...	Lyallpur	390,286	297,417	297,417	293,997	3,420
	Gujranwala	206,898	159,753	159,753	161,959	...
	Total ...	597,184	457,170	457,170	455,956	3,420
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur	499,359	428,800	355,459	373,565	55,235
	Jhang	312,194	237,492	193,631	198,303	39,189
	Total ...	811,553	666,292	549,090	571,868	94,424
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur	999,596	770,500	768,075	760,497	10,003
	Gujranwala	65,766	53,115	50,218	51,926	1,189
	Total ...	1,065,362	823,615	818,293	812,423	11,192
	Grand Total ...	2,474,099	1,947,077	1,824,553	1,840,247	109,036
District Total ...	Lyallpur	1,889,241	1,496,717	1,420,951	1,428,059	68,658
	Gujranwala	272,664	2,12,868	209,971	213,885	1,189
	Jhang	312,194	237,492	193,631	198,303	39,189
	Total ...	2,474,099	1,947,077	1,824,553	1,840,247	109,036

STATEMENT No. II.

PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1909-10.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.				
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761	
Do. do. 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626	
Do. do. 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774	
Do. do. 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335	
Do. do. 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457	
Do. do. 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088	
Do. do. 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088	
Do. do. 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419	
Do. do. 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605	
Do. do. 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546	
Do. do. 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130	
Do. do. 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398	
Do. do. 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994	
Do. do. 1905	453,732	572,586	790,479	1,816,797	
Do. do. 1906	453,754	574,213	801,913	1,829,880	
Do. do. 1907	453,949	574,086	799,042	1,827,077	
Do. do. 1908	454,699	575,599	808,069	1,838,367	
Do. do. 1909	455,613	575,768	810,557	1,841,938	
Do. do. 1910	455,956	571,868	812,423	1,840,247	

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1909-10.

Name of Branch.	District.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1909 ...	126,771	8·6	...	...
		Rabi 1910 ...	309,173	2·5	...	...
		Total ...	435,944	4·0	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	Kharif 1909 ...	47,250	10·0	...	...
		Rabi 1910 ...	115,230	6·0	...	...
		Total ...	162,480	7·1	...	...
Total Rakh Branch	...	Kharif 1909 ...	174,021	8·4	...	...
		Rabi 1910 ...	424,403	3·4	...	...
		Total ...	598,424	4·8	...	...
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1909 ...	54,905	14·2	116	31·0
		Rabi 1910 ...	158,983	11·8	250	11·2
		Total ...	213,888	12·4	366	17·4
	Jhang ...	Kharif 1909 ...	51,282	15·0	...	...
		Rabi 1910 ...	131,852	5·0	...	...
		Total ...	183,134	8·0	...	...
Total Jhang Branch	...	Kharif 1909 ...	106,187	14·5	116	31·0
		Rabi 1910 ...	290,835	8·7	250	11·2
		Total ...	397,022	10·2	366	17·4
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1909 ...	265,926	10·3	...	...
		Rabi 1910 ...	628,070	6·9	...	...
		Total ...	893,996	7·9	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	Kharif 1909 ...	15,409	10·3	...	...
		Rabi 1910 ...	33,709	7·6	...	...
		Total ...	49,118	8·4	...	...
Total Gugera Branch	...	Kharif 1909 ...	281,335	10·3	...	...
		Rabi 1910 ...	661,779	6·9	...	...
		Total ...	943,114	7·9	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	Kharif 1909 ...	561,543	10·5	116	31·0
		Rabi 1910 ...	1,377,017	6·2	250	11·2
		Total ...	1,938,560	7·4	366	17·4
District Totals ...	Lyallpur ...	...	1,543,828	7·4	366	17·4
	Gujranwala ...	...	211,598	7·3	...	...
	Jhang ...	...	183,134	8·0	...	...
		Total ...	1,938,560	7·4	366	17·4

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lyallpur.	Last year's outstanding	16,224	...	423	2,586	19,233	16,224	...	423	2,418	19,065	...	...	...	168	168	
	Present year	...	7,98,584	7,489	19,870	8,25,943	...	7,89,584	7,462	18,720	8,24,766	...	...	27	1,150	1,177	
	Future demand	...	2,00,000	2,000	1,388	2,03,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	2,000	1,388	2,03,388	
	Total	16,224	9,98,584	9,912	23,844	10,48,564	16,224	7,98,584	7,885	21,138	8,43,831	...	2,00,000	2,027	2,706	2,04,733	
Gujranwala.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	953	953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	953	953	
	Present year	...	2,01,657	2,077	2,468	2,06,202	...	1,53,831	2,077	1,891	1,57,799	...	47,826	...	577	48,403	
	Future demand	...	1,64,555	310	577	1,65,442	...	33,125	...	...	33,125	...	1,31,430	310	577	1,32,317	
	Total	...	3,66,212	2,387	3,998	3,72,597	...	1,86,956	2,077	1,891	1,90,924	...	1,79,256	310	2,107	1,81,673	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Present year	...	55,860	26	2,410	58,296	...	53,410	26	2,410	55,846	...	2,450	...	...	2,450	
	Future demand	18,599	32,672	...	247	51,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,672	...	247	32,919	
	Total	18,599	88,532	26	2,657	1,09,814	...	53,410	26	2,410	55,846	...	35,122	..	247	35,367	
	Grand Total	34,823	14,53,328	12,325	30,499	15,30,975	16,224	10,38,950	9,988	25,439	10,90,601	...	4,14,378	2,337	5,060	4,21,775	

STATEMENT No. V.—EXTENSIONS.

District.	Name of extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Probable commanded area.	DETAIL OF COLUMN 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
			Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Gujranwala ...	Chak No. 638, Wattu Abadkaran...	1,641	1,641	...	...
	Total ...	1,641	1,641	...	...

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS.

District.	Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Probable commanded area.	DETAIL OF COLUMN 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
			Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Lyallpur	(1) Samundri Extension ...	173,251	108,893	64,358	...
	(2) Khikhi do ...	40,722	38,222	2,500	...
	(3) Bhagat do ...	38,443	37,259	1,184	...
	Total ...	252,416	184,374	68,042	...
Jhang	Chiniot Rajbaha, J. B.	3,000	3,000	...	Rabi 1911.
	Total ...	3,000	3,000	...	...

JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

I.—SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(Mr. H. E. A. Wakefield).

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—There are no operations of importance to report under this head.

2. *Conditions.*—About two-thirds of the area occupied by Government grantees in this colony is held on horse-breeding conditions. This scheme continued to work smoothly during the year under report except where the mare has to be replaced owing to death or other causes. It is now admitted that the horse-breeding condition entails very little extra expense to the ordinary *abadkar* colonist and to many it is a source of profit. It may be again noted that every colonist requiring another mare is provided with one by the Army Remount Department at a moderate price out of the fillies born in the colony and that he is also given a *taccavi* loan to pay for it.

I agree. The only point of view from which horse-breeding is regarded as a burden is the fact that it necessarily involves the rule of primogeniture.
P. J. FAGAN.

The number of young stock sold to Government was as follows:—

(*a*) Bought by the Army Remount Department for remount purposes	447
(*b*) Bought through the Army Remount Department to replace colony mares which have died or been cast	205
(*c*) Bought by Native Cavalry	145
Total	797

The prices paid under heads (*a*) and (*b*) total Rs. 1,22,793.

Those of the larger horse-breeding grantees who have consistently made no attempt to look after their mares and young stock were given serious warning this year and in three very bad cases fines were inflicted as a last resource. Some improvement has resulted, but in one or two cases it will probably be necessary to confiscate half the grant and to release the remainder from horse-breeding conditions, a step which has already been approved of by Government. Such horse-breeding grants represent, to use the words of the Army Remount Department, a 'mere waste of stallion power'. No change in horse-breeding or other conditions has been enacted during the year, and the prospect of a Colony Act has excited no attention.

Two grants were resumed for failure to take possession, and one for similar failure on the part of the heirs of a deceased grantee. With these exceptions no grants had to be confiscated during the year for breach of conditions.

3. *Allotment.*—Fresh endeavours were made during last cold weather to allot the remaining promised grantees on the land available and these efforts were so far successful that the number of promised grantees was reduced from 431 to 240 and the number of squares still required from 1,307 to 834. The area allotted to promised grantees was:—

This is satisfactory.
P. J. FAGAN.

	Acres.
Horse-breeding *sufedposhes*	555
Cavalry horse-breeding grantees	336
Infantry grantees	2,310
Civil grantees	4,027
Total	7,228

The reduction in the list of promised grantees is not merely the result of actual allotment. Some have now died without heirs, others do not now wish to take a grant, and a few have found places on other canals. The great majority of the remaining promised grantees are men either from the North-West Frontier Province or from the Central and Eastern Punjab, and I am prepared to state that a considerable percentage of them would not

take any land in this part of the Punjab. Unfortunately I have not the land available whereby their resolution could be tested. The number of genuine colonists now remaining is very small, as far as I am able to judge.

In addition to these grants 4,102 acres were allotted to Janglis during the year in small lots. They were specially entitled to consideration as ancient inhabitants of the Bar country. The total allotted area is distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Sufedposh horse-breeders	14,257
Cavalry horse-breeders	6,967
Abadkar horse-breeders	163,641
Cavalry *abadkar* horse-breeders	27,099
Private Stud Farm	6,754
Total on horse-breeding conditions	218,718
Army Remount Department	20,993
Native Cavalry Regiments	8,353
Total	29,346
Non-horse-breeding :—	
Infantry grantees	28,927
Civil grantees	22,446
Jangli grantees	52,905
Total	104,278
Proprietary auctioned area	6,512
Lambardars, kamins, zakhiradars, &c.	20,207
Canals, roads, village and town sites, etc., etc.	41,879
Sargodha Seed Farm	590
Total	421,530

It will be noticed that the *abadkar* horse-breeders hold by far the larger portion and as they are successful and contented it is to be hoped that present conditions will be maintained. I refer particularly to the rule of primogeniture, the abrogation of which would, in a comparatively short time, do away with enough of the horse-breeding to shut up the depôts.

I concur. The colonists themselves agree that primogeniture is essential for the success of the horse-breeding scheme.

P. J. FAGAN.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Both the kharif and rabi harvests were good. The cotton flowered very early, and large quantities of its produce were brought into the *mandis* before the end of September The second flowering failed to come up to expectations, but the outturn on the whole was up to average.

Both the *toria* and wheat crops have an excellent outturn and the prosperity of the colonists was exemplified by the manner in which they were able to hold up practically the whole of the wheat crop in the expectation of prices rising: a good result which I attribute largely to the restrictions on alienation of land. The figures in acres for the colony area proper, which have been separated from those for the whole area irrigated by the Lower Jhelum Canal, are :—

The cotton figures for past years have been—

Kharif 1907...	35,010	Acres	
„ 1908	42,967	„	
Those for wheat and *toria*—			
Rabi 1908	157,118	49,566	„
„ 1909	153,414	53,877	„

The percentage on allotted area points to very plentiful, not to say redundant, irrigation. It is, I think, certain that the future will disclose increasing scope for economy in the use of water on perennial channels. Where well cultivation is fairly easy, everything possible should be done to encourage it and to discourage its displacement by canal water. In pursuance of this policy it may be possible to convert a few distributaries into kharif channels; but even so the proportion of total kharif to total rabi cultivation is not likely to alter much. It is largely determined by climatic conditions.

P. J. FAGAN.

Kharif.

Sown.	Matured.	Area under cotton.
88,882	70,797	40,194

Rabi.

Sown.	Matured.	Area under Wheat.	Area under *Toria*.
264,363	241,296	160,309	58,222

About 85 per cent. of the area allotted was therefore matured during the year, the principal crops being wheat (45 per cent.), *toria* (16 per cent.) and cotton (10 per cent). The proportion of rabi to kharif sowings is shown as 3 : 1, but if *toria* be reckoned as a kharif crop, and this might fairly be done, the proportion is rabi 58 per cent., kharif 42 per cent. The high prices obtained for cotton this year will further stimulate kharif cultivation. The demand for water for the wheat crop is, however, heavy at the same time as water for cotton sowings is required and, with the present capacity of the canal, I see no immediate likelihood of the area under kharif crops being much increased beyond the present figures.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The area sown on temporary cultivation was only 5,762 acres, and this system of cultivation is being gradually brought to an end.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The *nazrana* dues were easily recovered except in a very few cases and there are no long outstanding arrears.

Statement IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—The grant of occupancy rights was attested to the majority of horse-breeding *abadkar* grantees during the year, though, pending the approval of the form of *sanad* to be issued according to the conditions, the mutations have not been finally passed.

Mutations of occupancy rights to all *nazrana*-paying grantees were attested during the year under report.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The mutations attested in colony villages totalled 1,872.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Proposals regarding the re-assessment of the colony area together with the proprietary villages irrigated by the Lower Jhelum Canal are under preparation.

The Assistant Colonization Officer is at present engaged on village inspection. He hopes, I understand, to submit the revised assessment report in April.

P. J. FAGAN.

10. *Village sites.*—Six hundred and two sites for houses and 90 shops were allotted in villages during the year. Wells were constructed in a considerable number of villages, though several villages suffered through the absconding of fraudulent contractors. It is satisfactory to note that it has not yet been necessary to issue any orders for the construction of wells, and that the necessary funds have been hitherto raised in every case by private arrangement among the grantees without any disputes arising.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—During the year 103 lambardars were confirmed in their appointments and two new appointments were made.

12. *Census.*—No census was taken during the year.

13. *Towns and markets.*—Increasing prosperity marked the growth of all four colony towns—Sargodha, Bhalwal, Sillanwali and Phularwan. The trade of Sillanwali in particular showed a great increase and this town will shortly be gazetted a notified area. Proposals for similarly gazetting Phularwan will be submitted before the close of this year, and there will then be no town in this colony managed under the town improvement system. The proposed market at Pakhowal has been abandoned and sanction has been accorded to the refund of the prices paid by the purchasers at the auction of 1906.

Two auctions were held at Sillanwali in May and June during the past year when 36 small shops were sold for an aggregate amount of Rs. 33,910, the price paid for the land working out at over Rs. 5,000 an acre.

14. *Communications.*—Some eight miles of the Sargodha-Sahiwal road were metalled during the year. A new passenger station was opened at Charnali between Sargodha and Hundewali, and another has been sanctioned between Sobhaga and Shah Jiwana. At present considerable inconvenience is experienced by the pensioner grantees in Jungal Sobhaga, owing to the difficulties of approach through hills of sand to the Sobhaga Station. This matter is coming before the District Board, and if money can be spared the road will be improved.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Nil.

16. *Extensions.*—The only extension which took place during the year was the construction of a new minor from 6R. Southern Branch by which 1,650 acres near Kirana Hill came under command. On this land the Kirana Pir was allotted his long promised grant and the remainder was allotted to other promised grantees.

17. *Establishments.*—Assistant Colonization Officer: Mr. C. D. Rudkin, I.C.S., up to July 7th, when he went on three months' leave and the current duties were carried on by the Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby, I.C.S. Mr. Rudkin deserves great credit for his able management of the colony work which devolved almost wholly upon him. I myself and two other Deputy Commissioners who have held charge of the district during the year being new to it.

I concur. Mr. Rudkin combines an intimate knowledge of the colony with wide sympathy for the colonists and their interests. The quality of the work is so well known that I feel it needless to say more. Shaikh Muhammad Nazir is a very efficient officer.

P. J. FAGAN.

Colony Tahsildar: Munshi Thakar Singh up to 31st March, when the post was abolished.

Colony Naib Tahsildars.

The number of these was reduced from three to two during the year, and there were several transfers. Shaikh Muhammad Nazir, who worked the whole year and was then transferred, deserves commendation for the strenuous and conscientious work he has done during his long stay in the colony. This report has been drafted by Mr. Rudkin, Assistant Colonization Officer.

II.—JHANG DISTRICT.

(*Mr. Q. Q. Henriques.*)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No remarks.

2. *Conditions.*—Nominally the conditions under which the grants are held are the same as for peasant grantees on the Jhelum Canal Colony. No tenancy registers have yet been prepared; and until this year no attempt has been made to control the colonists in any way. I have this year made an effort to enforce at least an attempt to cultivate the land allotted. Three whole Chaks I find to be outside the irrigation boundary and in some others the allotment was made from a map without any reference to the quality of the land or to the possibility of its receiving irrigation. This was I consider a grave mistake, as it naturally leads to heartburning. I sent round a general notice that grants would be confiscated unless brought under cultivation this Kharif; but in most cases the answer received was "give us water and we shall be only too pleased to cultivate the land."

The irrigation arrangements in this portion of the Jhelum Canal Colony are not very successful. Any further reduction of the Rabi supply, in the interest of other canals, would be a *coup de grace*.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The matter has also come up in another way. I have been asked to collect acreage rate. When the demands were framed, a number of the grantees at once threw up their land, which simplified matters.

All that I have been able to do so far to unravel the confusion is—

(1) to allow exchanges where possible, but I have had very little suitable land for the purpose;

(2) to confiscate all commanded land which has not been brought under cultivation.

I am still left with a large number of grantees, who have got land which it is impossible to cultivate and for whom I am unable to provide elsewhere.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year no new land has been allotted.

Statements Nos. I and II.

The figures in column 5 of Statement I are taken from figures supplied by the Canal Department in 1906-07.

They are quite untrustworthy as most of the land is not culturable and there is at present at any rate not sufficient water to irrigate it.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The cultivation on the Massan Branch Chaks was :— Statement No. III,

Kharif	... 2,580 acres.
Rabi	... 5,122 acres.
Total	... 7,702

In dealing with these figures it must be remembered that the areas of leased wells which have now been converted into grants under the Tenancy Act are included.

The reduction in figures would be very considerable if these were excluded.

The area of such land is 4,370 acres but the crops grown on it have not been shown separately.

The area of failed crops 32·75 per cent. in the Kharif and 21·83 per cent. in the Rabi shows the precarious nature of cultivation due to the uncertainty of the supply of water from the canal.

The small area on the Khadir Rajbaha has done better.

I have already spoken in the Land Revenue Report for the District of the unsatisfactory state of the Massan Rajbaha.

Extract from Deputy Commissioner Jhang's Land Revenue Report, paragraph for 1909-10, *on the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act* (*No. VIII of* 1873) *and the Punjab Minor Canals Act* (*No. III of* 1905).

The Jhelum Canal villages in the Jhang District are, almost without an exception, old proprietary villages. Like all old proprietary villages they have suffered certain inconveniences from the coming of the Canal ; and they are not compensated by a regular and reliable water supply. They are by no means happy either on the Khadir Rajbaha or in the Shah Jiwana Sub-Division and it would be a serious matter to reduce their supplies still further, in connection with schemes for the improvement of the Rabi supply elsewhere,

H. J. MAYNARD.

The development of the Jhelum Canal in this District has been so far well below expectation. I have not seen enough of the Khadir Rajbaha to speak from personal experience; but I have seen a good deal of the Shah Jiwana Sub-Division and the general complaints there of rotten banks, constant breaches and intermittent supplies are not without foundation. Its distance from Sargodha does not make for close supervision.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Twenty-one acres outside the irrigation boundary were irrigated during the year.

This has been shown as temporary cultivation.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Rupees 10,470 is the price of land taken up for a market at Chund Bharwana and afterwards auctioned under the orders of the Financial Commissioner. Statement No. IV.

Nazrana is the amount due from civil grantees.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Persons to whom wells were leased before the introduction of canal water are now shown as occupancy tenants. No other tenants have been granted occupancy rights.

8. *Mutation cases.*—No remarks.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—None.

10. *Village sites.*—In one village Chak Hamza, a half square has been allotted for a village site.

Elsewhere grantees are either non-resident or live on their lands ; or in neighbouring villages.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—No remarks.

12. *Census.* No remarks.

It is not a success in any respect. It was absolutelv empty when last I saw it, save for a melancholy official crouching in one corner of the square.

H. J. MAYNARD.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—Shah Jiwana market has not been a financial success.

It is in the midst of proprietary lands and though there is a great deal of agricultural produce it is not thrown on the market like it is in new colonies. It is held up by the village *banias* and gradually sent off by direct booking at the station.

14. *Communications.*—No remarks.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The few scattered *rakhs* with which this report deals are in no way a colony in the sense in which the Chenab Colony is a colony.

In future years I think a separate report might well be dispensed with.

16. *Extensions.* None.

17. *Establishments.*—None.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1909-10.

District.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.		Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	33,664	29,000	27,174	26,130	24,827	1,044
	Northern Branch ...	278,261	230,000	223,815	200,130	179,387	23,685
	Southern „ ...	236,831	220,000	199,077	195,270	174,601	3,807
	Total ...	548,756	479,000	450,066	421,530	378,815	28,536
Jhang ...	Khadir Rajbaha ...	2,912	2,240	2,696	..	1,769	471
	Massan „ ...	24,305	17,735	21,649	...	15,974	1,761
	Total ...	27,217	19,975	24,345	...	17,743	2,232
	GRAND TOTAL ...	575,973	498,975	474,411	4,21,530	3,96,558	30,768

STATEMENT No. II—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1909-10.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.					
	Branch Main Line.	Branch Northern.	Branch Southern.	Branch Khadir.	Branch Massan.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1902 ...	3,346	42,349	3,724	...	...	49,419
„ „ 1903 ...	5,714	70,513	16,683	...	...	92,910
„ „ 1904 ...	6,867	119,739	21,288	...	...	147,894
„ „ 1905 ...	18,757	140,413	144,718	...	...	303,888
„ „ 1906 ...	19,588	147,605	171,589	1,512	2,746	343,040
„ „ 1907 ...	19,714	147,955	172,797	1,769	13,382	355,617
„ „ 1908 ...	19,507	156,534	174,359	1,769	15,974	368,143
„ „ 1909 ...	24,771	173,086	168,408	1,769	15,974	384,008
„ „ 1910 ...	24,827	179,387	174,601	1,769	15,974	396,558

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1909-10.

District.	Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed croop allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	Kharif 1909	1,993	7·3	...	...
		Rabi 1910	4,905	3·7	...	...
		Total ...	6,898	4·7	...	..
	Northern Branch ...	Kharif 1909	41,367	24·3	3,558	14·6
		Rabi 1910	120,782	8·6	300	11·0
		Total ...	162,149	12·6	3,858	14·3
	Southern Branch ..	Kharif 1909	45,522	17·3	657	31·1
		Rabi 1910	138,676	9·0	1,247	18·7
		Total ..	184,198	11·0	1,904	23·0
Jhang ...	Khadir Rajbaha ...	Kharif 1909 ...	302	10·7	...	...
		Rabi 1910 ...	462	9·9	...	...
		Total ...	764	10·2	...	...
	Massan Rajbaha ...	Kharif 1909 ...	2,580	32·7	2	100·0
		Rabi 1910 ...	5,122	21·8	19	26·3
		Total ...	7,702	25·4	21	33·3
Grand Total ...		Kharif 1909 ...	91,764	20·6	4,217	17·2
		Rabi 1910 ...	269,947	8·9	1,566	17·3
		Total ...	361,711	11·8	5,783	17·4
District Total Shahpur	.....	.....	353,245	11·6	5,762	17·2
District Total Jhang	.....	.....	8,466	23·1	21	33·3
		Total ...	361,711	11·8	5,783	17·4

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sheikhupura.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	16,400	4,180	20,580	...	...	9,205	4,180	13,385	...	...	7,195	...	7,195	
	Present year, 1909-10	...	...	1,74,187	1,14,581	2,88,768	...	...	1,46,637	80,174	2,26,811	...	...	27,550	34,407	61,957	
	Future demand, 1910-11	...	...	62,755	80,500	1,43,255	...	...	...	2,233	2,233	...	...	62,755	78,267	1,41,022	
	Total ...	...	...	2,53,342	1,99,261	4,52,603	...	...	1,55,842	86,587	2,42,429	...	...	97,500	1,12,674	2,10,174	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	5,202	5,202	...	...	...	2,939	2,939	...	...	...	2,263	2,263	
	Present year, 1909-10	10,470	...	1,768	15,810	28,048	6,671	...	824	1,648	9,143	3,799	...	944	14,162	18,905	
	Future demand, 1910-11	...	...	884	15,700	16,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	15,700	16,584	
	Total ...	10,470	...	2,652	36,712	49,834	6,671	...	824	4,587	12,082	3,799	...	1,328	32,125	37,254	
	Grand Total ...	10,470	...	2,55,994	2,35,973	5,02,437	6,671	...	1,56,666	91,174	2,54,511	3,799	...	98,824	1,44,799	2,47,426	

CHUNIAN CANAL COLONY, LAHORE DISTRICT.

(Mr. M. S. D. Butler, C. I. E.).

Most of these squares are for allotment to disappointed Jhelum grantees—the orders have been passed and attended to in my office.

C. G. PARSONS.

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—The following areas were demarcated for allotment during the year :—

Name of Rakh.	No. of squares.	Area in acres.
(*a*) Bhail—Buchoke	60	1,500
(*b*) Gandian	22	264

In the former the work was performed by the Canal Department and in the latter by the Revenue Patwaris.

2. *Conditions.*—There has been no change of conditions during the year.

3. *Allotment.*—The whole of the 22 squares in Rakh Gandian have been allotted to a civil grantee. Orders for the allotment of the Rakh Bhail Buchoke area have just been received.

Statement Nos. I and II. See head 1.

C. G. PARSONS.

The area allotted permanently during the year is as follows :—

	Acres.
On civil grants	48
On military grants	151
On peasant grants	1,071
Total	1,270

This brings the total permanent allotted area to :—

	Acres.
On civil grants	4,167
On military grants	201
On peasant grants	73,184
Total	77,552

The balance of commanded area unallotted is as under :—

	Acres.
On civil grants	1,582
On military grants	1,065
On peasant grants	179
Reserved for doubling the railway line	114
Total	2,940

*This being the area for the distribution of squares in which the orders have just been locally received, but not yet given effect to.

C. G. PARSONS

The area of 179 acres unallotted on peasant grants is made up of squares confiscated for breach of conditions and not yet reallotted.

Of the unallotted civil grant area 1,500 acres belong to Rakh Bhail Buchoke.*

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The allotted area is nearly all under cultivation and there has been an increase in the cultivated area.

Statement No. III.

The failed area gives a percentage of 12·72 for the Kharif and 13·27 for the Rabi, making 13·09 for the whole year. There is an increase in the failed area in Rabi, the reason being partly that the canal was closed last winter for an unusually long period to allow certain improvement works to be constructed, and partly that the villages at the tail of the distributaries have not a sufficient supply of water to mature their crop. The demand on the permanent cultivation was—

I believe that the result of these improvement works, especially on the Zafarke minor, have been satisfactory.
C. G. PARSONS.

	Rs.
Land Revenue	37,514
Malikana	59,378
Abiana	2,59,561
Total	3,57,294

All was collected.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The commanded area not allotted permanently continues to be held by temporary tenants, except the area reserved for doubling the railway line. The failed area in kharif was 43·46 per cent. and in rabi 72·33 per cent. as against 12·70 per cent. and 13·33 per cent. in the permanently allotted area. The high percentage is due to lack of effort on the part of the temporary tenants who take no trouble in their cultivation, and to some extent to the deficient supply in the Zafarke minor. Efforts are being made to secure more suitable tenants for this area.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—No auction took place during the year. Rupees 4,963 on account of nazrana are outstanding and Rs. 917 acreage rate.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Twenty out of the 60 villages have acquired occupancy rights, and during the year eleven more villages have become entitled to them, five years having elapsed since the commencement of their tenancies.

In most cases occupancy rights have been granted, but they have been withheld from a number of tenants who have not fully complied with conditions.

Nineteen squares occupied by twenty-eight colonists were forfeited for breach of conditions. This has had a very good effect on the colony generally and such action was very necessary as there was much laxity in the observance of conditions, particularly with regard to residence.

I think this is so. They had perhaps been too leniently treated for a considerable time.
C. G. PARSONS.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Five hundred and seventy mutations were attested during the year and none were pending at the end of the year. In no case was there any necessity to get the Financial Commissioner's sanction under rule 20 of the conditions.

In no case was any attempt made to encumber rights acquired.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Nothing was done during the year, as records of rights for all villages were prepared last year.

Mr. Emerson took the record in hand when he was Subdivisional Officer and started the preparation. I am glad to hear that completion occurred after his transfer.
C. G. PARSONS.

10. *Village sites.*—The *abadis* are on the whole in good order. Houses have been built, wells sunk, and trees planted round the villages. They are as a rule kept clean.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—The number of lambardars in the old colony is unnecessarily large and in few cases has any lambardar got more than one square. They are thus little better off than ordinary colonists. The agency is working well and the zaildars and lambardars are as a rule helpful and efficient.

This ought not to be the case in colony villages where there is a free hand.
C. G. PARSONS.

12. *Census.*—The population is increasing. Plague visited the colony this year and some 200 persons fell victims to it. Otherwise the year has been a healthy one.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—Pattoki Mandi is the only market or town in the colony. It is making good progress; population and trade are increasing and nearly all the houses and shops have been built.

I am glad to hear this. It took a long time getting into progress.
Many were jerry-built and fell down in the rains, at first. I presume they have been reconstructed.
C. G. PARSONS.

In the old mandi kacha houses and shops are being replaced by pacca buildings.

In the new mandi the drainage and consolidation work is still going on, but should be quite finished in two months. A proper goods shed and platform are urgently needed on the side of the new mandi and the delay in their construction is causing some discontent. There is one ginning factory in the old mandi, and a second is under construction in the new mandi, and will shortly be working. A dispensary and school have been started during the year under report and are proving useful. They are at present in houses taken on rent, but it is hoped that separate buildings will be constructed for them later.

If the Public Works Department do or have done the work well, it will be good for the town.
There has been much correspondence about this and the Railway management are hard to move.
C. G. PARSONS.

These are new institutions.
C. G. PARSONS.

The metalled road from Pattoki to Chunian has not yet been started. Its construction should prove of the utmost benefit to the mandi.

It should not be started I think, as Government have put all feeder roads upon District Boards, who cannot afford the cost of maintenance.
C. G. PARSONS.

Rupees 767 were assessed and collected as rent of sites of houses and shops.

14. *Communications.*—The roads and bridges in the villages are in good order.

The need for the Chunian-Pattoki road has been already mentioned.

The maintenance of the pakka road from Pattoki to Halla has been taken out of the hands of the Public Works Department, and entrusted to the District Board.

It is not in as good repair as it should be.

It is no use making it: for the District Board could not maintain it.

I hear it is very bad. We shall have wasted money making feeder roads, if the arrangements for their upkeep are not more liberal. I very much doubt if feeder roads in the division will be fit for traffic within two or three years.
C. G. PARSONS.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—A small cattle and general fair was started last year at Pattoki. It proved a success and it is hoped to make it a regular institution.

The idea is very popular with the colonists and the fair should become an important one in a few years.

There has hitherto been much slackness in making gardens and tree planting, but much more interest in these subjects has been displayed this year, and many of the colonists take a real pride in their gardens and incipient avenues.

There has been some improvement in the water supply of the Zafarke minor which waters the civil and military grant chaks, but there is still a deficiency of water. It is hoped that when the improvement works have been completed there will be no cause for complaint.

See marginal remarks ante. K. B. Allah Bakhsh told me the improvement was considerable. He is a civil grantee.
C. G. PARSONS.

16. *Extensions.*—There have been no extensions during the year.

17. *Establishments.*—M. Fazal Husain Shah, Colony Naib Tahsildar, severed his connection with the colony on the 27th June after six years meritorious service. He performed his duties with a strict impartiality and honesty which was much appreciated by the colonists.

Government might in some way recognise his services but I am afraid they will be lost sight of. I have mentioned them more than once.

C. G. PARSONS.

He has been succeeded by Bawa Ujagar Singh.

The following officers have been in charge of the colony :—

Rai Sahib Hotu Singh up to 20th October 1909.

G. Worsley, Esquire, C. S., from 20th October 1901 to 30th September 1910.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1909-10.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Bari Doab Canal.	88,903	81,666	76,451	78,726	2,940

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1909-10.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.		
	Bari Doab Canal.	Total area allotted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1897	1,007	1,007	
Do. do. 1898	28,422	28,422	
Do. do. 1899	33,280	33,280	
Do. do. 1900	34,093	34,093	
Do. do. 1901	34,464	34,464	
Do. do. 1902	34,464	34,464	
Do. do. 1903	34,507	34,507	
Do. do. 1904	46,243	46,243	
Do. do. 1905	72,812	72,812	
Do. do. 1906	74,359	74,359	
Do. do. 1907	74,916	74,916	
Do. do. 1908	75,205	75,205	
Do. do. 1909	77,456	77,456	
Do. do. 1910	78,726	78,726	

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1909-10.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acrs.		Acres.	
Bari Doab Canal	Kharif 1909	27,099	12·7	293	48·4
	Rabi 1910	56,273	13·2	582	72·3
Total ...		83,372	13·0	875	64·3

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	15,299	...	11,537	2,096	28,932	15,299	...	6,708	1,203	23,210	...	...	4,829	893	5,722	
Present year	...	...	1,952	1,109	3,061	...	...	1,818	1,085	2,903	...	...	134	24	158	
Future demand	...	...	1,895	...	1,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,895	...	1,895	
Total ...	15,299	...	15,384	3,205	33,888	15,299	...	8,526	2,288	26,113	...	...	6,858	917	7,775	

REPORT ON THE PUNJAB COLONIES,

1911.

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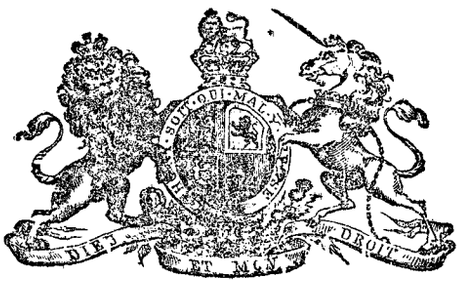
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

CHENAB, JHELUM AND CHUNIAN COLONIES

For the year ending 30*th September* 1911.



Lahore:
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1912.

COLONY REPORT.

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17	Establishments	*ib.*	*ib.*	*ib.*	*ib.*	...	*ib.*	

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I	Allotment	13	23	30
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Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agricultural (Irrigation) Department, No. 22, dated the 6th March 1912.

READ—

Letter No. 113, dated the 5th February 1912, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, submitting, with the Financial Commissioners' remarks, the annual report on the Punjab colonies for the year ending 30th September 1911.

REMARKS.—The year 1910-11 is said not to have been as favourable as the two preceding years. In the Jhelum colony both toria and cane were seriously damaged by frost, and the wheat crop suffered severely from untimely rain. In the Chenab colony climatic conditions were less adverse. In all the colonies, however, there is a marked improvement in irrigation. For some years past the complaints of defective water-supply on the Lower Chenab Canal have been insignificant, while the state of affairs on the Lower Jhelum has shown steady improvement. It is satisfactory to find that in the Chunian colony the water-supply is now adequate. The greater certainty of supply and the small percentages of failed crops throughout the colonies have amply justified the action of Government in abolishing the system, which is known as holding-to-holding *kharaba*, over the greater part of the allotted area. Whatever the conditions may have been, the outturn in all colonies has been very large as is proved by the great continuous exports of grain of all kinds and the enormous exports of bhusa mentioned by the Financial Commissioner.

2. In Lyallpur the area matured in the year is practically the same as the area allotted. As the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to remark in last year's review, such heavy cropping was never contemplated in the original scheme, and measures should be taken, in the interests of the colonists themselves, to prevent over-irrigation.

3. It is not surprising that the Lyallpur colonists have hastened to acquire proprietary rights on the extremely favourable terms which have been conceded to them. In the Jhelum colony the grant of occupancy rights has been delayed by correspondence, but nearly all the colonists have now earned them, and His Honour trusts that by this time the work of attestation is complete. Besides the 20 lakhs expended on land-purchase, the colonists of Lyallpur have remitted 22 lakhs by money order alone to other districts. This is startling testimony, not only to their prosperity, but, as the Financial Commissioner points out, to the effect of the colonies on the agricultural and economic condition of the province. In these tracts, as in the times of Solomon, silver is of none account and ordinary headmen present nazars of several sovereigns, and the absorption of gold is so large as to cause apprehension in some quarters. Last year the amount of coin and bullion absorbed in the Punjab, most of it in gold, was £ 3,300,000, and much, if not most, of this went to the colonies.

4. An important change was made during the year in the conditions which govern horse-breeding grants on the Lower Jhelum Canal. It is gratifying to Government to learn that the optional rule by which a sonless widow succeeds to her husband's grant during widowhood has been accepted by 115 out of 120 villages consulted. The Assistant Colonisation Officer is pessimistic as to the future of primogeniture, but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that it is undesirable to encourage in any way the impression that agitation will lead to the abrogation of primogeniture. The continuance of horse-breeding is inevitably bound up with the maintenance of large holdings, and, as Mr. Fenton points out, the horse-breeding colonists must be led to appreciate the stability of a contract whose fulfilment was the main condition of their getting land at all. Sir Louis Dane is also not convinced that camel-breeding is impossible in this tract. The quinquennial census of 1909 for the Lyallpur colony districts showed that there were no less than 26,012 camels notwithstanding the ravages of surra all over the Punjab and in Bikaner in 1908-09. Much of the best camel-grazing ground in the south of the Rechna Doab has not been irrigated as 25 per cent. of each chak is retained as Govern-

ment land for grazing purposes, larger areas will be so retained for cattle and general grazing on the Lower Bari Doab Canal, and the whole of the Thal is also available. The two Lyallpur camel corps are at full strength with healthy animals, and as long as these conditions exist it would be of doubtful advantage to yield to the clamour of the grantees who naturally desire to enjoy their grants free of conditions.

5. The progress of mule-breeding in Lyallpur is encouraging. The omission of any account of the progress of horse-breeding from the Jhelum colony report is to be regretted.

6. The prosperity of the colony towns reflects the general well-being of the colonies. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Fenton that local needs should as a rule be met by local taxation. The difficulty of devising a form of tax which will fall equitably upon all classes is not peculiar to colony towns, and His Honour believes that the time for special treatment of these thriving towns at the cost of the general revenues of the province is past.

7. A harder question is the provision of funds for the up-keep of roads and the provision of schools. Lyallpur has 94 miles of metalled road to maintain, and Shahpur 67—of which 49 are in the colony area. It is obvious that this means a large recurring expenditure. From both districts comes the cry for more schools, and the report that sufficient money is not available to meet the demand. Such help as is possible is given from provincial revenues, but out of their enormous wealth these colonies should be able to pay for the amenities they enjoy and wish to see increased. His Honour would be prepared to consider proposals for increasing the local rate up to, and possibly beyond, the present legal limits, if it is shown that the resources of the district boards are really cramped.

8. Sir Louis Dane has no wish to pre-judge the question of plantation grants, which will shortly engage the Financial Commissioners' attention. It is, however, surprising to read that in Lyallpur it has been proposed to abolish all plantations. In the Jhelum colony tree-planting is said to be hampered by lack of funds. This is to be regretted, but no doubt the Financial Commissioners will take such measures as are possible to remove the impediment.

9. The progress of co-operation in the colonies is especially worthy of notice. The Lieutenant-Governor will watch with interest the fortunes of the co-operative cotton factory at Bhulwal and the co-operative sale depôt at Jaranwala.

10. Though the history of the Punjab colonies is now uneventful, and the process of assimilation to the ordinary districts almost complete, His Honour is aware that these conditions could not have been reached without the devotion and energy of the Colonisation Officers who now have assessments to frame in addition to their ordinary duties. His Honour's acknowledgments are due to Captain Ferrar, Mr. Rudkin and the other colony officials for the brilliant success that has been achieved.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioners and the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab,

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—6-3-12—2575—370—P. B. S.

No. 113.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:

Dated LAHORE, *5th February* 1912.

FROM

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY, ESQUIRE,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. H. P. TOLLINTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fenton, C.S.I.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the Annual Colonies Reports with the Hon'ble Mr. Fenton's remarks on each.

I have, etc.,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

CHENAB, JHELUM AND CHUNIAN COLONIES.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1911.

LOWER CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

Allotted area.

THE allotted area in the colony has now reached the figure of 1,842,561 acres. The difference as compared with the figures of last year is an excess of 2,314 acres. This is made up of increases of 3,242 and 510 acres, respectively, in Lyallpur and Jhang and a decrease of 1,438 acres in Gujranwala. The increase in Jhang is due to new allotment. The increase in Lyallpur is the result of allotment of 478 acres and difference in area figures on account of remeasurement corrections and exchanges elsewhere. The decrease in Gujranwala is accounted for partly by resumption of grants and partly by mistakes in the previous record of allotted area.

Cultivation and irrigation.

2. Of the total allotted area 103 per cent. was sown and remissions were only needed on 5 per cent. of the latter area. In Jhang and Gujranwala the percentages of the allotted area sown were 91 and 92 per cent., respectively, and remissions, amounting to 6 per cent. of the sown area, were given. In Lyallpur 105 per cent. of the allotted area was sown, and remissions were granted on 5 per cent. of this area only. There is a decrease in the sown area of 35,582 acres as compared with last year; but the percentage of remission given in the total sown area was less this year. The area sown still largely exceeds in all three districts the maximum area of design for this canal. The attention of the Irrigation Department will be drawn to the few inequalities in distribution of irrigation referred to by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang. As it is now established beyond all doubt that the vast majority of colony villages receive a stable supply of irrigation more than sufficient for their prosperity, the abolition of the system of holding-to-holding remissions for failed crops was put into operation from kharif 1911 in the circles which had been reassessed. The villages where water-supply is still deficient, continue to receive holding-to-holding kharaba; and the villages, in which the soil is markedly inferior, are to be given a lower schedule of occupiers' rates. In the larger number of villages with normal or good soil and water-supply there are no remissions for partially failed crops. This departure coupled with a rise in the revenue rates will have the effect of encouraging more thoroughness in cultivation and more care in the use of water. It will be interesting to observe whether it will also result in any contraction in the rabi area which has always been largely inflated in the Lower Chenab Canal by wide speculative sowings which under the old system paid no demand if they failed owing to deficient winter rains.

Conditions.

3. The question of the camel grantee corps is under reference to the Government of India. The Financial Commissioner does not agree with the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang that mule-breeding is regarded with active dislike. The position is rather that the lambardars would prefer to have the lambardari square unsaddled with any conditions, or, if saddled with

conditions, then preferably with pony-breeding conditions. As it is, the conditions are generally fulfilled, and the large amount of mule-breeding engaged in merely for profit by persons not bound by conditions puts the lucrative aspect of the case from the zamindar's point of view beyond all doubt. The conditions give good results to Government. The popularity and extent of horse-breeding is a matter for satisfaction, and has been rendered possible by the wealth of the colonists and the creation of a market and interest in the subject by the local Army Remount Department officers. The future of the plantation grants which are alluded to from various points of view by the local officers will be considered by the Financial Commissioner when the scheme originated by the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur reaches him.

Receipts.
Proprietary rights.

4. The progress of the acquisition of proprietary rights by nazarana-paying grantees is satisfactory. Only 80 out of 1,150 grantees have not yet availed themselves of the privilege of acquiring proprietary rights at the very favourable rates represented by the sanctioned nazarana schedule, and most of these remaining 80 grantees are only awaiting the expiry of the period of five years which must elapse before they can exercise their rights. All indications point to the conclusion that the peasant colonist will not be slow to avail himself of the option of purchasing proprietary rights at the low rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre. The measures taken towards supplying the Gujranwala peasant colonists with demand statements for the purchase money appear to have been somewhat tardy, and the figures for that district furnish no indication of the extent to which advantage will be taken of the recent concession. In Lyallpur Rs. 1,68,490 were paid in before the close of the financial year, the exemption from malikana assessments consequent on these payments taking effect in rabi 1911. The last date for payments to secure exemption from malikana in kharif 1911 was October the 15th, and a similar rush of payments amounting to Rs. 19,90,752 occurred in September and early October. Payments by peasants in Jhang were small, partly owing no doubt to the misapprehensions mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang.

Reassessments.

5. Gugera Branch II Circle is under assessment. The reassessments of the Jhang Branch Circles and the Gugera Branch I Circle were estimated to bring in Rs. 23½ lakhs annually. The sum is expected, however, to be somewhat larger as the great majority of the villages will receive no remissions for partially failed crops in future.

It is also hoped to effect some economy in the revenue administration of these tracts by the reduction of the number of revenue patwaris. As the crop record can be obtained from the canal patwari who does the work of crop inspection for assessment purposes, a scheme is being worked out to maintain the record of Imperial and Provincial agricultural statistics and of changes in rights of land-owners and tenants by a very much reduced number of revenue patwaris.

Colony towns.

6. The price obtained at the sale of land for the extension of Lyallpur and Sangla towns hardly confirms the view alluded to in the last year's report, that there has been an over multiplication of colony towns. The question of the credit of the proceeds of the sales of town sites both in regard to Government lands attached to existing towns and lands sold for new towns is referred to by the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur. Octroi is an unsuitable form of taxation for these export towns, and the fact that the house sites are assessed to land revenue introduces some difficulty in adopting any high scale of house-tax. Most of the local needs of these towns should, however, be met by local taxation, and their individual prosperity is a matter of such certainty that the difficulty of meeting local needs does not lie in the impossibility of raising enough money by local taxation but in devising a form of taxation which will fairly tax the prosperity of all classes enjoying the not inconsiderable local amenities of these towns.

Village sites.

7. The question of grants-in-aid for sanitation and the method of disposing of vacant unallotted village sites are being considered by the Financial Commissioner.

Colony legislation.

8. The Bill for the colonization of Government lands will probably be passed by the Legislative Council at its next meeting. The measure has met with very little criticism.

General.

9. The census returns for the colony show an increase on the figures of the special census of 1906. The opening of the Chichoke Mallian-Shorkot Road Railway for through traffic to Karachi is an important event in the development of the portion of the Lower Chenab Colony watered by the Gugera Branch. The circumstance that over 22 lakhs of rupees were remitted by money-order from the Lyallpur part of the colony alone to other districts is most significant, and leads us to a realization of the fact that it is not the position of the fortunate colonist alone which has been improved out of all measure by this great colonization scheme, but that it has had a marked effect on the prosperity and stability of the agricultural population at large in the province. Theoretically irrigation projects designed to bring under colonization and cultivation desert and uninhabited wastes are productive rather than protective works. But the protective character of these western Punjab canals with reference to the province as a whole will appeal very forcibly to all who have occasion at the present time to travel by rail through the districts suffering from scarcity of fodder, and who witness the train loads of *bhusa* fodder which the concession rates sanctioned by the Government of India admit of being despatched from the colonies in every direction. It goes without saying that the profit made by the colonists out of this by-product, so to speak, of agriculture is enormous, the prices realised being not less than five times the rates adopted for the produce estimate.

LOWER JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

Allotment and cultivation.

10. The total allotted area is 394,044 acres or a decrease on the figures of last year of 2,514 acres. There has been a decrease in the allotted area of the Jhang district of 6,167 acres owing to the throwing up of uncommanded land and an increase of 3,653 acres in Shahpur owing to fresh allotments. The Financial Commissioner notes with satisfaction that it has been found possible to provide for some more of the disappointed Jhelum grantees during the year. Of the total allotted area of 394,044 acres according to the returns in statement III, 358,166 acres or 90 per cent. were sown during the year and remissions on the sown area amounting to 8 per cent. were allowed. For the small area in the Jhang Colony the corresponding figures are 71 per cent. and 15 per cent., respectively; but the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang in his district land revenue report notes an improvement in the Ghazni and Massan distributaries of this canal about which there were formerly complaints. Five thousand eight hundred and eighty-six acres of temporary cultivation were sown in Shahpur, of which 4,710 acres bore a crop capable of being assessed. The irrigation and the harvest results were satisfactory. During the year a report was submitted to Government on the investigations of Revenue and Canal Offices in regard to the danger of water-logging and the restriction of perennial irrigation in the Lower Jhelum Canal area. The recommendations made would chiefly affect the proprietary villages.

Conditions.

11. An important change in the horse-breeding conditions—of the nature of a modification of the strictness of the primogeniture rule has been made in the direction of the inclusion of the sonless widow as an heir, where the present holder of a grant desires this condition. It is interesting to note that there are no symptoms of any general dissatisfaction in consequence of the exclusion

of this colony from the concession of proprietary rights made in favour of the Chenab colonists. It is rather with the primogeniture conditions of their tenure that the Jhelum colonists are concerned. The unpopularity of these conditions with younger sons, and no doubt with parents too, was from the first an inevitable incident of the tenure, and in the Financial Commissioner's opinion it is undesirable that anything should be done or said by Government officials to lead those who are bound by these conditions to suppose that agitation will lead to their removal. So long as the horse-breeding experiment is under these conditions successful and so long as these conditions are essential to its success nothing should be done to disturb the arrangement. These horse-breeding grantees would probably never have been selected at all but for their qualifications for carrying out the object for which they were selected; and, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, when they are convinced that there is to be no wavering policy on the part of Government, and learn to appreciate the elementary principle that a contract is a contract, they will settle down to an acceptance of the situation. The advantages of primogeniture have been very generally recognised by the jagirdar class, judging from the number of instruments executed under the Descent of Jagirs Act; and as regards the extrusion of younger sons from the family holding it is a not uncommon phenomenon in districts like Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Kangra where the pressure of population has reduced holdings to an impartable minimum. An important concession to horse-breeding grantees has been made by Government in the orders on the colony assessment report, the rate of malikana in their case having been fixed at only 2 annas per acre which is considerably below the rates fixed for other grantees. One grant of 15 squares on horse-breeding terms belonging to a Shahpur grantee was resumed and half of it reallotted to the same grantee on ordinary nazarana terms without horse-breeding conditions.

Receipts.

12. There are considerable arrears of nazarana and acreage rates.

Acquisition of occupancy rights.

13. The progress in attestation of the fulfilment of conditions for occupancy rights is commendable and has entailed considerable labour.

Settlement work.

14. Records-of-rights have been completed for the whole colony, and Mr. Rudkin has submitted his assessment report for the whole area watered by the Lower Jhelum Canal. The problem of assessment here offers more complications than on the Lower Chenab Canal owing to the large number of proprietary villages in each circle and the differences in holdings, tenancies and rents between these and the colony villages, the instability of irrigation in some of the newer parts of the colony and the large proportion of inferior land in the Sargodha Hetla and Ara Circles.

General.

15. In spite of the ravages of plague the population of the Colony shows a satisfactory increase. The towns in the Colony have been much hampered in their development by plague; but have advanced considerably and are now falling into line with other towns and being administered as notified areas. The growth of the co-operative movement and its outlet in a co-operative agriculturists cotton factory is a matter for congratulation. As a result of a similar movement in Lyallpur a shop was constructed in Jaranwala Mandi for the sale of staples in a connection with the jangli banks in that part of the district. In the colonies where zamindars have money to invest and large quantities of staples to dispose of, the idea seems capable of further development.

THE CHUNIAN COLONY.

16. The allotted area has increased from 78,726 acres to 80,171 acres. The allotments of 1,445 acres made included allotments to military reward grantees in Rakh Chor and allotments to disappointed Jhelum Canal grantees in Rakh Bhail Bhochoke. A special small grant was given to K. B. Thapar

of Lahore in connection with his services in the Agricultural Exhibition. Of the permanently allotted area 103 per cent. was sown, and remissions on the sown area amounted to only 5 per cent. On the small area of temporary cultivation the failures were however heavy.

The outstanding demands are inconsiderable.

Pattoki is now a municipality, and its affairs are considered in the report on the working of municipalities. The finances of the Lahore district board will probably improve when the Lahore district is reassessed, and it may then be possible to spend more on the communications in the Chunian colony.

FUTURE COLONIES.

17. Sir James Douie's scheme for the colonization of the Upper Chenab Canal is in the press. The preparation of the report was delayed by the discussion in regard to the changes in the distribution of irrigation on the canal. The area of Government land commanded by the Upper Chenab Canal barely amounts to the area of the Chunian colony, but the fact that little more than one-half of it is suited for perennial irrigation and that it is spread over six tahsils situated in three districts makes it apparent that nothing of the nature of a compact colony can be constituted in the tract commanded. Materials are being collected for the preparation of a scheme for the Lower Bari Doab and Upper Jhelum Canals; the rectangular survey of the Upper Chenab Canal area is complete; that of the Upper Jhelum Canal and Lower Bari Doab Canal is in progress.

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

I.—LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

(Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E., I.A.)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No. 9 Government of India survey party which had arrived in the district towards the close of the last year continued their work during the cold weather and completed the survey of the eastern portion of the district which had not been done by Captain MacHarg in 1909-10.

During the year under report killabandi was carried out in about 23 squares near Dijkot to which canal irrigation is about to be extended.

2. *Conditions.*—No actual changes in conditio ns were made during the year.

At the commencem ent of the year 308 camels were deficient, 248 camels died, 505 were rejected and 325 strayed or were stolen, 946 camels were branded for replacement. Th e strength was therefore still short by 440 camels on 1st October 1911.

The scheme has been in existence about 13 years, and o wing to persistent pressure and in some cases punishment, the grantees have replaced missing camels. Rupees 21,000 were advanc ed during the year on account of taccavi for replacements. The Bilochis still borrow from Government, and I fear are indebted elsewhere to a considerable extent, owing to the camel grant scheme.

The situation as regards the camel corps grants in this district is still unaltered, though proceedings are pending with regard to the abolition of the system ; camel corps obviously cannot flourish in irrigated and highly cultivated districts.

The number of headmen now bound by mule-breeding conditions has risen from 1,121 to 1,127. This latter figure represents nearly half of the total number of Colony Lambardars. The latter figure is 2,408.

The steady progress in horse breeding is satisfactory. During the year under report 2,636 mares were served, and from those served la st year 970 foals were born, an obviously low percentage.

Six hundred and nineteen mules were purchased for the army during the year as compared with 379 last year, a satisfactory advance.

The present strength of the stallions in the Colony is as under :—

Imperial horse stallions	52
District board stallions	32
Donkey stallions	66

The district board stallions invariably serve their full complement of mares and the demand for the former exceed the supply.

3. *Allotment.*—It is now several years since allotments have been made on any large scale. During the year under report a new area of 478 acres was allotted. It consisted of 410 acres which were at first under temporary cultivation in mauza 429, Jhang Branch, but were subsequently allotted to Janglis. The remaining allotment of 68 acres was made in miscellaneous small grants and requires no comment.

Statements Nos. I and II.

There are some discrepancies in the figures of Statement No. I as compared with those of last year. This is due to adjustments made after the measurements of the Bhangu estates and the inclusion of mauza Kuhl in which lands were granted by exchange.

Seven hundred and twenty-one exchanges were sanctioned, involving an area of 7,412 acres. These exchanges took place on the branches detailed below:—

		No.	*Area.*
(1)	Rakh Branch	111	557
(2)	Jhang Branch	287	2,879
(3)	Gugera Branch	323	3,976
	Total ...	721	7,412

These were chiefly made by the Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer after personal inspection during the course of re-assessment.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—According to the figures of the Irrigation Department the area sown during the year under report was 1,515,087 acres against 1,543,828 acres in the previous year. The total allotted area as it stood on 1st October 1911 was 1,428,537 acres, of which 1,515,087 acres were actually sown, *i. e.*, more than cent. per cent. in both harvests. It is clear that grantees are over-cropping their lands despite complaints of deficiency of water.

Statement No. III.

Climatic conditions were favourable for cotton and sugarcane sowings. The monsoon came in time, but ceased early. The August showers were copious and general, and consequently large areas were ploughed for toria and gram. The summer rains were satisfactory. The autumn passed without rain, and none practically fell in December. The abnormally cold weather of December and January retarded the growth of rabi crops.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The results of temporary cultivation are much the same as last year. One hundred and fifteen acres of land were cultivated and matured. This land was originally found too poor for permanent allotment.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Rupees 73,13,728 were recovered during the year. Rupees 1,056 only are outstanding. The latter figures are mostly recoverable from the Bhangu estates. A good deal of this demand will disappear during the next year as owing to the improved condition of the land on this branch the grantees are now well off.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—During the year under report occupancy rights were granted to peasant grantees in 360 holdings over an area of 437 acres.

A detailed account showing the extent to which yeomen and capitalist grantees have exercised their option of purchasing proprietary rights since 1897 when proprietary rights first became purchasable on the Rakh Branch is given below:—

Branch.	Total.		By payment of purchase money in one instalment.		By instalments.		Conditional by paying money in part.		Balance.		Remarks.
	Number of grantees.	Area.	Number of grantees.	Area.	Number of grantees.	Area.	Number of grantees.	Area.	Number of grantees.	Area.	
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh ...	245	41,443	110	18,790	70	11,640	55	9,506	10	1,507	
Jhang ...	294	56,140	112	21,870	56	12,298	110	19,335	16	2,637	
Gugera ...	601	94,681	278	45,137	108	17,295	168	24,959	47	7,073	
Dangali ...	10	2,721	2	780	...	...	1	136	7	1,804	
Total ...	1,150	194,985	502	86,577	234	41,233	334	53,936	80	13,021	

The above table will show that there were 1,150 grantees with an area of 194,985 acres; 502 grantees with an area of 86,577 acres who purchased their

proprietary rights outright; 234 grantees with an area of 41,233 acres who have paid in their price by instalments; 334 grantees have acquired conditional proprietary rights over an area of 53,936 acres.

There are now only 80 grantees who have not yet paid at all. Most of these grantees hold lands in the Gugera and Dangali Branches and have not yet completed their five years' residence and are therefore precluded from paying the price of their lands.

It will be seen that the majority have paid their purchase money and only a nominal demand is still due.

During the year under report orders were received to grant proprietary rights to peasant grantees at the low rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre—a concession which was greatly appreciated. Grantees showed great activity in availing themselves of this privilege despite the gloomy prospects of the kharif crops. Rupees 8,76,020 were recovered on this account up to the end of September ceded over 70,081 acres of land. Rupees 11,14,732 more were realized during October despite the fact that the right to purchase *malkiyat* was withheld in several cases on account of crime or non-fulfilment of conditions.

8. *Mutation cases.*—During the year under report 19,178 mutations were disposed of. Of these 1,606 were attested by the Collectors, *i. e.*, Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer. One hundred and five mutations were sanctioned by Financial Commissioner under section 8 of Act III, 1893. The total number of mutations attested last year was 16,064. The marked increase over last year's figures is due to the more liberal exchanges granted during the course of re-assessment on account of poor water supply or inferior soil.

At the close of the year there were 1,766 mutations written up still requiring attestation.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The measurement and preparation of records of rights were completed during the last year.

During the year under report orders were passed by Government on the following reports:—

(1) Revised report on the Upper Jhang.
(2) Revised report on the Jhang Branch, II Circle.
(3) Re-assessment report on the Gugera Branch, I Circle.
(4) Re-assessment report on the Jhang Branch, III circle.

The new assessment in these circles was announced with effect from Rabi 1911. Gugera Branch, II Circle is now under assessment.

The post of Settlement Officer was abolished with effect from 17th April 1911, the settlement operation being now under the charge of an Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner for colony work. Two Settlement Naib Tahsildars are attached to the district, one being deputed to accompany Assistant Settlement Officer while the other acts under the orders of Revenue Assistant in connection with the grant of proprietary rights. The following tracts still remain to be re-assessed. Operations will last up to the end of 1915:—

(1) Gugera Branch, Circle II.
(2) Rakh Branch.
(3) Killianwala Circle
(4) Bahlak Circle
(5) Nupewala Circle } Extensions
(6) Dangali Circle
(7) Bhangu Circle
(8) Proprietary villages on the Ravi border.

10. *Village sites.*—The abadis are on the whole in good order. Houses have been built, wells sunk and tress planted round the villages.

Rupees 12,000 for prizes and Rs. 450 for khillats were allotted to this district for sanitary rewards. The former sum in full and Rs. 382 out of the

latter sum were spent. The successful villages decided to spend these rewards on the following objects:—

(1) Masjids	2
(2) Musafarkhanas	5
(3) Schools	6

Since the introduction of this system up to the end of the year under report, a period of five years, Rs. 84,990 have been spent on this account. The objects have been as follows:—

(1) Musafarkhanas	52
(2) Wells	3
(3) Tanks	3
(4) Schools	16
(5) Hospitals	1
(6) Places of worship	11

Seven villages received rewards on two occasions.

In order to attain the reward the following measures were usually taken:—

(1) The village wells and their precincts were cleaned.
(2) Borrow pits were filled.
(3) Manure was piled outside the village.
(4) Trees were attended to.

The general results in the cause of sanitation are probably not on a par with the expenditure. But the existence of the sanitary ideal was at any rate brought into prominence and a certain number of "brushed up" villages became for the time being object lessons to their less fortunate neighbours.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—No new Lambardari was created. Thirty four cases of appointments to old Lambardaris falling vacant in consequence of death or other causes were made. This agency is working well. The Zaildars are helpful in some cases. The Lambardars are not above the average in zeal or efficiency, though their emoluments in this district are unusually high.

The district board are trying the experiment of village responsibility for the maintenance of arboriculture along public roads. The watering of the trees and cleaning of irrigation channels are entrusted to Lambardars under the supervision of Zaildars in return for a fixed sum per running length of road. The scheme is so far prospering.

12. *Census.*—A census of the district was held in March last. The census was carried out by the oridinary revenue staff with the help of official and non-official volunteers as enumerators. The total population of the district was returned at 857,711 or an increase of 202,880 persons over the figures of 1906.

13. *Towns and markets.*—No new town was auctioned this year.

Gojra.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Sayad Mehdi Shah has been President throughout the year. The town has advanced in development and several new blocks of houses and shops are nearing completion. A scheme of an extended water-supply is under consideration. The town is now a municipality.

Jaranwala.

This town has now been gazetted as a notified area and the necessary public works are still in process of construction.

Tandlianwala.

The new market at Tandlianwala is approaching completion and public works are urgently required, some are in progress.

The older markets of Lyallpur anf Gojra have no doubt suffered from the founding of these new towns but in time the balance of trade will doubtless be re-established.

14. *Communications.*—The Railway line beyond Jaranwala to the Shorkot Road was completed and opened for traffic during the year.

The Lyallpur District Board took over charge of the metalled roads from the Public Works Department with effect from 1st April 1911. This body is at present committed to the up-keep of 94½ miles of metalled roads of

which 56 miles are old and 38½ miles new roads. The cost of maintenance will amount to Rs. 94,500 per annum. The roads transferred were not in very good order at the time of transfer. In addition the district board have to maintain 910 miles of unmetalled roads together with some 600 culverts.

Out of the annual subsidy of Rs. 75,000 granted to this division for the maintenance of roads the board have only received as follow :—

	Rs.
In 1910-11	42,000
„ 1911-12	32,000

They have represented that they consider these grants inadequate and less than they would seem to be entitled to proportionately, as compared with other districts. Twenty-six new Post Offices were established during the year. It is interesting to note that Rs. 22,80,520-3-11 were remitted during the year from the Post Offices in the Colony to other districts, sufficient evidence of the prosperity of this district. It is possible that much of this money was spent in the redemption of old mortgages.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—There is a great demand for schools and dispensaries and the district board are opening primary schools at the rate of 25 a year. The calls on their resources are many and they cannot do more. There is no longer any demand for village arboricultural plantations as the supply of trees in this highly irrigated district is never likely to fail. A scheme has been proposed for the abolition of all plantations and the diversion of the profits from the lands so utilised to the cause of primary education. As each Lambardar holds five acres under the plantation scheme it is obvious that a large sum of money might be available. Admissions to the High School in Lyallpur are now restricted owing to lack of accommodation.

The municipalities and notified areas of the colony may have precarious times before them. The towns have very rightly been laid out on extensive and advanced lines with ample drainage and metalled roads, sufficient for the population of the future but in excess of present needs.

The Punjab Government have decided to withdraw all income hitherto credited to these local bodies from the leases of agricultural lands within municipal limits. This loss of income will materially affect the prosperity of the towns and in order to make it good considerable taxation will be required which will probably tend to retard their development. The local bodies are making a special representation in the matter.

Another matter of importance which is pending is whether on the occasion of the sales of fresh sites the municipalities are to receive any portion of the purchase money towards the public works required for the new area.

Hitherto they have been credited with the entire proceeds. A concrete example illustrating the situation which is likely to arise has just occurred in Lyallpur. A square of land was recently sold to speculators and in order to provide this area with metalled roads, drainage, lighting, sanitation, etc., an outlay of Rs. 31,623 had to be incurred. It is certain that the committee will never have sufficient capital to supply such works on a future occasion from its own resources and if the present standard is to be maintained it would seem necessary that a large proportion of the receipts from such sales should be given to the local body concerned.

16.—*Extensions.*—No work was done on any of the extension this year. It is understood that final orders will shortly be received.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—The establishment employed in colony work during the year was as under :—

1. Mr. G. F. deMontmorency, Settlement Officer, from 1st October 1910 to 16th April 1911.
2. Captain M. L. Ferrar, Assistant Settlement Officer, from 1st October 1910 to 8th August 1911.
3. Mr. B. H. Dobson, Assistant Settlement Officer, from 27th April 1911 to 11th May 1911, and from 7th August 1911 to 30th September 1911.

The first two officers have now severed their connection with the colony after very considerable services.

II.—GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(Sheikh Asghar Ali.)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—During the year under review no operations for further survey and demarcation have been undertaken, and none are contemplated. The remeasurements of village sites on the Rakh Branch is mentioned below.

2. *Conditions.*—No new conditions have been introduced. It is perhaps worth mentioning that in the case of plantation grants of 5 kilas a slight modification has been made. The grantee is supposed to plant 2½ kilas with trees and to use 2½ kilas for growing crops; in practice, he was inclined to use 3 kilas for growing crops and to leave the other 2 kilas alone. As a result the present procedure is to allow him to cultivate only the equivalent area to that which he has already planted, *i.e.*, if he has planted only 2 kilas with trees, he can only use 2 kilas and not the full 2½ for cultivation.

Two more lambardars—those of Chak No. 170 and Chak No. 578—have taken up land under mule-breeding conditions; so that now out of a total of 283 lambardars, 204 hold land under these conditions.

3. *Allotment.*—The figures this year for the first time include the area on the Gugera Branch in the Sharakpur tahsil, which tahsil was attached to this district from 1st September 1910. It will be observed that the decrease in allotted area, as compared with the figures for last year, is very small; and there being 9 acres less on the Rakh Branch and 55 acres less on the Gugera Branch in Khangah Dogran tahsil. The figures for the Gugera Branch, Sharakpur tahsil, for 1909-1910 are not available in this district. As explained in Statement No. II the great increase shewn under "Gugera Branch" for the year ending 1911 is due to the inclusion of 9,886 acres which were formerly in the Lahore District.

Statements Nos. I and II.

On the Rakh Branch 130 acres were resumed; the whole area being confiscated on account of failure to comply with plantation conditions. Of this total, 121 acres were reallotted. For the same reason 87 acres on the Gugera Branch in Tahsil Khangah Dogran were resumed and 32 were re-allotted.

As mentioned above under the heading Conditions, steps have been taken to bring the plantations into a more satisfactory condition, and it is hoped that confiscation will not be necessary on the same scale next year.

Generally speaking, all new allotments may be said to have ceased entirely in this colony for the present.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—It will be observed that, if the figures for the extra area in Sharakpur Tahsil be excluded, the cultivated area has shrunk by 4,469 acres (202,066— $\left\{ 158{,}012 + 39{,}585 \right\}$.)

Statement No. III.

This decrease is not a large one and possibly it is due to a more severe visitation of plague than was experienced in 1909-10.

The greater extent of the Rabi as compared with the Kharif crop is again noticeable. The figures for the percentage of *kharaba* allowed are much the same as they were last year.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Nil.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—This statement does not call for much comment. The amount recovered during the present year with the heading Purchase Price was made up chiefly of sums received from capitalist and yeoman grantees, the amounts received from peasant grantees representing only Rs. 18,692 out of a total of Rs. 43,075. It is very difficult to estimate the future demand, but now that the purchase of proprietary rights by peasant grantees has really begun, at any rate in the Rakh Branch villages, I think

Statement No. IV.

that the figures given (Rs. 2,00,000) are extremely moderate, and should, as I hope, the majority of the peasant grantees on the Gugera Branch also be allowed to purchase, they will I think be largely exceeded.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—During the year under report two tenants obtained occupancy rights on the Rakh Branch and none on the Gugera Branch : 51 occupancy tenants on the Rakh Branch obtained proprietary rights in 1,478 acres, paying Rs. 18,692. Further 2 capitalists paid in Rs. 11,878 and became proprietors of 790 acres in Tahsil Khangah Dogran, while in Tahsil Sharakpur one capitalist paid in Rs. 3,546 for 172 acres.

There are four capitalists on the Rakh Branch and three on the Gugera Branch in Tahsil Khangah Dogran who have not yet obtained rights of ownership ; while in Tahsil Sharakpur on the Gugera Branch there are four in a similar condition.

There has been a little delay in making the complete and final arrangements for the purchase by peasant grantees of proprietary rights, but I think that so far as the Rakh Branch villages are concerned, the way is now clear, and I anticipate a large increase in the number of peasant proprietors. Indeed had the prospects of the cotton crop been more hopeful, I think that nearly everyone entitled to purchase would have come forward.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations attested was large ; the re-measurement of the Rakh Branch village sites involving a good deal of work in this direction, as the following figures show : —

Sub-Divisional Officer	356
Naib Tahsildar, Colony—M. Sardar Ali Khan	2,757
Naib Tahsildar, Colony—M. Sa'adat Ali Khan	610
Extra Naib Tahsildar	1,484
Girdawar	276
Girdawar	410
Girdawar	186

In the case of the nine colony villages in Tahsil Sharakpur the revenue staff was under the orders of the Settlement Collector.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The Assistant Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, was in charge of the revisions of assessment of a certain number of the Gugera Branch villages, and has submitted a separate report and proposals. The same officer will probably undertake similar work on the Rakh Branch villages next year.

Complete re-measurement of the village sites on the Rakh Branch was effected and new jamabandis were written up by the ordinary revenue staff under the Sub-Divisional Officer at Sheikhupura during the year. This work has now been completed and has resulted in a much desired simplification of the records. A separate report is being submitted.

10. *Village sites.*—On the Rakh Branch owing to the re-measurement operations no allotments were made in village sites. On the Gugera Branch 18 were allotted, 4 to shop-keepers for shops, 6 to peasant grantees and 8 to menials. For the present the ownership of the village sites as of the *charagah* remains with Government and no one has been allowed to purchase proprietary rights.

I have nothing further to add to the remarks made under this head last year, except that the effect of the rewards offered for sanitation is in my opinion very small indeed on the majority of the villages. Separate proposals have been sent up strongly recommending the abolition of village rewards next year. Tree planting on plantation grants is not very zealously taken up ; but as noticed above steps have been taken to remedy this state of affairs. The state of trees in most of the village *abadis*, however, is excellent.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—There are in the colony 283 lambardars. During the year 15 died and 15 new appointments were made

Five additions were made to the strength, four of them being new appointments for the new village, No. 638 Chak Wattu.

No changes occurred among the zaildars.

12. *Census.*—The census was duly completed throughout the colony in March 1911 ; the results are summarized below :—

In Tahsil Khangah Dogran.

		1901	1906	1911
	Hindus.			
Women	...	16,725	...	11,022
Men	... ...	22,238	...	15,245
	Total ...	38,963	...	26,267
	Sikhs.			
Women	...	8,733	...	10,783
Men	... ...	11,610	...	14,320
	Total ...	20,343	...	25,103
	Musalmans.			
Women	... ...	31,635	...	28,989
Men	... ...	39,921	...	38,141
	Total ...	71,556	...	67,130
	Christians.			
Women	... ...	*Nil*	...	4,188
Men	... ...	...	...	5,199
	Total ...	...	...	9,387
	Others.			
Women	... ...	1,324	...	50
Men	... ...	1,594	...	74
	Total ...	2,918	...	124
	Grand Total ...	133,780	116,797	128,011

In Tahsil Sharakpur there are nine colony villages with a population in 1911 of 4,597 persons in all ; detailed figures are not available.

The figures are instructive ; the great increase looked for in last year's report is not apparent. Presumably the same causes which have operated elsewhere to reduce the total population of the province have been at work here in the colony also. Probably some of those who were recorded as Hindus in 1901 figured as Sikhs in 1911 ; and similarly I doubt whether there have been 9,387 converts to Christianity since 1901. Again, those shown under "Others" in 1901 cannot have almost totally disappeared in 1911. Evidently they have been classified under other heads.

13. *Towns and markets.*—There is not much to record under this head. I doubt whether Shahkot is now of sufficient importance to justify the continuance there of a Notified Area ; most of the life of the place has been transferred to its neighbour Sangla which owns a market and is on the railway ; two advantages denied to Shahkot.

A successful sale of sites was held in Sangla in February, by means of which over Rs. 50,000 were realized, which will be rapidly expended in much needed improvements by the Notified Area Committee.

At the same time I doubt whether the prosperity of Sangla will increase much beyond its present limits, as several markets are now open not far from it, and the town itself lies in a very low position and is rather cramped. The Chuharkana Mandi has been provided with three entrance gates ; the

construction of the 4th gate has been deferred until the second mandi under contemplation is built next to the existing mandi. A metalled approach road connects the place with the Lahore-Khangah Dogran Road, and carts now have easy access to the Mandi.

A well with the usual connections for drawing water has also been provided in the Market Town, but this is not considered sufficient for the needs of the town and the Public Works Department is making arrangements for the supply of canal water in connection with the drainage scheme of the town.

Sites for Government buildings, such as Police Station, Dispensary, Post Office, School, etc., have been reserved out of the Government land acquired for the Market Town. The demand for sites for private buildings, shops and houses has, however, been interfered with owing to the establishment of mandis at Jaranwala and Nankana Sahib. The Public Works Department carries out all the works.

14. *Communications.*—The railway line from Chichoki Mallian to Shorkot has now been opened for through traffic and gives additional facilities to certain villages on the Gugera Branch. Otherwise the position is as it was last year.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The agricultural co-operative banks continue to make good progress; there are 21 in the colony, two having been newly opened this year. In most of them a very fair amount of capital has been collected, but they would probably do even better if a central bank could be opened. Ali Muhammad, a lambardar, has taken a great interest in the movement and given much help. He has been rewarded by being made a kursi-nashin.

It is difficult perhaps to say much about irrigation, but I think that the supply in No. 82 Rakh Branch is still short; I have received complaints from Nos. 179, 182, 181 and 183, but I think that No. 182 is the worst situated, and if its supply could be improved, it would be a good thing. The Canal Officer concerned has been addressed with this view.

The allotment of land in No. 638 to the Wattus from Lyallpur District has resulted in some hardship to 70 or 80 Janglis who were squatting on this land; they have now no place in which to establish themselves, but are still existing there on sufferance; if possible, some refuge must be found for them.

Now that proprietary rights being freely granted, it may be presumed that the period of infancy has ceased, and with it this report might also cease. It does not any longer serve any specially useful purpose and might well be abolished.

In view of the importance of the colony tract in this district, increased representation on the District Board has been proposed and is likely to be sanctioned.

Statements No. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.*—Nil.

17. *Establishments.*—The special colony establishment was brought under reduction last year. The posts of the Colony Naib Tahsildar and his muharrir have now been made permanent.

Chaudhri Sardar Ali, Colony Naib Tahsildar, does a great amount of useful and thorough work. The post is one that requires the services of an energetic officer, such as Chaudhri Sardar Ali has shewn himself to be.

Mr. Middleton has left the sub-division, and Mr. Thomson joined a month after the expiry of the year under review. He too promises to be a keen officer.

III.—JHANG DISTRICT.

(*Mr. Q. Q. Henriques.*)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No remarks.

2. *Conditions.*—The only grants which carry special conditions are the squares granted to Lambardars on mule-breeding conditions and the ¼ squares on condition of maintaining nurseries. As to the first, with the exception of a few persistent defaulters, most Lambardars carry out their conditions and the Army Remount Department is, I believe, satisfied with the result.

Fines from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 have been inflicted in some cases, where Lambardars have failed over a period of years to carry out their conditions.

As I stated last year, mule-breeding is not popular.

3. *Allotment.*—Five hundred and ten acres were allotted during the year.

Statements Nos. I and II.

There is practically nothing left to allot except a few confiscated squares here and there.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—There has been a slight decrease in cultivation both in the kharif and rabi. The figures are—

Statement No. III.

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Kharif	51,282	50,705
Rabi	131,852	130,457

There is no doubt that both the Bhawana and Dhaular branches do not do as well as they might. The villages near Khairwala and Tawan bungalows take far more than their fair share of water with the consequence that the other distributaries suffer.

The long Sultan Pakhra is also not very satisfactory. It is the tail villages that suffer; and, but for the rain received last March, there would have been whole-sale failures of the rabi harvest in some of these villages.

It is necessary to add that to counterbalance the slight decrease in the cultivated area in colony chaks there has been an increase in the irrigation done by proprietary villages.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Nil.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The following recoveries were made during the year :—

Statement No. IV.

On account of purchase prices—

	Rs.
Peasants	21,992
Yeomen	22,308
Capitalists	3,200
Acreage rate	1,154

The demand under peasants' grants is approximately Rs. 14,00,000.

As the figures show, there is no rush by the colonists to avail themselves of the privileges granted by Government. The dissatisfaction in the colony, culminated in the agitation of 1907, has generally been attributed to too much Government interference.

The feeling in this matter was I have every reason to believe, genuine, although its expression was the result of mischievous suggestion from disaffected persons. In view of this feeling it is curious to notice what appears to be a contradictory sentiment which prevails very widely in this district.

It may be stated in this way that so long as the land belongs to Government the tenants' interests will be safeguarded; as soon as Government parts finally with the land the new owners will be left to look after themselves.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—The colony is, whether proprietary rights are given or withheld, absolutely dependant on Government for every ear of wheat that is grown. Without, water the land would return to its original state of desert; and water is provided from one source only, which is controlled by Government.

Colonists realize that there is no getting over that.

Their suspicions have been further kept awake by the discussions regarding the Triple Canal Scheme and the possibility of the diversion of the water of the Chenab for the lands which will be commanded by it. Proprietary lands receive about $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the supply per acre commanded which is given to Crown waste; and the fear is sometimes openly expressed that as soon as proprietary rights are acquired, the supply will be reduced to what is given to other proprietary lands. The above remarks are written to explain the delay of the peasant grantees in acquiring proprietary rights. These considerations however are certain to be overborne by the desire to obtain a remission of malikana, which amounts in most cases to Re. 0-12-0 per cropped acre; but I expect it will take 3 years at least before the full demand is collected.

I have withheld the right to acquire ownership in 21 villages which have a particularly criminal record.

Only two yeomen and one capitalist have failed to pay in their first instalments of purchase money.

It is still a fact that in no part of the Jhang division have village culverts been built although the acreage rate has been collected most of it ten years ago. They have been built in the Lyallpur division and the extraordinary delay in the Jhang division has several times been brought to the notice of the Canal Department.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Number of mutations during the year was 1,269.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—New settlement came into operation from Rabi 1911 and resulted in an increase of demand for that harvest of Rs. 1,08,461.

Kharaba remissions were abolished in all but 37 villages and the Settlement Officer recommended a reduced occupier's rate in villages of the lowest class but orders on this recommendation have not yet been received.

10. *Village sites.*—The abolition of ground rent on village sites is being awaited.

The future treatment of plantations maintained by Lambardars requires attention.

They are no longer required as nurseries, but their maintenance as reserves of fuel and timber for the use of the village is of great importance, and the rules regarding them should be revised.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Nil.

12. *Census.*—The figures of the last census held in March show a population for the colony villages of 125,309 against 84,570 in 1901. This is an increase of 48 per cent. against an increase of 14 per cent. for the district as a whole.

13. *Towns and markets, Jhang.*—There were no sales of sites during the year.

A cotton ginning factory was opened during the season and was fairly successful.

Rustam Sargana.—The proposal to build a mandi has been abandoned and the land acquired has been re-sold for Rs. 18,599 of which the first instalment Rs. 9,758 has been recovered during the year.

14. *Communications.*—A line from Sangla Hill to Chiniot is believed to be first on the list of new lines to be taken in hand by the North-Western Railway.

It will be of great importance to Chiniot and is likely to attract a great deal of the produce of the colony to that town.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The two outstanding features of the agricultural year were the disappointing out-turn of the wheat harvest when it came to the threshing floor; and the partial failure of the cotton crop.

In spite of the yield of the wheat being below expectation, the harvest was not much below average.

Cotton was very largely sown this year on account of the high prices ruling in the market.

Owing to the severe frost of last winter the parasite, which preys on the boll worm, was almost entirely absent this year. The failure of the monsoon in the earlier part of the season also favoured the spread of the boll worm.

As a result the first flowerings were entirely destroyed.

Good rain in August did an immense amount of good and in most places destroyed the boll worm. The experience of this year has, I think conclusively established the following facts:—

(1) The prolific but delicate Hissar plant is the most liable of any cotton to damage from the boll worm,

(2) The imported and acclimatized American seed is less liable to attack as the bolls are encased in a harder covering.

As it is a later flowering plant, it was also less injured this year when the damage was confined to the early part of the season.

(3) The hardy red plant which is very largely grown in parts of this district is the least liable of any to attacks from the boll worm.

16. *Extensions.*—Regarding the two small extensions from the Chiniot Rajbaha, I have already expressed my opinion in answer to a reference from the Financial Commissioners' office (letter No. 4826, dated 27th May 1911) that the land had much better be reserved for grazing purposes.

Statements Nos. V. and VI.

The Sultan Pakhra extension scheme is an old one and was, I believe, in its original form negatived by a small committee in 1907, but I have no papers about it in my office.

I do not recommend its being carried out.

A smaller scheme for an extension through Kot Sahai Singh to the civil station is quite practicable and should be pushed through. As I have mentioned under head 3 the Sultan Pakhra requires attention; and any scheme of remodelling should provide for this work.

17. *Establishment.*—No remarks.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1910-11.

Branch.	District.	Total area of State land.	Allottable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	390,286	297,417	297,417	294,053	3,364
	Gujranwala ...	206,898	159,753	159,753	161,956	...
	Total ...	597,184	457,170	457,170	456,009	3,364
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	499,359	428,800	355,459	377,281	51,519
	Jhang ...	312,194	237,492	193,631	198,813	38,679
	Total ...	811,553	666,292	549,090	576,094	90,198
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	1,003,408	773,014	770,589	759,967	13,047
	Gujranwala ...	63,748	51,097	48,200	50,491	606
	Total ...	1,067,156	824,111	818,789	810,458	13,653
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,475,893	1,947,573	1,825,049	1,842,561	107,215
District Total ...	Lyallpur ...	1,893,053	1,499,231	1,423,465	1,431,301	67,930
	Gujranwala ...	270,646	210,850	207,953	212,447	606
	Jhang ...	312,194	237,492	193,631	198,813	38,679
	Total ...	2,475,893	1,947,573	1,825,049	1,842,561	107,215

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1910-11.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.				
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761	
Do. do. 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626	
Do. do. 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774	
Do. do. 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335	
Do. do. 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457	
Do. do. 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088	
Do. do. 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088	
Do. do. 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419	
Do. do. 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605	
Do. do. 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546	
Do. do. 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130	
Do. do. 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398	
Do. do. 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994	
Do. do. 1905	453,732	572,586	790,479	1,816,797	
Do. do. 1906	453,754	574,213	801,913	1,829,880	
Do. do. 1907	453,949	574,086	799,042	1,827,077	
Do. do. 1908	454,699	575,599	808,069	1,838,367	
Do. do. 1909	455,613	575,768	810,557	1,841,938	
Do. do. 1910	455,956	571,868	812,423	1,840,247	
Do. do. 1911	456,009	576,094	810,458	1,842,561	

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1910-11.

Name of Branch.	District.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1910 ...	122,835	6·2	...	...
		Rabi 1911 ...	303,532	1·4	...	...
		Total ...	426,367	2·8	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	Kharif 1910 ...	46,141	11·8	...	...
		Rabi 1911 ...	111,871	4·1	...	...
		Total ...	158,012	6·3	...	...
	Total Rakh Branch	Kharif 1910 ...	168,976	7·8	...	...
		Rabi 1911 ...	415,403	2·1	...	...
		Total ...	584,379	3·8	...	...
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1910 ...	56,059	14·8	115	13
		Rabi 1911 ...	158,223	8·3	...	...
		Total ...	214,282	10·0	115	13
	Jhang ...	Kharif 1910 ...	50,705	11·0	...	...
		Rabi 1911 ...	130,457	4·0	...	...
		Total ...	181,162	6·0	...	...
	Total Jhang Branch	Kharif 1910 ...	106,764	13·0	...	...
		Rabi 1911 ...	288,680	6·3	...	...
		Total ...	395,444	8·1	...	...
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1910 ...	259,785	8·7	...	...
		Rabi 1911 ...	614,653	2·9	...	...
		Total ...	874,438	4·6	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	Kharif 1910 ...	14,175	10·5	...	...
		Rabi 1911 ...	34,542	4·0	...	...
		Total ...	48,717	5·9	...	...
	Total Gugera Branch	Kharif 1910 ...	273,960	8·7	...	...
		Rabi 1911 ...	649,195	3·0	...	...
		Total ...	923,155	4·7	...	...
	Grand Total	Kharif 1910 ...	549,700	9·3	115	13
		Rabi 1911 ...	1,353,278	3·4	...	...
		Total ...	1,902,978	5·1	115	13
District Totals ...	Lyallpur ...	...	1,515,087	5·0	115	13
	Gujranwala ...	...	206,729	6·3	...	...
	Jhang ...	...	181,162	6·0	...	...
		Total ...	1,902,978	5·1	115	13

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lyallpur.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	27	1,318	1,345	...	...	27	406	433	...	...	...	786	786	
	Present year	...	12,88,792	255	1,000	12,90,047	...	11,45,596	255	856	11,46,707	...	...	...	144	144	
	Future demand	....	61,66,213	...	375	61,66,588	...	61,66,213	...	375	61,66,588	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	74,55,005	282	2,693	74,57,980	...	73,11,809	282	1,637	73,13,728	...	...	...	930	930	
Gujranwala.	Last year's outstanding	...	2,811	...	904	3,715	...	...	...	717	717	...	2,811	...	187	2,998	
	Present year	...	87,294	4,028	65	91,387	...	72,874	3,264	...	76,138	...	14,420	764	65	15,249	
	Future demand	...	2,15,000	764	100	2,15,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	3,05,105	4,792	1,069	3,10,966	...	72,874	3,264	717	76,855	...	17,231	764	252	18,247	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding	...	2,450	...	...	2,450	...	2,450	...	...	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	
	Present year	18,599	55,392	...	1,161	75,152	9,758	47,500	...	1,154	58,412	8,841	7,892	...	7	16,740	
	Future demand	250	14,00,000	...	...	14,00,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,00,250	...	...	14,00,250	
	Total ...	18,840	14,57,842	...	1,161	14,77,852	9,758	49,950	...	1,154	60,862	8,841	14,08,142	764	7	14,16,990	
	Grand Total ...	18,840	92,17,952	5,074	4,923	92,46,798	9,758	74,34,633	3,546	3,508	74,51,445	8,841	14,25,373	764	1,189	14,36,167	

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS.

District.	Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
			Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Lyallpur ...	1. Samundri Extension ...	173,251	108,893	64,358	
	2. Khiki do. ...	40,722	38,222	2,500	
	3. Bhagat do. ...	38,443	37,259	1,184	
	Total ...	252,416	184,374	68,042	
Jhang ...	Chiniot Rajbaha, Jhang Branch—				
	Risalu Minor	3,000	3,000	...	
	Jham Minor	500	500	...	
	Sultan Pakhra, Jhang Division ...	24,619	15,426	9,193	
	Total ...	28,119	18,926	9,193	

JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

I.—SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(Mr. G. D. Rudkin and Mr. H. E. A. Wakefield.)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—During the year under report stone trijunction pillars were erected for all the colony chaks and adjoining proprietary villages in the Sargodha and Bhera tahsils, the cost being realised from the grantees and landowners, except in the case of unallotted rakhs. The stones which weighed about 16 maunds each were brought by rail through a contractor, and were taken over at the railway stations by the lambardars. Owing to the great weight of the stones some delay was caused at first owing to difficulties of cartage, but there are now only one or two villages whose pillars have not yet been put in their proper positions ; the weight has the advantage of rendering future tampering almost impossible.

Unallotted chaks of a total area of 17,659 acres were measured during the year, and records-of-right were prepared. One or two of these chaks will be allotted if irrigation is arranged, but the greater part of this area is never likely to be brought under cultivation.

2. *Conditions.*—The only change in conditions sanctioned during the year has been the recognition of the succession of the sonless widow to succeed till death or remarriage to horse-breeding abadkari grants, from which she had previously been debarred by the rules of primogeniture. As this alteration in the original conditions necessitates the agreement of the abadkar thereto, the wishes of each man are inquired simultaneously with the conferment of the occupancy right sanads which are now being distributed ; out of 120 chaks which have been visited up to date, only 5 have preferred to keep the old rule under which the widow has no rights, and the remainder have gladly accepted the change.

The primogeniture rules of succession which have hitherto been in force in this colony for the larger non-horse-breeding grants as well as for all horse-breeding grants will be abolished for the former by the new Colony Bill, when passed. The enforcement of succession by primogeniture for the peasant horse-breeding grants is becoming increasingly difficult, as families make the colony more and more their permanent home, and its evasion by private agreement is now the rule rather than the exception. Some chaks have agreed to deny all social intercourse to any elder brother who does not allow his younger brothers to remain in possession of their fair share of the grant, whilst fathers in their lifetime frequently induce their eldest sons to execute agreements for large sums of money in favour of their younger brothers in the event of their evicting the latter from the grant. The legality of such agreements is doubtful in view of the conditions against the alienation of any share or interest in the grant, but it is imposible not to feel sympathy with the frequent petitions and deputations of fathers asking to be allowed to ensure in some way that their younger sons shall not be turned out of home and lands as soon as they themselves die. Some solution of the difficulty is so extremely desirable that it appears worthy of fresh consideration whether it cannot yet be found. Daughters are no longer given in marriage to younger sons amongst many classes of abadkars ; one astute Sikh even applied recently to be allowed to transfer his grant to his younger brother for a few months till the latter had obtained a wife, on condition that it was then retransferred back to him.

These remarks are important. They indicate the impossibility of permanently maintaining a condition which is out of harmony with social sentiment and economic facts. Primogeniture is for countries where the sources of subsistence are numerous and varied.

H. J. MAYNARD.

3. *Allotment.*—The work of allotment on this canal is now almost at an end. Chak 189 N. B., for which several Shahpur sufedposh horse-breeders have been waiting for seven years, has now been brought under command and will be allotted during the next month, but with this exception only a few minor allotments in partially allotted Jangli chaks remain to be completed.

Room was found for a few more promised grantees during the past year, and, with the assistance of some allotments in the Chunian colony, the number of squares still required for Jhelum colony promised grantees has been reduced from 834 to 720, of which about 200 squares are to be bound by horse-breeding conditions. Owing to the indefinite postponement of the Shahpur Branch a few grantees, for whom provision had been made in the rakhs to be irrigated from that Branch, have had to be restored to the register.

The total allotted area is now distributed as follows :—

	Acres.
Horse-breeding sufedposhes and private studfarms ...	28,113
Horse-breeding abadkars	190,918
Total on horse-breeding conditions	219,031
Civil and infantry grantees	51,990
Janglis	55,213
Kamins, zakhiradars, lambardars, etc.	20,108
Allotted in proprietary right (compensatory or auction grants)	6,528
Army Remount Department and colony regimental farms ...	29,428
Seed farm	170
Village sites, towns, roads, canals, etc.	42,829
Total ...	425,297

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The harvests of the past year were not as uniformly successful as those of the last two years. The area under cotton was smaller than usual, but the outturn was good, whilst the inflated prices enabled the cultivator to reap large profits. The sugarcane was ruined by frost.

Statement No. III.

The toria crop was badly damaged both by the hard frost in the middle of December and by subsequent hail and rain, and both the outturn and quality were poor. The wheat harvest promised to be a bumper one, but was spoilt by excessive rain in March and April ; rust appeared to some extent, and the outturn of grain was everywhere considerably below average. Untimely rain in June further ruined the grain in many parts where it had not been garnered. The rabi harvest was therefore a poor one for the colony ; owing to the fine appearance of the crop at the time of girdawari, remissions were not granted to the extent that would have been justified by the outturn, and the revenue was collected with difficulty in some areas.

The cultivation figures for the colony area in acres are —

	Sown	*Matured*	*Cotton*	*Maize*	*Sugarcane.*
Kharif ...	86,558	78,850	38,845	8,137	5,132
	Sown	*Matured*	*Wheat*	*Toria.*	
Rabi ...	263,375	233,643	162,949	53,134	

About 80 per cent. of the allotted area therefore bore a matured crop during the year.

Irrigation in nearly all the colony chaks was satisfactory, and the Irrigation Department are to be congratulated on the way in which, in face of the failure of the summer rains, the heavy demand of this year was met. The extent however to which warabandi of outlets, and in some cases of minors, has to be resorted to in order that a sufficient supply may reach the tail villages is still very considerable and has certainly not decreased of late years. As long as warabandi is unavoidable on this canal, any arrangement by which the Lower and Upper Jhelum Canals would only run alternately must be considered outside the bounds of practicability.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The area matured on temporary cultivation during the past year was 4,710 acres.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Collections under the head of nazrana are made generally without difficulty, and this account is approaching a final settlement; there are a few large amounts outstanding, the defaulters being usually the same persons in each year.

Statement No. IV.

The outstanding acreage rate dues will be recovered with the ensuing kharif instalment of revenue.

A fresh demand has now been created on account of the Rs. 2 per acre to be paid by non-nazrana-paying peasant grantees on the acquisition of occupancy rights. The whole demand under this head will be about one and-a-quarter lakhs, and its recovery is likely to be spread over several years.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Sanction to the form of sanad of occupancy rights to be granted to horse-breeding abadkars was only received in the last week of September, and in consequence only one hundred and ninety-four sanads were issued and mutations of occupancy rights passed during the year under report.

It may be added, however, that up to the 10th November occupancy rights were mutated, and sanads issued to over 2,100 abadkars out of the total number of 3,500, and it is hoped that the work will be practically completed by the end of December, except in the cases of the few abadkars who have not fulfilled the requisite conditions of residence and horse-breeding. Attestation of occupancy rights necessitates the final hearing of petitions regarding minor exchanges of land, roads, etc., and the work entailed is considerable, over 3,500 mutation orders having been passed by the Assistant Colonization Officer during the seven weeks within which he has been engaged on the work.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutation cases attested in the colony during the year under report was 1,196, of which 220 were mutations of inheritance.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—In addition to the unallotted chaks mentioned in paragraph 1, records-of-rights were prepared and filed for 29 chaks, including colony towns; the area for which records were filed was 77,559 acres in all. This work as regards the colony towns occasioned considerable difficutly, numerous unnotified transfers having occurred since the time of original sale. There is now no estate in the colony for which a record-of right has not been filed.

A revised assessment report for the whole area within the limits of the Lower Jhelum Canal, including the colony, was submitted in August.

10. *Village sites.*—Five hundred and forty-six house sites and 94 shop sites were allotted in colony villages during the year. The difficulty of finding reliable contractors still delays the construction of wells in many chaks, and absconding contractors have taken many thousands of rupees out of the colony during the last few years; these men are usually of no substance and legal proceedings against them would be of little use. A proposal to have many of the remaining wells constructed through the Irrigation Department, the colonists of course paying the cost, is under consideration.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—The remaining *inamkhori* appointments in the Sargodha tahsil were filled up during the year. One zaildar was placed under suspension, and his case is still pending. Two new lambardari appointments were made, and two lambardars, previously on probation, were confirmed in their appointments.

12. *Census.*—The census taken in March showed a striking increase in the population of the colony. Since 1906, when an informal census was taken, the population of the colony chaks proper has risen from 73,734 to 161,806. The spring epidemic of plague was the most severe since 1907; the outbreak was however not marked by any panic or general flight of the colonists,

and the wheat was satisfactorily harvested, the only difficulty being that outside labourers refused to visit the plague-infected parts and that wages were in consequence generally higher. Except for the plague, the public health was good throughout the year.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The four colony towns of Sargodha, Phularwan, Bhalwal and Sillanwali continue to make satisfactory progress, though all of them were more or less severely affected by the epidemic of plague in the spring. There were practically no allotments of sites made during the year.

The population of Sargodha at the census in March was 8,849, and as its normal population is probably over 10,000, its conversion from a notified area into a municipality must now be considered. Both Sillanwali and Phularwan were gazetted as notified areas during the year. The proposal for a mandi at Pakhowal has now been abandoned, and the money paid by purchasers at the auction sale of sites in 1906 has been refunded to them.

14. *Communications.*—No remarks.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The reduction of the district grant for arboriculture caused tree-planting operations in the colony to be considerably curtailed. The existing staff of beldars has had to be cut down and proved to be barely sufficient for the maintenance of the roads already planted, so that it was not possible to plant any fresh avenues. The most satisfactory roads at present are those under *darakhtpal* management.

The spread of the co-operative credit movement is very satisfactory and there are now 57 village banks in the colony, most of them including 2 or 3 chaks. A Zamindars' Factory Company has been started at Bhalwal and a cotton factory has been built; not much profit is likely to be made this year in view of the failure of the cotton crop, but the enterprise of the colonists concerned is worthy of note.

The number of schools in the colony is now 21, whilst there is a strong demand for at least 25 more. Many chaks have started and are paying for schools of their own in the hope that the district board may be induced to take them over, but the funds at the disposal of the board are not sufficient to meet this demand.

16. *Extensions.*—No remarks.

17. *Establishment.*—Mr. G. D. Rudkin, I.C.S., Assistant Colonization Officer,—whole year. This appointment will terminate on 30th April 1912.

The colony field staff has now been reduced to one Colony Naib Tahsildar, in which appointment Sheikh Muhammad Nazir worked with industry during the year.

The above report was written by Mr. Rudkin, Assistant Colonization Officer, and as he has done almost all the work of the colony, it may facilitate Government orders if in contradistinction to last year my opinions which differ occasionally from Mr. Rudkin's and particularly on the important question of retaining the rule of primogeniture for horse-breeding peasant grants are recorded separately: so I leave his report as it was drafted and add my own remarks as follows. The numbers refer to the paragraphs of Mr. Rudkin's draft:—

2.—The opinion I expressed last year was briefly that horse-breeding must go if the sub-division of grants is allowed. The reasons are mainly two, namely,—

(1) that even the first division leads to a joint ownership of the mare and its neglect when, as is likely to happen, the brothers disagree over some other matter;

(2) that continued sub-division is bound to lead to this result and also an outcry for abolition of horse-breeding conditions when all the land is required for raising food crops.

Another important consideration in the further future is that continued sub-division of holdings must *ipso facto* lead to deterioration of the yeoman peasant class as has actually occurred before our eyes elsewhere. Mr. Rudkin is, I think, of opinion that we must take our chance of this or in other words leave it to Providence. It seems to me that we are not here to throw our responsibilities on to Providence for any period of time for which statesmen usually legislate and which in this case may be taken as the third generation from the establishment of the colony or say thirty years from now. I am agreed that as far as this result is concerned the first sub-division will do little harm as two families at least can easily live on two squares.

As regards horse-breeding there would be some effect immediately but not serious for say fifteen years, though the difficulties of the Remount and Civil Officers in dealing with two grantees instead of one in respect of many mares would commence at once.

On the other hand, I am fully alive to the important consideration of the feelings of a population brought up under opposite conditions and their sentiment in favour of sub-division which I fully believe is as strong as Mr. Rudkin asserts. The best remedy that I can think of, if it can be applied, is to register at once the names of younger sons of colonists for non-horse-breeding peasant grants in the proposed Upper Jhelum Colony. This will put off the evil day as far as horse-breeding is concerned for quite thirty years.

4.—With reference to the last sentence of this paragraph, I refer to my remarks last year on the advisability of keeping back the Upper Jhelum portion of the Triple Canal Project to the last and establishing a camel-grazing reserve over part of it. This would mean a large economy of water which would remain available for the rest of the area dealt with in the project, and particularly the area at present irrigated by the Lower Jhelum Canal.

6.—Much of the nazrana arrears is due from maliks and others who are not well off. It is not expedient to push the collection of these too fast. Collection of some of the outstanding acreage rate dues may be delayed owing to the partial failure of the cotton crop.

7.—This delay was due to my setting aside and overlooking the reference in the midst of the heavy miscellaneous work of this district. It was one which required some consideration. Fortunately Mr. Rudkin could get on with the preliminary work and the distribution of the sanads has not taken much time.

11.—The case against the zaildar is pending because his application for revision of the Sessions Judge's order sanctioning his prosecution for perjury is pending in the Chief Court.

12.—I hope that the efforts now being made to impress on the minds of the people the importance of exposing cloths and bedding to sunlight in order to kill the fleas which carry plague will have good effect in the colony where the sanitary arrangement of wide streets and open spaces is all in favour of this simple preventive measure.

13.—Until plague dies out in the Punjab, it will be difficult to keep it out of these colony towns with their grain markets which attract rats. At times when the markets are full, grain is lying over half the open square in the centre, and it is extremely difficult to prevent small dealers from storing quantities of grain in their houses.

The proposal to impose a terminal tax in Sargodha is still under consideration. The conservancy and other staffs have been kept rather short-handed for want of funds. It will, I think, be as well to defer the conversion of the town into a municipality till financial matters are more settled, and I take this early opportunity of recording my opinion that when the conversion is effected the elective principal should on no account be introduced. It will certainly result in the ascendency of the wrong persons in the committee and lead to serious trouble in the administration as it has done at Bhera.

I do not concur in this opinion.
H. J. MAYNARD.

15.—The reduction of this grant was most unfortunate.

I was new to the district in 1910, and being unaware of the correct amount spent by the district board during 1909 on arboriculture, signed when away from the Sadr an incorrect statement prepared by the accountant who failed to understand the draft form received with Commissioner's letter asking for details. The result was that the grant was cut down by Rs. 1,500 a year for a quinquennium or Rs. 7,500 in all. I sent up the correct figures as soon as possible and pressed repeatedly for reconsideration of the decision, but Commissioner could not see his way to reconsider it and the money is going to other districts in the division.

Finding that the district board of Shahpur had expended an inadequate sum in 1910-11, I cut down its grant in 1911-12.

H. J. MAYNARD.

At present we are in a worse difficulty with reference to the district pakka roads, of which 49 out of 67 miles are situated in the colony. The fixed grant for maintenance allotted a year ago and actually drawn by the board has been cut down by one-third from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 20,000, and the Accountant-General is demanding a refund of Rs. 10,000 which cannot be made as contracts for supply of metal to the extent of Rs. 28,000 have been given out. The board has never made any attempt to devote any part of this money to other purposes, but ear-marked it for expenditure on the pakka roads.

The policy seems to be to compel district boards to spend grants on the purposes for which they were intended by reducing them if this is not done.

Without taking exception to this I think that the boards are entitled to demand that their explanation of the reasons for supposed wrong expenditure of a grant should be heard before such drastic action is taken.

As regards new roads many of the existing tracks could be made pakka with advantage when the money can be found, and especially is a good pakka road badly wanted from Sahiwal through Faruka to Sillanwali Railway Station, a distance of about 16 miles.

It seems to me that a policy of expending something each year on construction of pakka roads in the colony with provision for future maintenance would be worth adopting, provided that roads known to be urgently required are selected.

Schools.—A scheme has been drawn up for separating the primary schools of the district into central and elementary schools, and when the proposed Government grant for the latter is received I hope the colony will get its full share of both. The board spent as much on education in 1910 as in 1909; the contrary entered in the Educational Report for 1910 is a mistake due to the figures for 1909 being wrongly given in the Educational Department returns. I have recently pointed this out in a letter to Commissioner.

17.—Mr. Rudkin has fully maintained his reputation as Assistant Colonization Officer during the year and dealt with all problems and work coming before him with his usual industry and ability.

I fully concur in the commendation of Mr. Rudkin's work.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Munshi Muhammad Nazir's work has been recognized by appointing him Secretary to the district board.

II.—JHANG DISTRICT.

(Mr. Q. Q. Henriques.)

There were no allotments during the year, and 6,167 acres which had been allotted previously have been resumed as they are uncommanded.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1910-11.

District.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allottable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.		Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	33,664	29,000	27,174	26,447	25,144	727
	Northern Branch ...	278,261	230,000	223,815	202,783	181,897	21,082
	Southern Branch ...	236,831	220,000	199,077	196,117	175,427	2,960
	Total ...	548,756	479,000	450,066	425,297	382,468	24,769
Jhang ...	Khadir Rajbaha ...	2,912	2,236	2,692	...	989	1,247
	Massan „ ...	24,305	18,964	22,921	...	10,587	8,377
	Total ...	27,217	21,200	25,613	...	11,576	9,624
	GRAND TOTAL ...	575,973	500,200	475,679	425,297	394,044	34,393

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1910-11.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES, IN ACRES.					
	Branch Main Line.	Branch Northern.	Branch Southern.	Branch Khadir.	Branch Massan.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The end of September 1902	3,346	42,349	3,724	...	...	49,419
Ditto ditto 1903	5,714	70,513	16,683	...	...	92,910
Ditto ditto 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	...	...	147,894
Ditto ditto 1905	18,757	140,413	144,718	...	...	303,888
Ditto ditto 1906	19,588	147,605	171,589	989	2,700	342,471
Ditto ditto 1907	19,714	147,955	172,797	989	8,000	349,455
Ditto ditto 1908	19,507	156,534	174,359	989	10,587	361,976
Ditto ditto 1909	24,771	173,086	168,408	989	10,587	373,841
Ditto ditto 1910	24,827	179,387	174,601	989	10,587	390,391
Ditto ditto 1911	25,144	181,897	175,427	989	10,587	394044

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1910-11.

District.	Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanenty allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	Kharif 1910 ...	2,863	10	...	...
		Rabi 1911 ...	6,020	7	...	...
		Total ...	8,883	7·9	...	...
	Northern Branch ...	Kharif 1910 ...	39,615	15	1,269	27
		Rabi 1911 ...	121,978	8	2,911	17
		Total ...	161,593	9·7	4,180	20
	Southern Branch ...	Kharif 1910 ...	44,080	12	542	29
		Rabi 1911 ...	135,377	6	1,164	17
		Total ...	179,457	7·5	1,706	21
Jhang ...	Khadir Rajbaha ...	Kharif 1910 ...	155	8·9	...	...
		Rabi 1911 ...	327	7·6	...	...
		Total ...	482	8	...	...
	Massan Rajbaha ...	Kharif 1910 ...	2,422	21·7	...	...
		Rabi 1911 ...	5,329	13·3	...	...
		Total ...	7,751	15·9	...	...
	Grand Total ...	Kharif 1910 ...	89,135	13·5	1,811	29·6
		Rabi 1911 ...	269,031	7·1	4,075	17
		Total ...	358,166	8·6	5,886	20
	District Total Shahpur ...	.....	349,933	8·5	5,886	20
	District Total Jhang ...	.....	8,233	15·4	...	...
		Total ...	358,166	8·6	5,886	20

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account.

District.	1	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahpur.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	34,745	34,407	69,152	...	...	20,171	34,407	54,578	...	...	14,574	...	14,574	
	Present year, 1910-11	...	...	61,869	62,388	1,24,257	...	...	55,708	31,672	87,380	...	....	6,161	30,716	36,877	
	Future demand, 1911-12	...	...	49,047	30,000	79,047	...	...	9,304	...	9,304	...	...	39,743	30,000	69,743	
	Total ...	...	...	1,45,661	1,26,795	2,72,456	...	...	85,183	66,079	1,51,262	...	...	60,478	60,716	1,21,194	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding	3,799	...	944	16,425	21,168	3,799	....	696	7,634	12,129	...	...	...	6,528	6,528	
	Present year, 1910-11	...	...	759	10,250	11,009	...	...	759	...	759	...	...	...	10,250	10,250	
	Future demand, 1911-12	...	...	759	4,491	5,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	4,491	5,250	
	Total ...	3,799	...	2,462	31,166	37,427	3,799	...	1,455	7,634	12,888	...	...	759	21,269	22,028	
	Grand Total ...	3,799	...	1,48,123	1,57,961	3,09,883	3,799	...	86,638	73,713	1,64,150	...	...	61,237	81,985	1,43,222	

CHUNIAN CANAL COLONY, LAHORE DISTRICT.

(The Hon'ble Mr. R. Humphreys.)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—During the year under report the colony area along with the rest of the Chunian tahsil was surveyed by the Survey Department. In the two new chaks, rakh Gandian and rakh Bhail Buchoke, killabandi was carried out by the revenue patwaris.

Survey by Survey Department and killabandi. C. G. PARSONS.

2. *Conditions.*—There has been no change of conditions during the year, except that it has been ruled by the Financial Commissioner that military grantees under resolution No. 867 B., dated 27th February 1893, shall not be subject to the conditions in force for other classes of colonists.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year the following area was allotted permanently:—

Statements Nos. I and II.

	Acres.
On civil grant conditions ...	1,223
On military grant conditions ...	100
On peasant grant conditions ...	122
Total ...	1,445

New allotments. These were presumably made to disappointed Jhelum grantees according to orders. C. G. PARSONS.

The area allotted on civil grant conditions is situated in rakh Bhail Buchoke. Orders for its allotment were received last year. The area on military grants was given on the orders of the Government of India to two retired military officers in the chak† reserved for military grantees.

†Rakh Chor, I think. C. G. PARSONS.

The total area allotted permanently is—

	Acres.
On civil grants ...	6,564
On military grants ...	301
On peasant grants ...	73,306
Total ...	‡80,171

‡Total area allotted acres 80,000 round. C. G. PARSONS.

The area remaining unallotted is as follows:—

	Acres.
On civil grants (in rakh Bhail Buchoke) ...	359
On military grants	965
On peasant grants	237
Reserved for doubling the railway line ...	114
Total ...	§1,675

§Balance 1,675 acres. C. G. PARSONS.

The area unallotted on peasant grants is made up of squares confiscated for breach of conditions in various villages.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Both harvests were satisfactory. The cultivated area is much the same as last year but there has been a remarkable decrease in the failed area which is 9·22‖ per cent. for kharif and 3·28 per cent. for rabi as compared with 12·70 and 15·33 for last year's harvests.

Statement No. III.

‖Remarkable decrease in failed area satisfactory. C. G. PARSONS.

The cotton crop was good and prices were high, but the wheat yield was less than expected on account of excessive rain in March.

The demand on permanent cultivation was —

				Rs.
Land revenue	...	...	...	37,786
Malikana	...	...	...	64,261
Abiana	...	...	...	2,77,943
		Total	...	3,79,990

This is an increase of Rs. 22,696 as compared with last year.

All was recovered during the year.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—This area is chiefly confined to chak No. 58 reserved for military grantees. Nine hundred and sixty-seven acres were under cultivation during the year. The failed area was 38·64 per cent. and 54·17 per cent. for kharif and rabi, respectively.

The improvement to this minor is admitted by the colonists concerned, the complaints of many of whom have dwindled.
C. G. PARSONS.

The figures for last year were 48·46 per cent. and 72·33 per cent. The decrease is mainly due to improvements made to the Zafarke Minor.

Statement No. IV.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—There was no auction during the year.

Rupees 2,640 nazrana and Rs. 728 acreage rate are outstanding, the nazrana defaulters being chiefly new grantees in rakh Bhail Buchoke. Rupees 12,938* were recovered as the price of occupancy rights at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre, under section 22—peasant grant extensions conditions.

*Purchase of occupancy rights.
C. G. PARSONS.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No tenant has been in possession for 15 years yet; hence no proprietary rights could be purchased.

No proprietary rights purchased yet.
C. G. PARSONS.

The colonists of 31 villages have obtained occupancy rights, and most of the remainder become entitled to them this year.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Five hundred and three mutations were attested and none were pending at the close of the year. The grant of Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh,† which was subject to the rule of primogeniture succession, was transferred and entered in the names of his four daughters under the order of the Financial Commissioner.

†He himself contemplates leaving India.
C. G. PARSONS.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—None.

10. *Village sites.*—Increased attention was paid by colonists to reconstruction and repair of their houses.

Pakka houses now exist in several villages.

Arboriculture has improved considerably, though the year has not been favourable to young trees.

Wells have been constructed everywhere,‡ but a number of villages suffer from the water being brackish‡ and undrinkable unless canal water is frequently poured into the well.

‡Brackish water.
C. G. PARSONS.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—Two lambardars were dismissed and three suspended for misconduct, but the agency has worked well on the whole.

12. *Census.*—The population at this census was 43,494. Numbers are increasing, and there is a growing demand for more ahatas.

There has been a great immigration of "kamins," especially sweepers, and many old villages complain that they have been denuded of this class.

Immigration of *kamins*.

C. G. PARSONS.

13. *Towns and markets.*—Pattoke town and market is progressing satisfactorily and trade has been good.

That people have confidence in the future of the Mandi is shown by the fact that a shop site originally sold for Rs. 160 and resumed some time ago, was auctioned this year for Rs. 460.

It is a pity that no extra land was kept for the expansion of the town which will certainly be a big one in a few years.

Some was kept, but apparently not enough.

C. G. PARSONS.

A sufficient number of sites for residential houses were not kept, and the existing houses are thickly populated. House-rents are very high, and the poorer classes find it difficult to obtain accommodation.

The Public Works Department have completed the drainage works, but these do not give complete satisfaction.* The dispensary and school opened last year are becoming popular. It is hoped that a proper dispensary will be built this year. A new thana† has been built outside the Mandi.

*It is so seldom that they do in an absolutely flat superficies.

C. G. PARSONS.

†This is satisfactory.

C. G. PARSONS.

The Railway authorities have done nothing in connection with the construction of a proper goods-shed‡ which is urgently needed. The delay in providing this is causing some discontent. A separate town fund§ was created during the year, but the balance of the Town Improvement Fund transferred to it was only Rs. 6,687 after payment of the Public Works Department charges for the drainage works. House-tax‖ is now assessed in the notified area and will bring in a fair income, and a small sum is obtained from the land revenue assignment. A serai¶ is a much needed institution, but funds for its construction are lacking.

‡As to the goods-shed question, it has been pending for years. I tried to stimulate the Railway to action as Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, and have as Commissioner. Perhaps a reminder from higher authority would be more serviceable.

C. G. PARSONS.

P.S.—But I find there is certain fresh correspondence now proceeding.

C. G. PARSONS.

§Separate town fund.

C. G. PARSONS.

‖House-tax.

C. G. PARSONS.

¶Serai wanted.

C. G. PARSONS.

It is a pity that the train service between Pattoke and Kasur cannot be more conveniently arranged. At present a wait of two or three hours at Raewind is necessary, both coming and going. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor suggested the stopping of the Karachi Mail at Pattoke. It stops now at Kot Radha Kishen, a much less important place.

I do not know if this was communicated to the Railway.

C. G. PARSONS.

14. *Communications.*—The question of maintenance of the Pattoke-Halla road** is important, as the produce of the main part of the colony comes to the Mandi by this route.

Some five miles have been put in order this year, but the rest of the road is in bad condition. The finances of the District Board are not sufficiently flourishing to allow the expenditure which is really required for the road. The Chunian-Pattoke road is also in poor

**This road was one of three "feeders" transferred recently to the district board on an insufficient maintenance grant. Mr. Butler even thought it might have to be reduced to a kacha road by covering with soil owing to the poor prospect of the district board being able to properly maintain it. The future of it is far from promising.

C. G. PARSONS.

condition. Efforts are being made to put it in such order as is possible with the small amount of money available. Village roads are generally in good order.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The colony is flourishing on the whole, and all classes of people are deriving a substantial profit from it.

*Two rupees a day for manual labour.
C. G. PARSONS.

Labour is dear and a coolie can earn up to Rs. 2 a day* in Pattoke Mandi.

The cattle fair, started tentatively last year, again took place and was very successful, and large crowds assembled. Two thousand three hundred and fourteen head of cattle were brought into the fair and 896 were sold for a total price of Rs. 38,275. The cattle shown for prizes were mostly of a very good class.

90038,000 ÷ 900 = Rs. 42 a head.
C. G. PARSONS.

The question of construction of patwarkhanas in the colony is still under the consideration of Government.

Patwarkhanas still undecided.
C. G. PARSONS.

16. *Extensions.*—None.

17. *Establishment.*—The head-quarters of the Colony Naib Tahsildar have now been fixed at Pattoke instead of Chunian in order to enable him to supervise the colony work more efficiently. The arrangement has proved very satisfactory. Bawa Ujagar Singh has been Colony Naib Tahsildar during the year, and he has considerably improved the state of the colony.

The following officers have been in charge of the colony :—

G. Worsley, Esquire, C.S., up to 21st August 1911.

Rai Sahib Bhai Hotu Singh, 22nd August 1911 to end of year.

I HAVE annotated the report on perusal.

C. G. PARSONS, LIEUT.-COL.,
Commissioner, Lahore division.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1910-11.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allottable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Bari Doab Canal	88,903	81,846	76,532	80,171	1,675

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1910-11.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES, IN ACRES.		
	Bari Doab Canal.	Total area allotted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1897	1,007	1,007	
Do. do. 1898	28,422	28,422	
Do. do. 1899	33,280	33,280	
Do. do. 1900	34,093	34,093	
Do. do. 1901	34,464	34,464	
Do. do. 1902	34,464	34,464	
Do. do. 1903	34,507	34,507	
Do. do. 1904	46,243	46,243	
Do. do. 1905	72,812	72,812	
Do. do. 1906	74,359	74,359	
Do. do. 1907	74,916	74,916	
Do. do. 1908	75,205	75,205	
Do. do. 1909	77,456	77,456	
Do. do. 1910	78,726	78,726	
Do. do. 1911	80,171	80,171	

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1910-11.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Bari Doab Canal	Kharif 1910	28,336	9·2	295	38·6
	Rabi 1911	54,495	3·2	672	54·2
Total ...	...	82,831	5·3	967	49·4

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	...	...	4,963	917	5,880	...	...	4,829	291	5,120	...	...	134	626	760	
Present year	...	...	4,253	4,697	8,950	...	...	1,747	4,595	6,342	...	...	2,506	102	2,608	
Future demand	...	...	18,384	60	18,444	...	...	924	60	984	...	...	17,460	...	1,7460	
Total ...	...	...	27,600	5,674	33,274	...	...	7,500	4,946	12,446	...	...	20,100	728	20,828	

REPORT ON THE PUNJAB COLONIES,

1912.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

CHENAB, JHELUM AND CHUNIAN COLONIES

For the year ending 30*th September* 1912.

Lahore:
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1913.

COLONY REPORT.

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17	Establishments... ...	*ib.*	*ib.*	*ib.*	*ib.*	...	*ib.*

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Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agriculture (Irrigation) Department, No. 28, dated the 28th February 1913.

READ—

Letter No. 87, dated the 28th January 1913, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, submitting, with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the annual report on the Punjab colonies for the year ending 30th September 1912.

REMARKS.—The year on the whole has been a prosperous one though in the Jhelum and Chunian colonies the scanty rainfall and imperfect water-supply have been responsible for some reduction in the matured area, and it is obvious that there is still room for improvement in the supply and distribution of canal water in both these tracts, though the amount matured everywhere is far in excess of the permissible irrigable area under the original scheme and in the Lower Chenab and Chunian colonies exceeds it by 40 per cent.

Boll-worm did considerable damage to the cotton crop in all the colonies, but fortunately selling prices were high, and good profits were realized. In the Chenab colony there was no cause for complaint. The cultivated area amounted to 103 and 104 per cent. of the allotted area, and practically 100 per cent. of the latter was matured. Results like these even in a dry year show how essential it is that every effort should be made to reduce over-irrigation and prevent the ever-increasing danger of water-logging, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that the rules for remission should be very strictly interpreted, and trusts that special attention will be paid to this matter.

2. The recent orders for the disposal of all unallotted land by sale at the full market value have been fully justified by the keen demand to buy. His Honour is also glad to hear that the purchase of proprietary rights is proceeding so satisfactorily and that in the Jhelum colony occupancy rights have now been granted to almost all the horse-breeding abadkars. In the former connection Sir Louis Dane concurs with Mr. Fenton in approving of Colonel Douglas' refusal to allow widows with a life interest only to avail themselves of the privilege of purchase.

3. It is too early yet to judge of the effect of the new Colonies Act, V of 1912, which came into force during the year, but it is reported to have been well received everywhere. Confiscation of mule-breeding grants continues, and though these tenancies attain some degree of popularity in Lyallpur and Gujranwala it is obvious from the number of cases in which conditions are not complied with that they do not offer many attractions. The new rules, however, which enable the Colonization Officer to replace an inefficient lambardar mule-breeder by an ordinary abadkar should have a beneficial effect.

The continued failure on the part of the safedposh horse-breeding grantees in the Jhelum colony to comply with their conditions is unsatisfactory. There appears to be no valid reason why they should find it more difficult to abide by the terms of their tenancy than the peasant horse-breeders do, and there should be no hesitation in treating cases of gross neglect with severity. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad that a full inquiry is being made into this question. His Honour regrets that it is again necessary to comment on the absence from the Jhelum colony report of any account of the progress of horse-breeding, which, as is pointed out by the Financial Commissioner, is an integral part of the system of this colony. The success achieved in Lyallpur where there are no horse-breeding tenants is remarkable.

4. The very important matter of the grants for camel-breeding has been noticed in the Lyallpur report. After the heavy mortality from surrah in 1908 and and 1909 an outcry was raised that irrigation had rendered it impossible to breed or keep camels in the colony and that the camel breeding conditions should be relaxed and the camel corps disbanded. The Lieutenant-Governor was

most unwilling to disband such useful units and he did not quite believe that the difficulty of enforcing the terms of the grants was as great as was represented. Further, he was aware that surrah had been just as bad in dry unirrigated tracts such as Bikaner as in the colonies and thought that the reason for the outbreak was perhaps to be found in the unusually heavy late rainfall in 1908 and 1909. The present figures largely bear out his view. Surrah has been negligible since 1909. There is still a very large number of camels in the colony, the corps are practically up to strength and were at the highest point of efficiency when inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy in October 1912. The general improvement of irrigation on the Gugera Branch and at the tail of the canal system generally and the special care of the Commandants have got over the difficulties of irrigating the grants, and these will grow less and less every year as climatic conditions improve and overirrigation higher up is obviated. Further, the camels are now taken across the Ravi to graze in the autumn. This was a measure that Sir Louis Dane suggested and he also pointed out that the objections to taking them for grazing to the large area of waste in the Thal appeared to be almost entirely groundless and that the animals could be taken there as irrigation extended in the Montgomery district. It must also be remembered that about 20 per cent. of the colony area is village waste and that the excellent 'sajji' grazing south of Shorkot remains untouched. It would therefore appear that, though camel breeding and keeping in the colony may in time disappear that time has not yet arrived, and every effort should be made to defer it in view of the great desirability from a military point of view of retaining these valuable transport corps. The enforcement of the condition of the grants is no hardship, and will, as the Jhelum colony experience proves, be accepted by the grantees if only due firmness and effective sympathy with their difficulties are shown.

5. Most of the colony towns continue to grow and prosper, but are experiencing difficulty in maintaining their expensive systems of drainage, water-supply, and roads. They have, however, been liberally treated in the past and their present burdens should, in His Honour's opinion, be met by local taxation. It has recently been estimated that the average initial requirements of a colony town amount to 3 lakhs, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that an allotment of this sum should be sufficient in most cases and should only be exceeded on special grounds. Trade in most of the towns is excellent and profits large, and there is no reason why the inhabitants should not pay for the special amenities which they enjoy. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the Railway authorities have been unable to accede to the representation made to them regarding the goods shed at Pattoki in the Chunian colony, and hopes that in the construction of mandis on the Upper Chenab Canal and Lower Bari Doab Canal care will be taken to ascertain definitely the proposed location of the goods siding, before sites are sold.

6. The remarkable prosperity of the colonies may be gauged by the recent reassessments on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals. In the former the enhancement in the Gugera Branch, II Circle, was 109 per cent., while in the latter it amounted to approximately 208 per cent. It is further indicated by the fact that the wheat exports from Lyallpur district alone constituted 12 per cent. of the total exports of wheat from Karachi. It is noteworthy that the high remuneration of lambardars and zaildars in the Lyallpur district where zaildars make as much as Rs. 50 a month has had the effect, if anything, of lowering the standard of their efficiency. On the other hand in the Chunian colony where there is no special provision for lambardars' squares complaint is made that the income obtained by lambardars is not sufficient to arouse any keen competition for these posts.

7. The proper maintenance of communications continues to be a difficulty. In Lyallpur the district board has a total length of 94½ miles of metalled roads to keep up, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1,000 a mile per annum. In Shahpur it is hoped that improvements may be possible on the enhancement of

the local rate. His Honour, while recognizing the importance of good communications and especially the necessity of metalled roads in the immediate neighbourhood of market towns, would at the same time lay stress on the fact that a well kept "kacha" road is of more value than a bad metalled one, and it is useless to construct the latter unless there is a certainty of being able to maintain it in proper repair. At the same time the Provincial grant to district boards for communications has been raised by 2 lakhs for the year 1913-14 and the question of a permanent increase is under consideration.

8. It is gratifying to hear that in Lyallpur arboriculture has reached such a stage that plantation grants are no longer necessary. On the other hand it is to be regretted that it is again reported that no progress has been made in the Jhelum colony owing to lack of funds.

There is an ever-growing demand for schools and educational facilities and satisfactory efforts are being made to meet this demand. The Lyallpur report is silent as regards the popularization of the co-operative principle, but excellent progress is reported in Gujranwala and Shahpur. In the latter district the zamindari agency for grain dealings is a new institution which is doing well and its progress will be watched with interest.

9. Though conditions in the colonies are rapidly becoming assimilated to those prevailing in ordinary districts there is still much to claim the careful attention of Colonization Officers, and His Honour desires to acknowledge their successful work during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner and the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—28-2-13—2939—383—H. L. S.

No. 87.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:

Dated LAHORE, 28*th January* 1913.

FROM

H. A. SMITH, ESQUIRE,
Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. H. P. TOLLINTON,
Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fenton, C. S. I.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the Annual Colonies Reports with the remarks of the Financial Commissioner on each.

I have, etc.,

H. A. SMITH,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

CHENAB, JHELUM AND CHUNIAN COLONIES.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1912.

LOWER CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

Allotted area.

THE allotted area shows a decrease of 3,582 acres, due to confiscations of mule-breeding grants in Lyallpur and Gujranwala. These confiscated grants will be re-allotted in due course. A small area of 223 acres was allotted in Jhang. It has been decided by Government that the small balance of unallotted land, which for the most part consists of those areas in established villages for which, with the improvement of irrigation, it has been found possible to provide water, shall be disposed of only by sale for full market value. To grant such land on the conditions originally framed with a view to attract pioneer colonists to a strange and inhospitable tract, would be an extravagant and unnecessary concession. There is, the Financial Commissioner learns, no lack of applicants for such areas who are willing to pay full value for the land. A heavy burden of work is thrown upon the local officers by the investigations necessary for the disposal of applications for exchange of land. No less than 747 exchanges were sanctioned during the year, apart from cases in which applications were rejected. Under the new Colonies Act provision is made for exchanges of tenants' holdings only, so that the acquisition of proprietary rights will afford relief in connection with this class of work.

Cultivation.

2. The area sown was 9,000 acres more than last year, bringing the total cultivation up from 103 to 104 per cent. of the allotted area. Remissions were granted on 4·3 per cent. only of this large area, and the practical result is that the colonists have matured cent. per cent. of the total area allotted to them. The abolition of holding-to-holding *kharaba* has reduced the area on which remissions were granted by less than 1 per cent. Last year the hope was expressed that the abolition of detailed remissions for failed crops, together with the rise in the land revenue assessment, might lead to greater economy of water, and possibly to contracted cultivation. This hope has not been realised. The ominous report of the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, that the sub-soil water-level is rising a foot a year adds force to the declaration of Government in the review of last year's report that measures should be taken in the interests of the colonists themselves to reduce over-irrigation. His Excellency the Viceroy also, on the occasion of his recent visit to Lyallpur, sounded a note of warning in this connection. One obvious step is to interpret very strictly the new rules by which no remissions are granted except for the total failure of a crop. To permit overcropping to the extent of 40 per cent. in excess of the area for which alone irrigation was guaranteed and then to grant remissions on 4 per cent. of the total area sown is a concession to the policy of liberality which may ultimately prove prejudicial to the colonists. However, it is too early yet to gauge the full effects of the abolition of holding-to-holding *kharaba*. Meanwhile, it is noticeable that while the

percentages of *kharaba* remission in the Lyallpur and Jhang portions of the colony were 3·5 and 2·9, in the Gujranwala district the remissions amounted to 11 per cent.

Conditions.

3. The future of the camel-grantee corps is still under the consideration of the Government of India. The marked decrease in *surra* mortality during the last three years has only been achieved by transporting the corps across the Ravi during the rains.

For the second year in succession the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang reports on the unpopularity of mule-breeding conditions in that district. No such reports are received from Lyallpur or Gujranwala, and the Financial Commissioner is constrained to attribute the results in Jhang to the administration rather than to the system. Revised rules for mule-breeding grants have recently been sanctioned which permit of their being held by grantees who are not lambardars. Mr. Fenton agrees with the Commissioner of Multan that confiscation of the mule-breeding square and its re-allotment to another grantee is the proper way to deal with this so-called unpopularity. Any disadvantage which may attend the transfer of the mule-breeding square from an inefficient lambardar mule-breeder to a member of the proprietary body who will comply with the requirements of the Remount Department will be mitigated by the recent orders passed regarding village arboriculture tenures.

It has been decided, in view of the multiplication of trees throughout the Colony and the consequent disappearance of the conditions which called for the artificial stimulation of arboriculture, to reduce the number of village plantations originally established as nurseries by selling those at a distance from the village-site and retaining only such as serve a useful purpose. At the same time the cultivation *killas* attached to these plantations were added to the lambardari grants free of service conditions, thus enhancing the emoluments of headmen by providing them with *ex-officio* cultivation grants of about 2½ acres each. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala reports that this measure is very popular.

The progress of horse-breeding, which is entirely voluntary in this colony, is interesting, and affords an adequate answer to critics who speak of the "burden" of horse-breeding obligations elsewhere.

Receipts.

4. All but 7 per cent. of the yeomen and capitalist grantees have either completed or paid instalments towards the acquisition of proprietary rights in their holdings. Among the peasant grantees, though the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang remarks that there is no rush to acquire proprietary rights, there has at any rate been sufficient eagerness to produce nearly fifty-nine lakhs of rupees during the year, and the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur reports that the peasant grantees are freely availing themselves of the concession. Fifty-three lakhs are anticipated on account of land purchase in the current year. The question whether widows should or should not be allowed to purchase proprietary rights, which is referred to in paragraph 15 of Colonel Douglas' report, has not otherwise come before the Financial Commissioner. Unless Government takes a contrary view, Mr. Fenton is disposed to approve the Deputy-Commissioner's action in refusing to allow widows to buy.

Re-assessments.

5. The re-assessment of Gugera Branch II Circle was completed during the year and the result was an enhancement of 109 per cent. as compared with the previous provisional demand. A lower schedule of occupiers' rates was sanctioned by the Government of India for inferior villages and a list of these villages was prepared by the revenue and canal authorities in consultation.

The enormous value of fodder crops in secure areas was brought to the notice of Government by the Financial Commissioner in reviewing this assessment report. Subsequently the shortage of fodder in other parts of the Punjab enabled the Chenab colonists to swell their incomes even more by exporting large quantities of *bhusa* to Montgomery and other affected districts.

The re-assessment of the Rakh Branch is nearing completion, after which will remain the re-assessment of the areas on the "extensions" and of some 58 villages on the Montgomery border.

The experiment mentioned in last year's review of reducing the number of revenue patwaris is being tried in a selected circle, and the Financial Commissioner hopes to report on the results next year.

Colony towns.

6. With hardly any exceptions the towns in the Chenab Colony are growing and prosperous. None of them, however, are as yet self-supporting. Modern systems of drainage and water-supply are expensive to construct and maintain, and though local taxation must ultimately be the basis of the financial administration of these towns, it is undesirable to withdraw at too early a period the fostering aid of Government or to withhold too large a share of the sale-proceeds of sites, lest capital should take alarm and development be paralysed. The legality of the *dhami* contribution mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur is a point of interest. There can be no doubt that the grain-merchants and middlemen are not taxed sufficiently for the amenities they enjoy, and if *dhami* cannot be levied, some other method of making them contribute their fair share to the local administration must be devised.

Government has recently sanctioned the retention on lease at full rates by various towns of certain areas of Government land within their boundaries. This concession is not only a great help to the municipal finances, but provides a reserve of sites available for the eventual extension of the towns. In this connexion Colonel Douglas' advice to retain a certain area of land in the vicinity of new colony towns will not be lost sight of.

In Gujranwala there is some apprehension that the establishment of too many market towns will injure the prosperity of Chuharkhana. Experience points rather to the concentration of trade at a few centres than to its dispersal over all or most of the Railway stations in the colony. At the same time when the development of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal has progressed Chuharkhana is bound to benefit considerably as it is favourably situated with reference to the irrigated areas on both canals.

Village sites.

7. The scheme of reward grants-in-aid for sanitation has been abolished with the surrender by Government of the ground-rent income in consideration of which such grants were made. Experience also showed that the number of villages which competed for these rewards was very small in proportion to the total number in the colony. Colonists have been permitted to buy the sites of their houses and to manage the sites allotted to shop-keepers, tenants, artisans and menials. The Financial Commissioner does not, however, share the view of the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang that the removal of the obligation to live in the village *abadis* will lead to their disappearance. In any case there is no legal authority to enforce residence in an *abadi* and to prohibit residence on individual holdings. In the south-west of the Province the custom of separate farmsteads prevails, and has possibly contributed to the comparative immunity from plague of this portion of the Province. In new colonies, while a village site will be provided, grantees will be allowed to live on their squares. In the Chenab Colony generally corporate communities have grown up and villages have been established for 12 or 15 years, and, where such is the case, the non-enforcement of the executive orders against residence outside the *abadi* will not, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, lead to a general exodus to the fields.

Legislation.

8. The Colonies Act (V of 1912) became law on June 28th, 1912. Diwan Tek Chand reports that it has met with universal approval. In next year's report it should be mentioned to what extent advantage has been taken of the provisions enabling colonists to retain the old inheritance conditions by executing and registering deeds in that behalf.

General.

9. The export of wheat from the Lyallpur district in a year has reached the figure of 150,000 tons, or 12 per cent. of the total exports of wheat from Karachi. The demand for schools is being met, but the demand for teachers appears to have outrun the supply.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur has appended to his district report some suggestions on various subjects, founded on his experience in the Chenab Colony. These will be brought to the notice of the officers who will be employed in colonization work on the new canals. The annual report should not be used—as the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang has used it—as a vehicle of protest against orders passed by superior authority.

JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

Allotment and cultivation.

10. The allotment of 11,000 acres during the year, mainly to Janglis, brings the allotted area up to 436,159 acres. Some years ago it was estimated that the limit had been reached when 375,000 acres had been allotted ; and the Financial Commissioner believes it possible that the poor soil remaining may in time be cultivated at a profit. The area cultivated during the year was 352,237 acres (excluding temporary cultivation), or 87 per cent. of the culturable area allotted. Remissions were allowed up to 10 per cent. of the sown area, mostly in the kharif harvest. Though the water-supply has greatly improved, it is evident that the kharif harvest and the rabi sowings on this canal still depend to a considerable extent on rain. Experience on other canals, however, shows that, given time, Irrigation Officers can effect wonderful improvements in distribution arrangements, and, provided that the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal does not cause a set-back, we may here, as on the Lower Chenab, look for a yearly enhancement in the percentage of crops matured.

Conditions.

11. The passing of the Colonies Act has had little effect in this colony. The concession to widows of sonless grantees which was introduced last year is said to cause some trouble. The Financial Commissioner is glad to find that there is no revival of the fictitious agitation against primogeniture. Several confiscations of large horse-breeding grants were made during the year, half the grant in each case being restored free of conditions. Without further evidence the Financial Commissioner cannot believe that any one prefers 3 squares free of conditions to 6 squares conditioned on the maintenance of 4 brood-mares. As directed by the Commissioner, the matter should be made the subject of a full report. It is significant that horse-breeding conditions are more faithfully observed by colonists of the peasant type than by grantees of large areas. On the Lower Chenab Canal too it was the wealthy lambardars whose shortcomings in the matter of mule-breeding led to confiscation of grants.

Receipts.

12. Once more it is reported that non-resident grantees are dilatory in their payments of acreage rate and nazarana. It is understood that the Irrigation Department is considering the question of writing off arrears of acreage rate.

Settlement work.

13. Mr. Rudkin's Assessment Report was disposed of during the year and the new assessments put into force. The result of re-settlement is an increase approximately of 208 per cent., which was amply justified by the prosperity of the colonists and the circumstance that the superseded assessment was merely an initial tentative one. It was inevitable that there should be appeals against the assessment, but only 8 appeals have reached the Financial Commissioner. Of these 6 have been rejected and 2 are pending. In this colony also a lower schedule of occupiers' rates has been sanctioned for inferior villages.

Occupancy rights have now been given to all horse-breeding peasants who are entitled to them. Apparently the Jhelum colonists are perfectly

satisfied with this tenure, and no petitions for proprietary right have been received in consequence of the concession made in this behalf to the Chenab Colony.

General. 14. Towns in the Jhelum Colony are prospering, though their rate of progress is naturally slower than in the larger colony on the Chenab. The question of maintaining these towns presents the same difficulties as in Lyallpur.

Tree-planting is said to be at a stand-still for want of funds. An excellent start was made in this colony by the generosity of the District Board, and the Financial Commissioner trusts that, with the additional income which the re-settlement will ensure, the Board will once again be able to spend money on planting trees. There were over 1,400 acres of canal plantations and over 600 miles of canal roads and avenues stocked with trees at the end of 1910-11. The spread of co-operation is gratifying, and the public spirit shewn by the colonists in subscribing to the schools deserves notice.

For the second year in succession the report contains no account of the progress of horse-breeding. The horse-breeding scheme is an integral part of the Jhelum Colony system, and the annual report should contain some account of the progress of horse-breeding and the number of young stock sold to Government and to Native Cavalry. From other sources, however, the Financial Commissioner has learnt that the experiment of controlled horse-breeding in the Jhelum Colony is from a Remount Department point of view a conspicuous success.

THE CHUNIAN COLONY.

15. Small grants totalling 493 acres were made during the year, bringing the allotted area up to 80,664 acres. The area remaining for allotment is only some 1,700 acres, most of which will be absorbed by the military reward grants sanctioned last year. Of the area permanently allotted all except 1,000 acres was sown during the year; 8 per cent. failed owing to scanty rainfall and imperfect canal supply. Outstanding arrears are insignificant. Very few tenants in this Colony have completed the residence of 15 years requisite as a condition for the purchase of proprietary rights.

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

I.—LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

(Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C. I. E., I. A.)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No. 9 Government of India survey party completed the survey of this district in the last year.

During the year under report two estates, *viz.*, Juri and Jungle-Sirkar, were transferred from the Montgomery district, and their killabandi is in progress, with a view to the extension of canal-irrigation.

2. *Conditions.*—During the year under report 862 camels were branded to replace 738, which died, were rejected or stolen, and to make good the deficiency of 330 camels at the commencement of the year. The strength is therefore still short by 206 camels. A total sum of Rs. 24,700 was advanced during the year for purchase of camels. The average *surra* mortality for the last four years has been as follows:—

1909 ...	... ...	8·29 per cent.
1910 ...	... ...	1·7 „
1911 ...	... ...	1·68 „
1912 ..	... ...	1·53 „

The reduction in mortality is due partly to drier seasons, but chiefly to the removal of the camels across the Ravi during the rainy season.

The present Registration Officer has incessantly brought to the notice of the Irrigation Department the cases of those villages in which the water-supply was deficient. There has been a general improvement in irrigation.

The number of headmen now bound by the mule-breeding conditions has risen from 1,127 to 1,140. There are altogether 2,411 lambardars.

Progress in horse-breeding has been remarkable. During the year under report 2,758 mares were served, and from 2,636 served last year 1,173 foals were born, a percentage of 44·3, and an improvement on the figure of last year.

The present strength of the stallions in the district is as under:—

Imperial horse stallions	53
District board „	33
Donkey stallions „	61

Good Arabs are preferred as stallions, and for mules the American donkey.

There is also a desire to keep in existence indigenous strains. An *Anmol* stallion was bought by the District Board from Mona, and endeavours are being made to secure a Biloch stallion.

3. *Allotment.*—No new allotments were made during the year under report. There has been a decrease of about 3,400 acres owing to the confiscation of squares for non-compliance by lambardars, bound by mule-breeding conditions. These will be re-allotted in due course.

Statements Nos. I and II.

Seven hundred and forty-seven exchanges were sanctioned involving an area of 6,714 acres. These exchanges took place on the following branches:—

	No.	Area in acres.
(1) Rakh Branch	2	25
(2) Jhang Branch	5	28
(3) Gugera Branch	740	6,661
Total ...	747	6,714

These were generally made by the Assistant Settlement Officer after personal inspection on the spot in the course of reassessment.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The figures received from the Irrigation Department show that during the year under report 1,517,935 acres were matured as compared with 1,515,087 acres in the previous year.

Statement No. III.

The total allotted area on the 1st October 1912 amounted to 14,27,903 acres. Some 90,000 acres were therefore double-cropped, and an area of 5,75,519 acres or 40·3 per cent. was cultivated in excess of the prescribed irrigable standard.

The year was a dry one, and no rain fell until August. Excepting on the Burala Branch the damage by boll-worms to the cotton was considerable, and some Rs. 2,08,567 of revenue were remitted after a joint enquiry held by the Deputy Commissioner and Superintending Engineer. Fortunately the selling prices were high and reached Rs. 9 per maund as compared with the settlement commutation figures varying from Rs. 4-10-0 to Rs. 5 per maund.

The rain at the end of August proved beneficial to the kharif as well as to the rabi crops, and both toria and gram were good in yield.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—There has been no area under temporary cultivation during the year under report.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—A sum of Rs. 54,05,391 was recovered during the year. Rupees 494 only on account of acreage rate are outstanding as compared with Rs. 1,656 recoverable at the end of the last year. The balance is due from the old proprietary villages transferred from the Montgomery district, and efforts are being made for its early recovery.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—During the year under report occupancy rights were granted to peasant grantees in 70 holdings covering an area of 1,342 acres. The following statement will show the extent to which proprietary rights have hitherto been purchased by the yeomen and capitalist grantees (the ordinary figures represent figures up to 30th September 1911 and the antique figures denote figures for the year under report only) :—

Branch.	Total.		By payment of purchase money in one instalment.		By instalments.		Conditional by paying money in part.		Balance.		Remarks.
	Number of grantees.	Area.	Number of grantees.	Area.	Number of grantees.	Area.	Number of grantees.	Area.	Number of grantees.	Area.	
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh ...	245	41,443	110	18,790	70	11,640	55	9,506	10	1,507	
	...	...	...	...	**8**	**1,192**	**1**	**132**	**9**	**1,375**	
Jhang ...	294	56,140	112	21,870	56	12,298	110	19,335	16	2,637	
	...	...	...	...	**26**	**4,264**	...	...	**16**	**2,637**	
Gugera ...	601	94,681	278	45,137	108	17,295	168	24,959	47	7,073	
	...	...	**1**	**111**	**55**	**8,486**	**1**	**111**	**45**	**6,851**	
Dangali ...	10	2,721	2	780	...	...	1	136	7	1,804	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	**838**	**5**	**966**	
Total ...	1,150	194,985	502	86,572	234	41,233	334	53,936	80	13,021	
	...	...	**1**	**111**	**89**	**13,942**	**4**	**1,081**	**75**	**11,829**	

There are now only 75 grantees who have not paid at all. Most of these grantees have not yet completed their five years' residence, and are therefore precluded from buying.

Proprietary rights have been freely acquired by the peasant grantees, and during the year under report 14,043 persons purchased these rights on an area of 414,636 acres and on payment of Rs. 51,82,951.

Proprietary rights will shortly be granted in village sites in accordance with recent orders of Government.

8. *Mutation cases.*—During the year under report 14,537 mutations were disposed of ; of these 1,090 were attested by the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Settlement Officer, including 54 as alienations *inter vivos* sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner under section 8 of Act III of 1893. Most of these were cases in which holders of grants transferred a share to relatives who were without land.

At the close of the year there were 2,915 mutations written up, but still requiring attestation.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—There are now 1,159 villages in the district. Of these 1,101 are new or colony villages ; 58 are old or proprietary villages, including those recently transferred from Montgomery. Maps have been prepared for 1,090 colony villages and records for 1,087. The measurement of Gugera Branch Circle II comprising of 264 chaks has been completed.

The final assessment on this circle amounted to Rs. 14,71,784, showing an increase of 109 per cent. on the previous demand.

The following areas still remain to be assessed :—

(1) The Rakh Branch.
(2) (*a*) Bahlak, (*b*) Killianwala, (*c*) Nupewala, (*d*) Nahra, (*e*) Dangali, (*f*) Bhangu, } extensions.
(3) 58 proprietary villages.

No. 1 is fairly in hand, and will perhaps be completed by next June.

The present staff consists of Settlement Officer and two Settlement Naib Tahsildars. One of the latter is exclusively employed in dealing with transactions connected with the purchase of proprietary rights.

10. *Village sites.*—In the year under report 564 new village sites (*ahatas*) were granted as follows :—

Rakh Branch	...	...	177
Jhang Branch	...	...	147
Gugera Branch	...	...	240
		Total ...	564

Yeomen and well-to-do grantees are now building brick houses, and rolled steel beams are freely used throughout the district.

Three wells were constructed during the year.

Well water is said to be improving in quality, and is less saline.

The water level continues to rise at the rate of about one foot a year.

Sanitary rewards to villages have now been discontinued, but a sum of Rs. 10,500, sanctioned for 1911-12 was allotted to various villages and spent on primary school buildings.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—Four new lambardari posts were created and one abolished, and 526 fresh appointments were made in the course of the year.

Lambardars and zaildars receive high remuneration in this district, but so far there are no indications that they render any more assistance than such less fortunate officials elsewhere ; in fact, the contrary is often the case, their prosperity making them over-independent. Many zaildars receive the equivalent of more than Rs. 50 per month from the emoluments of their office and

lambardari square combined, in addition to their considerable *pachotra* as lambardars. In such circumstances we should insist on a higher level of general efficiency than prevails elsewhere, and the inefficient should be eliminated without hesitation.

Cases of neglect of duty are suitably dealt with, but it is very difficult to raise the standard of efficiency.

15-12-12. C. J. HALLIFAX.

12. *Census.*—No remarks.

13. *Towns and markets.*—No new town site was auctioned, and no sale is at present under contemplation. Gojra is now a flourishing municipality equipped with well lit streets and about to construct a new water-supply system.

The development of the notified area of Jaranwala is well advanced, and a system of water distribution by standposts is almost ready. A municipal office is badly needed, and funds should be forthcoming from the balance of the sale money which is to the credit of the town.

Tandlianwala will shortly be made a notified area. There are two ginning factories at work, and it is not much behind Jaranwala in development, though several months its junior. No additional town is required along this railway line, seeing that there is already Kamalia to the west of Tandlianwala and at the same distance as Jaranwala to the east. It may be urged no doubt that a number of markets or distributing centres benefit the producer, but, on the other hand, zamindars prefer to sell in large markets where there are sufficient buyers and free competition.

Large market towns even of the size of Jaranwala are expensive both to found and to maintain, and there is a definite radius of productive area which is necessary for the maintenance of such towns. There are indications that Jaranwala, Tandlianwala and Kamalia are sufficiently near to each other and no benefit would be gained by another town anywhere in this vicinity. A further consideration, which should not be overlooked, is the value of good communications leading into colony markets, which should be metalled if possible for the last four miles. The maintenance of such roads is very costly, and the funds have to be found by the District Board, which may not be in a position to provide them.

I agree that no more mandis are required
15-12-12 C. J. HALLIFAX.

14. *Communications.*—The exports by rail continue to increase, and during the current year 150,000 tons of wheat were despatched to Karachi from the district. The District Board maintains 94½ miles of metalled roads at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1,000 per mile per annum. The policy of the board is to metal the most traversed roads along the last 3 or 4 miles into each trading centre, as it is on these lengths that the traffic converges. Two roads into Gojra have recently been thus dealt with ; another case of Jaranwala is in hand. Metalling in the vicinity of Tandlianwala is in abeyance pending the receipt of assistance from its town fund. The length of the unmetalled roads has increased by 106 miles to a total of 1,016 miles.

I have given very liberal help from the divisional allotment for metalled roads.
15-12-12. C. J. HALLIFAX

Two new post offices were opened,—one at Ahmadabad (Chak 69) and the second at Sarhala Kalan (Chak 274). A sum of Rs. 16,63,506-12-8 by money order was remitted during the year from the post offices in this district to other districts,—clear evidence of local prosperity.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—(1) The Colony Bill, Act V of 1912, became law during the year, and is likely to be a popular measure.

(*a*) So far no applications have been received under section 35 (the Malba cess). When asked collectively the villagers approve : an application is then submitted by the lambardars, who naturally desire to have the cess, and is followed by another statement of objections filed by the villagers. Tahsil officials have not time to hold a census of "ayes" and "noes," and the cases remain in abeyance.

The communal spirit which formerly controlled such questions rarely exists in a newly founded colony village, and the tendency is for every individual to attend to his own interests and nought else. In course of time villages which really need the cess will no doubt apply for it unanimously or nearly so.

(*b*) Cases have occured of widows holding a life interest as occupancy tenants applying for permission to purchase proprietary rights with a view to setting up a claim to the property as self-acquired and so transferring it away from the reversioners. Applications to purchase proprietary rights in such cases are refused.

(2) One regrettable feature of the grant of proprietary rights is the frequent issue of notices of ejectment by the original grantee on younger brothers or other relatives, who have been cultivating nominally as tenants, in reality as co-sharers for many years, and who in many cases helped to found the village.

The object of this action is to frustrate the claims of the relations to a proprietary share in the holding. The defence set up is generally, either that there had been a private partition based on a voluntary division of the lands, or that the grant was made to the family in recognition of special services, and not to the individual grantee, but such cases rarely succeed.

(3) Educational facilities advance apace. In addition to the Government High School there are now four middle schools, one of them of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Standard. There is a dearth of efficient primary teachers, and the District Board have appointed sub-committee to report on the capacity of all existing primary school teachers, and will not open more primary schools unless the District Inspector of Schools can produce suitable masters.

(4) A new dispensary has been built at Samundri in the course of the year as one of the many medical works debitable to the King Emperor Memorial Fund. A travelling dispensary is attached to the Lyallpur centre, and is doing good work.

(5) Orders have been received for the disposal of the village tree plantations. Each lambardar was given five acres for cultivation on condition that he maintained half the grant as a plantation, the grants to be resumable at six months' notice.

The experiment has not been altogether successful, as many lambardars allowed their plantations to become impenetrable thickets, or planted none at all and misappropriated the water for their own fields. Moreover, five acres per lambardar, that is to say, in some cases twenty acres per village, is too large an area for plantations, seeing that one acre is alone capable of producing four or five thousand young trees.

In future colonies one or at the most two acres might be set apart in the village and the lambardars be held responsible for maintaining the land as a village plantation for seven years as a condition attached to their lambardari square. After seven years the artificial production of trees in a canal colony ceases to be necessary.

Lambardars at present maintain the water channels which irrigate roadside trees, and see that the latter get their turn of water, in return for a payment made by the District Board. This is a private arrangement with the District Board by which the arboricultural staff is reduced and those employed are confined to the operations of trimming and planting. The responsibility for the irrigation of roadside trees within village limits might reasonably be included in a condition attached to the lambardari square.

This suggestion might be adopted.

15-12-12. C. J. HALLIFAX.

(6) We have had difficulty in Lyallpur in adjusting tahsil and thana boundaries by zails owing to the inconvenient shapes of the latter which have depended on indiscriminate allotments by tribes. In future colonies the advantage should be kept in view of laying out all zails geographically by

squares from the beginning, 40 or 50 villages in each zail, and thereafter locating the colonists by tribes so far as possible.

(7) In founding new towns Government should retain in its possession a certain area of land in the vicinity of the town. It is difficult to foresee future requirements, and once the allotment has been made new acquisitions are often prohibitive by reason of their cost.

The lands should be allotted to the town committees as is now being done in Lyallpur.

15-12-12. C. J. HALLIFAX.

(8) A question of considerable importance to the welfare of colony towns is pending with the Legal Remembrancer, namely, the legality or otherwise of a market tax locally known as *dhami*. In the case of Lyallpur the original occupants of the market agreed to pay to the public funds a tax levied at the rate of annas two, six pies (Re. 0-2-6) per hundred rupees worth of business done. The sum levied is not appreciable, is paid probably by the buyer, and at one time yielded as much as Rs. 15,000 per annum to the municipality of Lyallpur. It is in fact an octroi without refund, and it is not certain whether it can be levied under the Municipal Act either as a professional tax or in any other form. On the other hand, Government at considerable cost provided these colony towns with spacious and metalled markets. Brick platforms are also supplied for the stacking of produce, and the occupants make large profits. It is reasonable that they should contribute in proportion to the municipal funds. If it be found that the provisions of the Municipal Act do not adequately meet the difficulty, it might be advisable in the cases of future towns to add a clause to the conditions of sale of market sites, either imposing a payment of the nature of *dhami*, or a suitable ground rent. Such a condition would no doubt affect the selling price to some extent, but, on the other hand, the local body of the future would be assured of a reasonable contribution from that portion of the community which derives most benefit from the existence of the town.

(9) In laying out new civil stations it is advisable to place all spare lands in charge of the Deputy Commissioner and not under departmental control. Complications invariably arise when land required by one department is in the temporary possession of another department. A case of this kind has been pending for some months owing to the disinclination of the local officers to part with a site.

This is, I think, a point of considerable importance.

15-12-12. C. J. HALLIFAX.

Similarly, if land is allotted to the Army Remount Department for the cultivation of fodder, squares should be selected at some distance from the civil station and preferably outside municipal limits.

(10) In future colonies Sikh and Muhammadan colonists should not be located in the same village. There are several villages in this district in which this contribution exists, and the sectarian question is a source of constant and serious difficulty.

16. *Extensions.*—No remarks.

17. *Establishments.*—Mr. B. H. Dobson was employed on colony work as Assistant Settlement Officer throughout the year. Out of the colony temporary establishment one allotment muharrir on Rs. 25 was brought under reduction during the year, and the following colony staff has been sanctioned up to 31st March 1913. The whole of this establishment will be required for another year :—

	Rs.
Mapper	40
Allotment muharrir	30
Do, do.	25
Dâk muharrir	15
Record-keeper	25
Deputy record-keeper	20
Allowance to Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's office for the colony and settlement work (English side) ...	50
Total ...	205

II—GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(Dewan Tek Chand.)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No survey or demarcation operations have been undertaken during the year under review.

2. *Conditions.*—The modification made last year in the case of plantation grants has had good results. The orders in regard to the future treatment of tree-planting grants and nurseries in the Chenab Colony have proved very popular.

One hundred and ninety six Lambardars hold land under the mule-breeding conditions.

The New Colony Act No. V of 1912 has met with universal approval.

3. *Allotment.*—A decrease of 185 and 222 acres in Rakh and Gugera Branches, respectively (as shown by the figures in the statement), is chiefly due to the resumptions of land under mule-breeding conditions on the recommendation of Superintendent, Army Remount Department.

Statements Nos. I and II.

Under recent orders no more land in the Colony will be allotted, but allottable land will be sold at the price already fixed by the Financial Commissioners.

Allotments confiscated under mule-breeding conditions will, however, either be granted to lambardars of the peasant class if there are already such who are not already provided with mule-breeding grants, or by sale as mentioned above.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The whole cultivated area is 209,830 acres including 57,903 acres in Kharif and 151,927 in Rabi. There is an increase of 3,101 acres as compared with the cultivation of the last year, probably due to the colony being free from plague and better harvesting conditions. An increase of 2 per cent. in *kharaba* in Rakh Branch during the kharif may be ascribed to the ravage by boll-worms to the cotton crops. The percentage of *kharaba* in Gugera Branch allowed is much the same as last year.

Statement No. III.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Nil.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—During the year under report Rs. 5,25,028 were recovered as purchase price, including chiefly the sum received from peasant grantees. A sum of Rs. 16,743 has been recovered from the capitalists and yeomen. The purchase of proprietary rights by the peasant grantees has made a very rapid progress.

Statement No. IV.

The money recovered during the year exceeds the estimate by 3½ lakhs of rupees. Twenty-five villages on the Gugera Branch were also permitted to purchase proprietary rights.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—During the year under report 7 *abadkars* on the Rakh Branch and 9 on Gugera Branch in Tahsil Khangah Dogran and 1 in Tahsil Sharakpur obtained occupancy rights.

Only one capitalist grantee acquired proprietary rights on the Rakh Branch. Two capitalists and 5 yeomen grantees on the Rakh Branch, and 2 Yeomen grantees on the Gugera Branch in Tahsil Khangah Dogran have paid up their instalments amounting to Rs. 10,523, while 12 persons in Sharakpur tahsil paid in Rs. 9,752.

Proprietary rights were purchased by 1,227 tenants on payment of Rs. 4,50,446 on the Rakh Branch for 36,035 acres, and by 100 tenants on payment of Rs. 35,150 for 2,812 acres on the Gugera Branch. Rupees 19,157 were paid by 99 persons in part of their purchase money, and 1 person paid in Rs. 100 on account of *nazrana*.

It is, however, anticipated that all peasant grantees will become proprietors during the next year.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The mutations attested during the year were as follows :—

Deputy Commissioner	44
Sub-Divisional Officer	178
Ch. Sardar Ali, Naib Tahsildar, M. Saadat Ali, ditto, S. Zahur-ud-din, ditto,	1,161
Kanungos	701
Total ...	2,084

The revenue staff in the colony villages of Sharakpur is still under the Settlement Officer.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The revision of assessment of Rakh Branch villages was undertaken by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, who will submit a separate report.

10. *Village sites.*—The following allotments were made in village sites during the year under review :—

Shops	11	*ahatas.*
Residential houses	19	„
Menials	142	„

A large number of village sites still remain unallotted. Such residential sites will be only sold at market value to those who alienate to others. A total ground rent of Rs. 6,347 in Tahsil Khangah Dogran and Rs. 153 in Tahsil Sharakpur has been recovered during the year, but this has now been abolished.

The sanitary condition of the colony continues to improve, with the exception of those villages owned by Raises or Sufedposhes. Two villages will receive a sanitary reward of Rs. 1,000 each very soon. In future no rewards are to be made.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—During the year five Lambardars and one Sufedposh died, but no appointment has, as yet, been made, nor is any addition made to the strength.

No changes occurred among the Zaildars.

12. *Census.*—Full results were given in the last year's report. No remarks this year.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—Improvements are in progress at Sangla. Several new shops and houses were built during the year. People are encouraged to build *pacca* houses.

The road of the new *bazar* is being paved. There are a Khalsa School and a Roman Catholic Church under construction.

It is also proposed to supply water-works to the town of Sangla.

Shahkot is a town of little importance. Chuharkana Market Town is not progressing as well as was anticipated. Since the traders have heard of the proposal to open new markets at Kamoke and Sheikhupura, they are dispirited and they are afraid their *mandi* will not be a success.

14. *Communications.*—The Officiating Sub-Divisional Officer (Faqir Syed Jalal-ud-din) does not report anything worthy of record under this head.

The District Board, with the help of Government, has resolved to metal the Sheikhupura-Chuharkana Road, a distance of 8 miles.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The Agricultural Co-operative Societies continue to make good progress. During the year 8 new societies were started and a Union Bank was opened in Chak No. 28, Rakh Branch, which will deal with the Zamindari Banks only in Tahsil Khangah Dogran. Ten new rural schools also came into existence. This shows the interest of the colonists in educating their sons.

This is satisfactory.

C. M. DALLAS.

The lack of irrigation complained of by Mr. Thomson still exists, and the water-supply to villages Nos. 29, 30, 286, 31, 167, 539, 537 and 180 is also still inadequate.

I am enquiring about this.

C. M. DALLAS. 30-11-12.

16. *Extensions.*—Nil.

17. *Establishments.*—In June last M. Saadat Ali Khan replaced Chaudhri Sardar Ali, Colony Naib Tahsildar, on transfer.

Both these Naib Tahsildars are well reported on.

III.—JHANG DISTRICT.

(*Mr. E. A. A. Joseph.*)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No remarks.

2. *Conditions.*—Mule-breeding (which with the exception of a few small nursery grants alone conditions grants in this district) is not popular, and complaints are not infrequent that lambardars have not produced mares or that their mares have not produced foals. The general practice is to stop the cultivation of the mule-breeding square or half square until compliance, but in some cases of recalcitrants I see no reason why we should not go further and dismiss a lambardar who was appointed on mule-breeding terms which he persistently refuses to fulfil.

The confiscation of the mule-breeding square and its allotment to some one else is the proper procedure, and the effect of this will be to ensure proper attention to conditions on the part of others, for the mule-breeding squares are very valuable to the holders. The squares can now be given to non-lambardars.

12-12-12. C. J. HALLIFAX.

3. *Allotment.*—Only 223 acres were allotted during the year under report. There is little left to allot except a few confiscated squares. It has been decided by Government that remainders are to be sold at full market value and not allotted free. I have during the hot weather received a number of applications for such land, and the process of sifting these and selling land worth cultivating will be undertaken in the present cold weather. I proposed that before this was done some of the grantees on the tail of the Jhelum Canal in this district should be moved on to remainders on the Chenab, but the Financial Commissioner was unable to support my view. I regret this, for I consider that a large number of these Jhelum grantees have got an extremely bad bargain. Sand hillocks of a bad type have been allotted to them, and much of the land is full of kallar. Yet acreage rate has been recovered in full and the men are naturally ill-satisfied. I cannot help thinking it would have been better to move them on to the Chenab where possible and leave this poor Jhelum land to lie waste.

Statements Nos. I and II.

The matter has been decided by the Financial Commissioner and presumably cannot be re-opened, though the allottees of land so bad as is represented are not in a good case.

12-12-12. C. J. HALLIFAX.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—There has been a slight increase in cultivation in the colony itself in the kharif and a decrease in the rabi as compared with the figures of 1910-11. The figures are :—

Statement No. III.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	*Increase.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	50,705	{ 57,136 52,140	+ 6,431 + 1,435.
Rabi	130,457	{127,209 130,010	— 3,248 — 447.

The above figures are taken from the lal kitabs. The statement furnished by the Canal Department was incorrect and has been returned. Necessary corrections to this paragraph will be intimated later.

The corrections have been made in antique.

12.12.12. C. J. HALLIFAX.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Nil.

6. *Receipts by way of capital* and 7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—

Statement No. IV.

The following recoveries were made during the year:—

On account of purchase prices—

	Rs.
Peasant	2,26,155
Yeoman	23,069
Capitalist	850
Acreage rate	740

The demand under peasant grants still remains a very large sum, and about 18 lakhs are still outstanding. The budgetted demand for the year 1911-12 is 5 lakhs. Though there is at present no rush to acquire proprietary rights, the demand that has been made in the past year shows a marked increase, and I have no doubt that the progression will be intensified in the next year.

As regards the acreage rate, I should like to draw attention to Mr. Henriques' remarks in last year's report. It is still the case that village culverts are still to be constructed in most cases in this district, and it is little short of a scandal that the construction of these works by Government should lag so far behind the recovery of their cost from the zamindars.

It would seem desirable for the Deputy Commissioner to make a special reference on this matter, and he is being asked to do so.

12-12-12. C. J. HALLIFAX.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations during the current year were 3,241,—attested 3,158 and 83 left unattested.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—No new assessments were made during the year, but that made in 1910-11 came into force partly in rabi 1911 and partly in kharif 1911.

In a number of villages the presence of bad soil and consequent introduction of a lower scale of occupiers' rates coincides with the existence of a good water-supply and consequent abolition of holding-to-holding kharaba. The idea has got about that the former is a compensation for or set off to the latter, and a village that rejoices in good water and good soil often asks why they cannot get the lower schedule of rates to compensate them for the abolition of kharaba. It takes a good deal of explaining to represent the principles on which Government has acted in the matter.

10. *Village sites.*—Ground rent has been abolished, and the allotted village sites have been made over to the lambardars for management. Government's *communiqué* to the press on the preferability of separate homesteads to amalgamated *abadis* from the point of view of health referred to new colonies. I take it that the same principles should be applied to existing colonies, and for this reason have discontinued bullying persons who settled in their squares to remove into their *abadis*. This will no doubt gradually mean the disappearance in greater or less degree of the existing *abadis*. Separate homesteads are the traditional habitation of the people of this tract who have lived not amid close cultivation, but on their scattered wells. No doubt from an administrative point of view the amalgamated *abadi* is preferable, but in all other respects the home stead on the square suits the ways of the people best.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—Nil.

12. *Census.*—Nil.

13. *Towns and markets.*—*Jhang.*—No sites were sold during the year under report.

An extraordinary mistake came to light during the year and it was proved that the factory site was sold for much less than the sum that should have been charged for it at the prescribed rates.

12-12-12. C. J. HALLIFAX.

Some improvements and additions were made to the cotton-ginning factory opened in 1910-11, and it is doing well.

Rustam Sargana.—There is to be no mandi at Rustam Sargana and the land has been sold and the price recovered in full.

Shah Jiwana mandi on the Jhelum Canal is doing very badly, and the location of it here was a mistake. The surrounding villages are chiefly owned by a few large Sayads who tend to hoard their grain, and cultivation is not at all close.

14. *Communications.*—The Lieutenant-Governor at his recent visit held out hopes of a line of rail between Chiniot and Chak Jhumra (Chiniot Road), and I trust this will be constructed. The line from Sangla Hill through Chiniot to Jhang is apparently not now on the tapis, but it would be of great administrative service if Chiniot tahsil is to remain a part of the district.

Chiniot is difficult to get at from Jhang, and any improvement of communications will be an advantage to the administration. The Chak Jhumra-Chiniot Road is now being metalled throughout, but it will take some time to complete this work.

12-12-12. C. J. HALLIFAX.

The roads in the colony are not good, and I have already made some remarks on the absence of village culverts.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—In kharif 1911 cotton was greatly damaged by bollworm. The damage was general, but the villages which suffered very much received some remissions of assessment. The wheat crop was not quite up to average owing to unsatisfactory rains.

The abolition of holding-to-holding kharaba was an important step. I am not, however, sure of the effect of the order.

I understood that it meant that the process of obtaining a rebate was thereby assimilated to that on the old canals instead of being automatic in the sense that the duty of giving it unasked for was placed on the Canal Department. The Superintending Engineer, however, interprets the order to mean that kharaba can only be asked for in cases which are more limited in their scope than those existing elsewhere. This is an important point, and I have recently made a reference on the subject.

16. *Extensions.*—There have been no extensions during the year under report.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

The small scheme to bring a channel for the Jhang civil station and city is now being got through.

I consider it most important that the Executive Engineer should live at Jhang. No house has yet been built for him. During the six months of the year that I was in charge of the district I was often in camp. We met only once for two days at head-quarters which was due to deliberate arrangement. If the Executive Engineer had a house at Jhang, I cannot think that he and the Deputy Commissioner would see so little of each other, and it is very desirable that they should be in close and constant touch with each other.

It has, I understand, been decided that it is advisable for the Executive Engineer to live in Jhang.

12-12-12. C. J. HALLIFAX.

17. *Establishments.*—Nil.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1911-12.

Branch.	District.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	390,286	297,417	297,417	293,683	3,734
	Gujranwala ...	206,898	159,753	159,753	161,771	...
	Total ...	597,184	457,170	457,170	455,454	3,734
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	499,359	428,800	355,459	376,224	52,576
	Jhang ...	312,194	237,492	193,631	199,036	38,456
	Total ...	811,553	666,292	549,090	575,260	91,032
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	1,003,408	773,014	770,589	757,996	15,018
	Gujranwala ...	63,748	51,097	48,200	50,269	828
	Total ...	1,067,156	824,111	818,789	808,265	15,846
	Grand Total ...	2,475,893	1,947,573	1,825,049	1,838,979	110,612
District Total ...	Lyallpur ...	1,893,053	1,499,231	1,423,465	1,427,903	71,328
	Gujranwala ...	270,646	210,850	207,953	212,040	828
	Jhang ...	312,194	237,492	193,631	199,036	38,456
	Total ...	2,475,893	1,947,573	1,825,049	1,838,979	110,612

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1911-12.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.				
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761	
Do. do. 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626	
Do. do. 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774	
Do. do. 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335	
Do. do. 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457	
Do. do. 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088	
Do. do. 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088	
Do. do. 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419	
Do. do. 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605	
Do. do. 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546	
Do. do. 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130	
Do. do. 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398	
Do. do. 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994	
Do. do. 1905	453,732	572,586	790,489	1,816,797	
Do. do. 1906	453,754	574,213	801,913	1,829,880	
Do. do. 1907	453,949	574,086	799,042	1,827,077	
Do. do. 1908	454,699	575,599	808,069	1,838,367	
Do. do. 1909	455,613	575,768	810,557	1,841,938	
Do. do. 1910	455,956	571,868	812,423	1,840,247	
Do. do. 1911	456,009	576,094	810,458	1,842,561	
Do. do. 1912	455,454	575,260	808,265	1,838,979	

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1911-12.

Name of Branch.	District.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1911 ...	125,430	9·6	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	301,933	0·7	...	...
		Total ...	427,363	3·3	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	Kharif 1911 ...	54,106	21	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	120,995	8	...	...
		Total ...	175,101	12	...	...
	Total, Rakh Branch	Kharif 1911 ...	179,536	13	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	422,928	2	...	...
		Total ...	602,464	5·2	...	...
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1911 ...	49,439	28	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	158,341	0·4	...	...
		Total ...	207,780	6·9	...	...
	Jhang ...	Kharif 1911 ...	57,136	8·5	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	127,209	0·4	...	...
		Total ...	184,345	2·9	...	...
	Total, Jhang Branch	Kharif 1911 ...	106,575	17·5	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	285,550	0·4	...	...
		Total ...	392,125	4·7	...	...
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1911 ...	275,633	9·2	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	607,159	1·0	...	...
		Total ...	882,792	3·6	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	Kharif 1911 ...	3,797	12	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	30,932	4	...	...
		Total ...	34,729	5	...	...
	Total Gugera Branch	Kharif 1911 ...	279,430	9·2	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	638,091	1·0	...	...
		Total ...	917,521	3·5	...	...
	Grand Total	Kharif 1911 ...	565,541	11·9	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	1,346,569	1·4	...	...
		Total ...	1,912,110	4·3	...	...
District Total ...	Lyallpur ...	...	1,517,935	3·5	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	...	209,830	11	...	...
	Jhang ...	...	184,345	2·9	...	...
		Total ...	1,912,110	4·3	...	...

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase pr.ce.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lyallpur.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	1,656	1,656	...	...	...	1,331	1,331	...	...	...	294	294	
	Present year, 1911-12	...	54,01,365	231	2,664	54,04,260	...	54,01,365	231	2,464	54,04,060	...	...	...	200	200	
	Future demand, 1912-13	...	46,45,206	1,500	600	46,47,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	1,00,46,571	1,731	4,920	1,00,53,222	...	54,01,365	231	3,795	54,05,391	...	...	...	494	494	
Gujranwala.	Last year's outstanding	...	17,231	764	252	18,247	...	731	100	96	927	...	16,500	664	156	17,320	
	Present year, 1911-12	...	5,30,170	...	456	5,30,626	...	5,24,197	...	456	5,24,653	...	5,973	...	...	5,973	
	Future demand, 1912-13	...	2,00,000	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	7,47,401	764	708	5,48,873	...	5,24,928	100	552	5,25,580	...	22,473	664	156	23,293	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding	8,841	7,892	...	7	16,740	8,841	7,892	...	7	16,740	...	...	...	...	...	
	Present year 1911-12	...	2,50,074	...	740	2,50,814	...	2,50,074	...	740	2,50,814	...	...	...	...	...	
	Future demand, 1912-13	...	5,00,000	...	...	5,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,00,000	...	...	5,00,000	
	Total ...	8,841	7,51,966	...	747	7,67,554	8,841	2,57,966	...	747	2,67,554	...	5,00,000	...	...	5,00,000	
	Grand Total ...	8,841	1,15,45,938	2,495	6,375	1,13,69,649	8,841	61,84,259	331	5,094	61,98,525	...	5,22,473	664	650	5,23,787	

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS.

District.	Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
			Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CHENAB CANAL.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Jhang ...	Lyallpur division—				
	Risalo Minor	3,000	3,000	...	
	Jham „	500	500	...	
	Jhang division—				
	Minor No. 6, Sultan Pakhra ...	812	...	812	
	Total ...	4,312	3,500	812	

JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

I.—SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(Major A. J. O'Brien, C.I.E.).

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No work of survey or demarcation was carried out in the year under report.

2. *Conditions.*—The new Act has come into force without much attention from colonists. They appear to be content in general with the rights given to women, but in some instances protests have been made by others than the reversionary heirs, that the character of widows left with a large grant is apt to deteriorate. The feeling against primogeniture is quiescent, and I am strongly of opinion that sub-division of grants would be the end of horse-breeding. The cases of illicit sub-division come to light as soon as trouble ensues, and the partners are ejected. The difficulty will always remain and should never be insuperable.

There is much to be said on these subjects. But the sentiments expressed by the Sub-Divisional Officer are quite orthodox, and I will add nothing.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The permission given to occupancy tenants to lease for seven years has been used to a moderate extent; the condition of residence is in such cases generally evaded, as the lessors are reluctant colonists; and it is not easy to ensure compliance with the rule.

3. *Allotment.*—With the exception of land extremely indifferent in quality in the Sobhaga area, only Chaks 63 N. B. and Rakh Risala remain unallotted, and owing to the shortage of water and of grazing ground they should not be given out.

Statements Nos. I and II.

An area of about 11,000 acres was allotted during the year, the greater part being to Janglis who had hitherto been doing temporary cultivation. The squares still due to disappointed grantees are 650 in number, but there is little hope for them on this canal.

Ten sufedposh horse-breeders were punished by fine or partial confiscation for gross neglect of horse-breeding: in some instances a fair case may be made to show that those defaulters, who are freed from horse-breeding conditions in future, are better off than before: and other sufedposhes are realizing the fact; applications for similar treatment* have been made.

* This is an important matter, which should be represented in full. If horse-breeding sufedposh grantees really prefer a smaller grant with freedom from horse-breeding terms, Government will probably wish to reduce the size of the area re-allotted on confiscation.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Re-allotted area is now:—

	Acres.
Horse-breeding sufedposhes and private stud farms ...	29,153
Horse-breeding abadkars	194,690
Total horse-breeders ...	223,843
Civil and Infantry grantees	52,526
Janglis	59,676
Kamins, zakhiradars, lambardars	22,610
Allotted in proprietary right	6,531
Army Remount Department and Cavalry Farms ...	29,434
Seed Farm	170
Towns and village sites, canals, roads, &c.	41,368
Total ...	436,159

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Cultivation was as follows :— Statement No. III.

	Sown.	*Matured.*	*Sugarcane.*	*Cotton.*	*Maize.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif 1911 ...	113,089	53,296	2,050	49,579	7,879
	Sown.	*Matured.*	*Wheat.*	*Toria.*	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Rabi 1912 ...	232,608	227,549	171,318	53,830	

The kharif crop was very poor on account of the failure of rains, and much damage was done by bollworm and other pests.

The rabi area was below the average owing to lack of rain and shortage of water. The abolition of kharaba* under the new settlement in the greater part of the colony renders it impossible to compare the matured crop with that of previous years ; considerable loss occurred on the tails of most distributaries, and owing to a regrettable misunderstanding kharaba was not given on barani lands within the area assessed by the Irrigation Department in some cases. Kharaba has been retained on one chak in the first division, 25 in the second and 55 in the third division ; also in a number of proprietary villages. It is not likely that it will be possible to abolish it in many of the chaks concerned.

* This, I think, is a misunderstanding. It was not intended that kharaba should cease to be recorded for statistical purposes. Records of matured and failed crop are, of course, kept, and kept very carefully, even in areas under fixed assessment. Kharaba was abolished only in the sense that it ceased to be taken into account for the purpose of calculating the fluctuating revenue charge. If no record of failure has been kept, an undoubted mistake has been made. A copy of this note is being sent to the Deputy Commissioner for report.

H. J. MAYNARD.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The area matured on temporary cultivation was 1,142 acres, on a sown area 1,647 : the loss was mainly in the kharif. There being no land available, there will be virtually no temporary cultivation in future.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The only difficulty in the way of recovering acreage rate and nazrana has arisen as before from certain large grantees, who, as a rule, take no interest in their grants and are non-residents. Statement No. IV.

Under the new orders prohibiting the disposal of further land except by sale, an area of 117 acres was sold by the Assistant Colonization Officer in April, sanction being obtained.

Owing to the poverty of the soil in some of the new Jangli chaks and the deficiency of water, it may be necessary to postpone the recovery of acreage rate for a time.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Three thousand and three hundred mutations granting occupancy rights to horse breeding abadkars have been sanctioned, and only those persons remain who have persistently neglected to comply with their conditions or to whom land has been recently allotted.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations attested in the year has been 5,711, of which inheritance mutations are 1,735. This work proceeds now with difficulty owing to the inadequacy of the remaining staff.

An application has been submitted for the restoration of the additional Naib Tahsildar, who was removed at the end of October. If the district head-quarters, with treasury, were removed to Sargodha, the Tahsildar and the Naib Tahsildar of that tahsil would both be available for touring duties. I am about to submit proposals which will set free the Naib Tahsildar of Bhalwal for touring duties, by abolishing the system under which two permanent sub-treasuries (each permanently detaining an officer from field duties) are maintained in the Bhera tahsil.

H. J. MAYNARD.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The settlement was concluded by Mr. Rudkin in April 1912 ; a large number of appeals against the assessment were instituted, and were in almost every instance unsuccessful.

10 *Village sites.*—Five hundred and thirty-two house sites and 55 shop sites were taken up in villages during the year. The abadkar shows a tendency to exaggerate his needs and to acquire as many sites as possible for the advantage of his sons.

Many wells remain to be constructed, especially in chaks where the irrigation supply is poor and the zamindars are consequently in financial difficulties. Moreover, when the post of Assistant Colonization Officer was abolished, a general impression prevailed that colony conditions would no longer be enforced, and as colony matters were of necessity neglected by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sargodha, owing to pressure of criminal work during the hot weather before the extra officer was obtained for the district, it was impossible to stimulate the lazy villages.

I am satisfied that the extra officer who has been temporarily given to the district will have to be retained permanently.
H. J. MAYNARD.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—The zaildar who was under suspension at the time of the last report has been restored to his post. One *inamkhwar* died during the year and his place is at present vacant. Five lambardars have been appointed and five confirmed after probation.

12. *Census.*—Plague was again severe, and an experimental method of rat-destruction carried out in May and June was too late to be effective.

The smoking out of rats in Sargodha town is believed to be a promising measure.
H. J. MAYNARD.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The towns of Bhalwal, Phularwan and Sillanwali, though still backward, continue to make progress. They will not in future receive the proceeds of sales of crown lands, and will need Government assistance.*

* But the orders recognise the desirabilty of making grants, which will, I hope, in practice be sufficiently generous to fill the void.
H. J. MAYNARD.

Sargodha is still distressed: a house-tax is being imposed, and the burden on house-owners is considerable: the city is built on an expensive scale, suitable for a large population, and a municipal staff fit to cope with the work cannot be afforded. The terminal tax appears to have been deferred, and as no charge except a terminal tax has been devised to fall on the mandi trade which constitutes the real wealth of the town, the burdens are at present unfairly distributed.† These towns are not yet suitable for municipalities.‡

† This may be so. But I am not prepared to say that it is.
H. J. MAYNARD.

‡ As regards Sargodha, I differ. As regards the other towns, I agree.
H. J. MAYNARD.

14. *Communications.*—An extension of metalled roads connecting with the railway stations is desirable; up-keep is expensive, largely on account of the cost of maintaining culverts. The increase in local rate under the new settlement should be of value to the District Board.

The resources of the District Board have been very greatly increased and we have every reason to hope for improvements in communications in consequence.
H. J. MAYNARD.

15. *Miscellaneous.*— Arboriculture has made no progress for the reason given in last year's report,—the lack of funds. The roads kept up by darakht-pals are on the whole good, and this is a more satisfactory mode of planting than by beldars.

The co-operative credit societies have increased from 57 to 78 and are prosperous; the Central Bank has obtained a loan from the Bank of Bengal, and a new union of societies has been formed. The zamindari factory suffered considerably from the failure of harvests, but a zamindari agency for grain dealings has established 15 village branches, and except for an unfortunate trade dispute with another large firm, is doing well. The Sargodha Middle School has been raised to the High School grade, and Middle Schools are being formed in Bhalwal and Bhagtanwala. There is a wide demand for education, and colonists are subscribing freely; the number of village schools is only 27, but several are under construction.

16. *Extensions.*—Extensions appear to be most undesirable while the water-supply is inadequate in many chaks.

17. *Establishments.*—The post of Assistant Colonization Officer was abolished on the transfer of Mr. Rudkin at the end of April. Munshi Bagh Bahar, Colony Naib Tahsildar, remained until the end of September.

I have no hesitation in saying that the colony is understaffed and can never be run on the ordinary staff of other tahsils and sub-divisions. It has been found necessary to retain special appointments in the Chenab Colony, and it is even more essential in the Jhelum Colony. The consequence of inadequate supervision is that an increasing power falls into the hands of patwaris and other petty subordinates, to the detriment of the work and the discontent of the colonist.

I concur generally in these remarks, and have only to add that, since the head-quarters of the district are to remain at Shahpur and the important work of the colony is therefore to devolve in the first place upon the Sub-Divisional Officer, provision must be made for securing permanence in the incumbent of that office by raising the sub-Divisional allowance from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, as in the case of settlement allowances. A proposal to this effect has been submitted.

Mr. Strickland is an officer of exceptional energy. I must definitely say that during last hot weather he was very seriously overworked. The addition of an extra officer M. Bhag Singh to the district staff has relieved the pressure, but the addition must be permanent. Before Mr. Rudkin left it was not realised how widely different from an ordinary sub-divisional charge the charge of Sargodha would be: and to what a great extent exceptional work of the colony type would survive the nominal amalgamation of colony with district work.

H. J. MAYNARD,

II.—JHANG DISTRICT.

No remarks.

STATEMENT No. I—ALLOTMENT, 1911-12.

District.	Name of branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Cultivable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.		Balance unallotted.
					Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	33,664	29,000	27,174	26,447	25,144	727
	Northern Branch ...	278,261	230,000	223,815	211,571	190,474	12,244
	Southern Branch ...	236,831	220,000	199,077	198,141	177,260	936
	Total ...	548,756	479,000	450,066	436,159	392,878	13,907
Jhang ...	Khadir Rajbaha ...	2,912	2,236	2,692	...	825	1,411
	Massan Rajbaha ...	24,305	18,964	22,921	...	8,844	10,120
	Total ...	27,217	21,200	25,613	...	9,669	11,531
	GRAND TOTAL ...	575,973	500,200	475,679	436,159	402,547	25,438

STATEMENT No. II—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1911-12.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.					
	Branch Main Line.	Branch Northern.	Branch Southern.	Branch Khadir.	Branch Massan.	Total alletted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1902	3,346	42,349	3,724	...	...	49,419
Ditto ditto 1903	5,714	70,513	16,683	...	...	92,910
Ditto ditto 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	...	...	147,894
Ditto ditto 1905	18,757	140,413	144,718	...	...	303,888
Ditto ditto 1906	19,588	147,605	171,589	825	2,184	341,791
Ditto ditto 1907	19,714	147,955	172,797	825	6,958	348,249
Ditto ditto 1908	19,507	156,534	174,359	825	8,844	360,069
Ditto ditto 1909	24,771	173,086	168,408	825	8,844	375,934
Ditto ditto 1910	24,827	179,387	174,601	825	8,844	388,484
Ditto ditto 1911	25,144	181,897	175,427	825	8,844	392,137
Ditto ditto 1912	25,144	190,474	177,260	825	8,844	402,547

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1911-12.

District.	Name of branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	Kharif 1911 ...	4,304	15	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	8,347	2	...	...
		Total ...	12,651	7	...	...
	Northern Branch ...	Kharif 1911 ...	49,717	31	1,257	39
		Rabi 1912 ...	105,772	3	...	...
		Total ...	155,489	12	1,257	39
	Southern Branch ...	Kharif 1911 ...	59,068	26	389	48
		Rabi 1912 ...	118,489	1	1	...
		Total ...	177,557	9	390	48
Jhang ...	Khadir Rajbaha ...	Kharif 1911 ...	149	19	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	374	8	...	...
		Total ...	523	11	...	...
	Massan Rajbaha ...	Kharif 1911 ...	1,992	41	...	...
		Rabi 1912 ...	4,025	20	...	...
		Total ...	6,017	27	...	...
	Grand Total ...	Kharif 1911 ...	115,230	28	1,646	41
		Rabi 1912 ...	237,007	2·2	1	...
		Total ...	352,237	10·6	1,647	41
District Total ...	Shahpur ...	...	345,697	10·6	1,647	41
	Jhang ...	...	6,540	25·7	...	...
		Total ...	352,237	10·6	1,647	41

STATEMENT No IV—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shamput.	Last year's outstanding	....	...	20,735	30,716	51,451	...	...	3,505	30,716	34,221	...	...	9,373	...	9,373	
	Present year, 1911-12	18,090	...	49,047	50,373	1,18,010	3,674	...	43,006	19,966	66,646	14,416	...	1,230	30,907	46,553	
	Future demand, 1912-13	...	...	33,753	30,000	63,753	...	...	7,131	...	7,131	...	...	26,622	30,000	56,622	
	Total ...	18,090	...	1,03,535	1,11,589	2,33,214	3,674	...	53,642	50,682	1,07,998	14,416	...	37,225	60,907	1,12,548	
Island.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	16,778	16,778	...	...	...	10,836	10,836	...	...	...	2,848	2,848	
	Present year, 1911-12	...	...	759	4,491	5,250	...	...	512	...	512	...	...	247	4491	4,738	
	Future year, 1911-12	...	...	759	...	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	...	579	
	Total ...	...	...	1,518	21,269	22,787	...	...	512	10,836	11,348	...	...	1,006	7,339	8,345	
	Grand Total ...	18,090	...	1,05,053	13,858	2,56,001	3,674	...	54,154	61,518	1,19,346	14,416	...	38,231	68,246	1,20,893	

CHUNIAN CANAL COLONY, LAHORE DISTRICT.

(*Mr. R. Humphreys.*)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—During the year under report revision of measurements of 34 colony villages was done by the Revenue Patwaris for settlement purposes.

2. *Conditions.*—Act No. III of 1893 (Government Tenants Act) was repealed, and the Colonization of Government Lands Act, No. V of 1912, was passed and came into force.

Orders were received that no grant should ordinarily be made in future except on payment of full market price,—*vide* Financial Commissioners' letter No. 2481, dated the 22nd March 1912.

The imposition of ground rent was discontinued from 28th June 1912 in accordance with letter No. 2316 S. Revenue, dated the 2nd September 1912, from Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners.

Statements Nos. I and II.

3. *Allotment.*—The following area was allotted during the year :—

	Acres.
On Civil grant conditions	75
On Military grant conditions	214
On peasant grant conditions	204
Total ...	493

The area given on Civil grant conditions is situated in Rakh Bhail Bhuchoke. It was granted to Rai Sahib Lala Kunj Bihari Thapur of Lahore. The area granted on Military conditions was in Rakh Chor; it was given to Military officers under the orders of the Government of India. Two hundred and four acres were given free of cost to deserving residents in the colony before the orders of Government were received that no grants should ordinarily be made excepton full market price.

Thus the total area allotted permanently during the year was :—

	Acres.
On Civil grant conditions	6,639
On Military grant conditions	515
On peasant grant conditions	73,510
Total ...	80,664

leaving the area unallotted :—

	Acres.
For Civil grants	287
For Military grants	836
For peasant grants...	361
Reserved for doubling the railway line	114
Total ...	1,598

Some 200 acres of Government waste was transferred by Government notification from the Montgomery to the Lahore district during the year and will shortly be available for allotment.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Both harvests, though satisfactory on the whole, were not so good as in the previous year: the cultivated area has decreased and the *kharaba* (failed area) increased.

Statement No. III.

The failed area was 11·01 per cent. of the cultivated area for *kharif* and 6·01 per cent. for *rabi*, as compared with 9·22 per cent. and 3·28 per cent. respectively last year, the reason being that the rainfall was scanty and the canal supply insufficient. The cotton crop was only moderate for the same reason and was also damaged to some extent by boll-worm. The demand on permanent cultivation was :—

	Rs.
Land revenue	38,079
Malikana	73,187
Abiana	2,85,625
Total ...	3,96,891

This is an increase of 16 901 compared with last year, and all was recovered during the year except Rs. 109 on account of *Abiana*, which is now being recovered.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The area under temporary cultivation was 604 against 967 acres last year, and the failed area 67·88 per cent. for *kharif* and 17·88 per cent. for *rabi* as compared with 38·64 per cent. and 54 17 per cent. The decrease in the cultivated and increase in the failed area is due to the reason mentioned under heading No. 4.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—No auction of any kind took place during the year. Rupees 718 *nazrana* outstanding is due from the sons of the late Khan Bahadur Sher Muhammad Khan, who were granted 10 squares of land in Rakh Gandian in 1910, and from grantees of Rakh Lakhuwal in the Lahore Tahsil. Rupees 1,332 are due on account of acreage rate. The collection of arrears is held up as a report is awaited from the Tahsildar, Chunian, as regards the completion of the works due to be done by the Canal Department for which the acreage rate is levied; Rs. 6,882 were recovered from the sale of 44 acres, in accordance with Financial Commissioners' letter No. 2481, dated the 22nd March 1912. Rupees 27,656 are the sale proceeds of occupancy rights under section 22 of Peasant Grant Conditions.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Subject to the rules issued by Government last year the Janglis of Chak No. 20 and other deserving occupancy tenants who have been in possession for 15 years have been allowed to purchase proprietary rights. So far none have availed themselves of this privilege, although some have expressed their intention to do so. As mentioned under heading No. 6, an area of 44 acres in different chaks was sold in accordance with the Financial Commissioner's instructions contained in his letter No. 2481, dated the 22nd March 1912.

Occupancy rights were given to tenants of 508 holdings in 38 villages under section 22 of Peasant Grant Conditions.

8. *Mutation cases.*—One thousand and forty-two mutations were attested, leaving only 6 pending at the end of the year. In one case only the Financial Commissioners on the application of a peasant grantee sanctioned the transfer of his grant to one of his nearest relatives. In no case was any attempt made by a tenant to encumber the rights acquired.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—See heading No. 1 of this report. The records-of-rights of 32 colony villages were revised and filed for settlement purposes.

10. *Village sites.*—The *abadis* are generally in good order, sufficient attention is paid by the colonists to keeping them neat and clean; the trees planted round the *abadis* are also in good condition. In the new village Rakh Bhail Buchoke two wells for drinking water are under construction at the expense of the grantees.

The measurements of village sites of 32 villages were also revised along with the revision of measurements of agricultural land, and maps corrected

accordingly. In some villages new sites were arranged for and allotted to grantees standing in need of them. Rupees 3,992 were recovered as ground rent during the year.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Five Lambardars were dismissed and three suspended for misconduct; the agency is working satisfactorily on the whole. A Lambardarship of this colony is not coveted so much as in other colonies, because here the lambardars have not been given any extra land, and beside this their number is unnecessarily large and they do not get a sufficient income out of *pachotra.* The only remedy is to reduce the number so as to enable each Lambardar to get sufficient *pachotra,* and as the Colony Lambardari work is not to be under settlement, the reduction of lambardars will have to be considered by the district authorities.

It is a pity if the lambardari is not coveted and I think therefore the only thing is to increase the *Pachotra* by reducing the number of Lambardars. But there is always the "izzut" of the post to be taken into consideration, though I dare say "cash" is preferred to "credit".

C. M. DALLAS—30-11-12.

12. *Census.*—The population is increasing, and we had to provide more sites for residence during the year. The health of the colony remained good during the year; there was neither plague nor any other disease; and the colonists are well off on the whole.

13. *Towns and markets.*—Pattoki the only town and market of the colony, is progressing favourably, and trade is fairly good. The new *mandi,* however, has not developed fully; there are many shops still vacant in it. One reason is that the Railway Department did not build the much needed goods-shed on the side next the new *mandi.* Several representations were made to the Railway Department, but nothing came of this, and the matter is a very real grievance. The demand for residential houses is increasing; the number of houses is small, and there is not a house in the *mandi* in which there does not live more than one family. A proposal has therefore been sent up for sanction to convert the vacant site intended for a cotton factory into 56 small sites for residential houses; sanction has just been received. Owing to the scarcity of the houses, many shops are used for dwelling purposes. A new dispensary and cattle pound were built during the year. The dispensary is growing in popularity, and accommodation for in-door patients is much needed; as a temporary measure, two private rooms near the dispensary have been hired for the purpose.

I am sorry to say, I have not yet been able to visit this place, and so I cannot say anything from personal knowledge on any of the points mentioned here.—

C. M. DALLAS.—30-11-12.

A sufficient water-supply is required for the "jhalar" made to flush the *mandi* drains, and for filter tanks and for the trees of the *mandi*; the Canal Department have been requested to sanction a separate outlet for the *mandi.* Canal water is also required because the water of the drinking wells in the *mandi* is brackish.

Special attention was paid during the year to the planting of new trees in and around the *mandi.*

The Railway authorities have kindly made arrangements to run a "shuttle" train between Ferozepore and Montgomery, and have thus redressed a long standing grievance of travellers going to and coming from Kasur, who were formerly detained at Raewind for about 3 hours.

The Railway Department, however, have not taken any steps to stop the mail train at Pattoki instead of at Kot Radha Kishen, where there is less traffic.

The house tax which was imposed during the year brought in an income of Rs. 1,884 for the year.

A serai and school buildings are badly needed, but funds are not sufficient to meet the cost. Under the recent orders of Government of India application for a grant-in-aid will be made.

14. *Communications.*—The Pattoki-Halla metalled road is very important to the colony; it is still in a very bad state and much inconvenience

is felt by the public ; some 4½ miles were put in order last year, and arrangements are being made to repair another mile during the year. The other important road is the unmetalled Chunian-Pattoki road ; it is also in a bad state ; part of it was repaired during the year, but the part left to be done requires early attention. The village and "zamindari" roads are kept in good order by the colonists whom they serve.

Some culverts on water-courses are wanting in several villages. The Executive Engineer has agreed to defray all cost of construction and repairs of culverts in colony villages for ten years from the date of establishment of villages.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The colonists are becoming well off; craftsmen, traders and labourers carry on their work successfully and earn a good income. The prosperity of the colony is indicated by the fact that the 2nd Pattoki Cattle and Horse Fair held during the year was a great success : 3,016 head of animals were registered as having come, and 1,231 as sold for Rs. 58,218 during the fair. About 50,000 people assembled to see the fair and a special train had to be arranged for. The animals brought for show were chiefly from the colony and were the best of their kind. An account of the fair appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, of 27th March 1912, and in the *Tribune* of 26th March 1912.

16. *Extensions.*—Two villages, Bazida and Thatha-Kalasan, and some 2,000 acres of Government waste have been transferred from the Montgomery district and will shortly be made over to the Chunian Colony in this district.

17. *Establishments.*—The head-quarters of the Colony Naib Tahsildar, Bawa Ujagar Singh, continue to be at Pattoki.

The following officers remained in charge of the colony during the year :—

G. Worsley, Esquire, C.S., up to the 15th August 1912.

Lala Labhu Ram, M.A., from 16th August to end of the year.

Mr. Worsley has severed his connection with the colony after 3 years on account of his appointment to the Punjab Secretariat. The colony owes much to his capacity and energy.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1911-12.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Upper Bari Doab Canal ...	88,903	82,262	86,945	80,664	1,598
	Total ...	88,903	82,262	86,945	80,664	1,598

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1911-12.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.	
	Branch, Upper Bari Doab Canal.	Total allotted.
1	2	3
To end of September 1897	1,007	1,007
Do. do. 1898	28,422	28,422
Do. do. 1899	33,280	33,280
Do. do. 1900	34,093	34,093
Do. do. 1901	34,464	34,464
Do. do. 1902	34,464	34,464
Do. do. 1903	34,507	34,507
Do. do. 1904	46,243	46,243
Do. do. 1905	72,812	72,812
Do. do. 1906	74,359	74,359
Do. do. 1907	74,916	74,916
Do. do. 1908	75,205	75,205
Do. do. 1909	77,456	77,456
Do. do. 1910	78,726	78,726
Do. do. 1911	80,171	80,181
Do. do. 1912	80,664	80,664

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1911-12.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Upper Bari Doab	Kharif 1911	30,281	11·	330	67·8
	Rabi 1912	49,383	6·	274	17·8
Total ...	...	79,664	8·	604	45·20

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and recoveries on Capital Account, in rupees.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	...	...	2,640	728	3,368	...	...	2,373	202	2,575	...	...	267	526	793	
Present year	...	6,882	6,648	2,780	16,310	...	6,882	6,197	1,974	15,053	...	...	451	806	1,257	
Future demand	...	...	13,259	...	13,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,259	...	13,259	
Total ...	...	6,882	22,547	3,508	32,937	...	6,882	8,570	2,176	17,628	...	...	13,977	1,332	15,309	

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